

Bank & Quotation Section Railway Earnings Section Railway & Industrial Section Bankers' Convention Section Electric Railway Section State and City Section

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Financial

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 Capital Paid-Up
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 Reserve Fund
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STEEL, JONES & CO.

Lafayette Building, First Flows PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Members of Philadelphia Stock Exchange

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.



Gulf Florida & Alabama Ry. 58 American Glue Com. & Pref. Kirby Lumber Com. & Pref. El Tiro Copper 6s Sullivan Machinery United States Worsted Gray & Davis Com. & Pref. Gillette Safety Razor New England Inv. & Sec. Pref. Guanajuato Reduction & Mines 6s Consolidated Water 5s (Utica) Birmingham Water Co. 5s (Ala.) Utah Light & Power 4s & 5s

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MUNICIPAL BONDS

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31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

BOSTON

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High Grade Investment Bonds

Municipal and Corporation Issues Underwritten

We specialize in securities of the Mississippi Valley and the South.

BOND DEPARTMENT Mississippi Valley Trust Co. ST. LOUIS

Big Four, Springfield & Columbus 4s, 1940 B. & O., Toledo Cincinnati 4s, 1959 C. & O., Big Sandy 4s & Coal Riv. 4s, 1945 C. & O., Big Sandy 4s & Coal Riv. 4s, 1945 C. B. & Q., Nebraska 4s, 1927 Columbus & Hocking 4s, 1938 Clearfield Bitum. Coal Corp. 1st 4s, 1940 Genesee & Wyoming RR. 5s, 1929 Illinois Cent. RR. Securities 4s, 1952 Indiana Bloomington & Western 4s, 1940 Illinois Cent., Kankakee & S. W. 5s, 1921 Missouri Kansas & Texas Securities New Haven 31/2s, 1954 & 1947 & 4s, 195 & 195 Oregon & California 5s, 1927 Richmond & Washington 4s, 1943 South Bound RR. 5s, 1941

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39 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

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BONDS

Financial.

An Investment In A Power Company Is An Investment In National Service.

Power Companies are vital factors in the co-operative effort in which the Nation is now dedicated. They must grow to meet the increasing and insistent demands upon their service.

Securities of these companies yield 6% to 71/2% with safety.

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220 So. La Salle St., 1220 Trinity Bldg., CHICAGO NEW YORK

HIGH-GRADE SOUTHERN BONDS

We buy and sell high grade tax-secured municipal bonds of the Southern States and their sub-divisions offering a safe security with an attractive yield.

Write for descriptive booklet

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Resources ____\$35,000,000

Should Business Men Buy Stocks

A large number of good securities are now selling lower than they did in the panic of 1907.

An urgent warning, anticipating this decline in the Stock Market, which has been going on throughout the year, was placed in the hands of our clients on January 2, 1917.

We understand the long swings of the Market and can readily help you to substantial profits, thru correctly advising the proper time for you to make your next purchases. Write for free particulars.

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WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

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THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET ____

COUPONS DUE JANUARY, 1918, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s Athens Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd.5s Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s City of Oregon, Mo., W. W. & Elec. Lt. 5s

City of Rome, Ga., Ren. or Ref. 4½s City of Sedalia, Mo., Refunding 4½s Central Market St. Ry. Co. 1st S. F. 5s Citizens' Gas & El. Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s

Citizens' Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., 1st Ref. 50-year 5s Clinchfield Coal Co. 1st 5s

D. K. E. Holding Corp. Genl. 5s Detroit Toledo & Ironton RR. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s

East Hampton Electric Light Co. 6s East Ohio Gas Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s Edison Electric Light & Power Co. of

Erie, Pa., 1st Mtge. 6s
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co.
of Phila. 1st Mtge. 5s

Erie County Elect. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s Fonda Johnstown & Gloversville RR. Co. General Refunding 4s

Fonda Johnstown & Gloversville RR.
Co. 1st Cons. Refunding 4½s
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st 5s
Hackensack Water Co. 1st 4s
Hamilton Ridge Lumber Co. Pur-

chase Money 1st 6s Indianapolis Water Co. Gen. Mtge.5s Jonesville, S. C., School Dist. 5½s Kansas City Railways Co 1st 5s Kansas City Railways Co. 2nd 6s,

Series A
Kansas City Railways Co. 2nd 5s,
Series B

Kansas City Lt. & Pow. Co. 1st 5s Kan. City So. Ry. Co. Ref. & Imp. 5s Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1939 Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1920 Lockport Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. Refunding 5s

Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s | Macon Dublin & Savannah RR. Co. Athens Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s | 1st 5s

New Orleans City & Lake RR. Co. 1st 5s

New Orleans City RR. Co. Gen. 5s New Orleans Ry. & Lt. Co. Gen. 4½s Norwich Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s Paducah City Railway 1st Cons. 5s Pine Bluff Co. 1st 30-year Gold

Plattsburgh Traction Company 1st 6s Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Co. Inc. 50-year 5% Gold

Rich Hill Coal Co. 1st S. F. Gold 5s Rockingham Co. Lt. & Power Co. Gold 5s

St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway 1st 5s

Sharon & Newcastle Railways Co. 1st Lien S. F. 5s

Somerset County, N. J., Building 4s South Shore Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5s Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d Mtge. 5s

Underground Elec. Rys. Co. of London, Ltd., 4½% Bonds of 1933
Underwriters Bldg. Co. 1st 5s

United Fuel Gas Co. 1st S. F. 6s United Gas & Elec. Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 5s

United Light & Railways Co. 6% Notes

Utica Belt Line St. RR. Co. 2d M. 5s Utica Clinton & Binghamton RR. Co. Gen'l 5s

Washington Sugar Co. 1st 6s Willapa Electric Co. 1st Gold 6s Ser. A and B

Worcester & Connecticut Eastern Ry. Co. 1st 4½s

Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & L. Co. 1st S. F. 5s

DUE JANUARY 14, 1918. Wladikawkas Ry. Co. (Russia) 4s

DUE JANUARY 15, 1918. Ristigouche Salmon Club

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK: WOOLWORTH BUILDING



COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS BANK JAN. 2, 1918

Austin, Texas (City), School Building, Street, Bridge & Sewer,
Sanitary Sewer 4s-5s
Blackshear, Ga., Water, Sewer and Electric Light, Various
Fort Mill, S. C. (Town of), School District No. 28 6s
Huntington County, Ind., 3½s
Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. Co. General Mortgage 5s
Lincoln, Idaho (County of), Refunding 4½s, No. 13
Madison, Mont. (County), 4½s
Merchants Refrigerating Co. 1st and Refunding 6s
Paterson Glass Co.
St. Cloud, Minn., Bridge & Refunding 5s & 5½s
South San Joaquin Irrigation District 5s
Webb City, Mo., Sewer 5s
Windsor, Conn. (Town of), Water Works 5s
Waterloo Loan & Trust Co. Savings
Zanesville, Ohio, Refunding 4½s

Dividends

Coupons from the following Bonds are payable at

KOUNTZE BROTHERS

141 Broadway, New York City, on JANUARY 2, 1918

ARIZONA— PHOENIX CITY, ROAD 5.

CALIFORNIA—
LOS ANGELES, CITY OF, PUBLIC SCHOOL IMP. 4½8, 1895; CENTRAL POLICE STATION 4½8, 1895; WATER SYSTEM IMP. 4½8, 1895.
LOS ANGELES SCHOOL DISTRICT. SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL., HIGHWAY SACRAMENTO COUNTY (18SUE OF 1908) ROAD, BRIDGE, COURTHOUSE.

COLORADO—
AGUILAR.
ALAMOSA, TOWN OF, COLORADO.
ASPEN CITY.
ARAPAHOE CO. SOHOOL DISTRICTS.
ARCHULITA CO.

ARAPAHOE CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
ARACHULITA CO.
BACA CO.
BRUSH. TOWN OF.
CEDAREDGE.
CONEJOS COUNTY.
COSTILLA CO.
ENGLEWOOD, CITY OF.
EVANS. TOWN OF.
FORT LUPTON.
FORT LUPTON.
FORT MORGAN. TOWN OF.
GLENWOOD SPRINGS.
GRAND JUNCTION, CITY OF.
HOLYOKE, TOWN.
JEFFERSON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LAFAYETTE TOWN.
LAMAR.
LA PLATA CO.
LARIMER CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LIMON.
MESA CO. AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LIMON.
MINERAL CO.
MONTROSE COUNTY
MONTROSE COUNTY
MONTROSE WATER WORKS 5s
MORGAN COUNTY.
OTERO CO.
PAONIA, COLO., TOWN.
ROCKY FORD CITY.
ROUTT CO.
SAN MIGUEL CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICT OT.
SAN MIGUEL CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
WELD CO.

TRICT NO. 1.

WELD CO.

IDAHO—
ASHTON.
BEAR LAKE CO.
BUHL.
CALDWELL.
CASSIA COUNTY.
CHALLIS.
EMMETT.
FILER.
FRANKLIN.
HAGERMAN HIGHWAY DISTRICT,
HEYBURN.
IDAHO FALLS, CITY OF, 6s.
JEROME.
LEWISTON, CITY OF
LINCOLN COUNTY, IDAHO.
NEZPERCE.
PARIS.
PARIMA.
POCATELLO, CITY OF.
RUPERT.
BANDPOINT.
BHELLE.

RUPERT. BANDPOINT. SHELLEY.

MONTANA—
BIG HORN COUNTY.
CARBON COUNTY S. D. NO. 1.
GLASGOW, CITY OF.
MILES CITY.
MUSSELSHELL COUNTY.
PLENTYWOOD.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CITY OF.

NEBRASKA— AURORA CITY. BEEMER, VILLAGE OF.

BLAIR.
BOONE CO.
BUYFALO CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
BUTT CO.
CUMPFALO CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
BURT CO.
CENTRAL CITY.
COLFAX CO.
CUMING CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
CUMING CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
OUSTER CO. PRECINCTS.
DAVID CITY.
DAWSON CO.
DIXON CO.
DIXON CO.
DIXON CO.
FILLMORE CO.
FRANKLIN, NEBR., CITY OF.
FREMONT. CITY OF.
FREMONT. CITY OF.
FURNAS CO.
GRAND ISLAND CITY & SCHOOL DIS.
HASTINGS CITY.
LINCOLN CO.
MADISON CO.
NEMAHA CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
NORFOLK CITY.
NUCKOLLS CO.
OMAHA CITY.
OMAHA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT.
OSCEOLA VILLAGE.
OTOE CO.
PAWNEE CITY.
PLATTSMOUTH CITY.
POLK CO.
SALINE CO.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY.
SUPERIOR CITY.
TECUMSEH CITY.
WASHINGTON C. & SCH. DIST. NO. 1.
WOOD RIVER, CITY OF.

NEVADA-

NEW MEXICO—
CHAVES CO. COURT HOUSE,
EDDY CO.
FARMINTON.
ROSWELL CITY BOARD OF EDUC'N.
SAN JUAN CO.
VALENCIA COUNTY.

OHIO—
CANTON CITY (PAYABLE IN NEW YORK).
CANTON SCHOOL DISTRICT.
OTTAWA CITY.

OTTAWA CITY.

OREGON—
ASHLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT
BENTON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 9.
COOS CO. S. D. NO. 85.
COTTAGE GROVE CITY.
ELIGIN CITY.
EUGENE, CITY OF.
NEWBERG CITY.
PENDLETON CITY.
SIUSLAW.
UMATILLA CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT 5.
SOUTH DAKOTA—

SOUTH DAKOTA-HURON, CITY OF.

CASTLE DALE.

WYOMING.—
GUERNSEY.
DOUGLAS.
MEETEETSE, TOWN OF.
UINTA CO. & SCHOOL DIST. NO. 1.
WESTON CO.

CORPORATIONS— ERIE ELECTRIC MOTOR CO. 1st & 2d Mtge. 6s.

NATIONAL LOAN & INVESTMENT
CO. OF DETROIT (Debentures).

TWIN CITY TELEPHONE CO. 5s.
HOOD RIVER (OREGON) IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

PRODUCERS TRANSPORTATION CO.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Dividends

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. 59 CEDAR STREET **NEW YORK**

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVI-DENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF JANU-ARY, 1918:

JANUARY 2, 1918.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh RR. Co. Gen. Mtge. 41/28.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.

Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Coupon Bonds.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Registered Bonds.
Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Ext. 3½8, and 4½8.
Indianapolis, Ind., City of.
Jekyl Island Club 1st Mtge. 4½8.
Muskegon Grand Rapids & Indiana 1st 5s.
Marlon County, Indiana, Bridge Bonds.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st 6s.
New Orleans, City of, Constitutional & Improvement 4s.
Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st 5s.
Niagara Falls Water Works 1st 5s.
Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co.
Special Guaranteed Stock div. 1¼%.
Traverse City RR. Co. 1st 3s.

JANUARY 8, 1918.

JANUARY 8, 1918.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co.
Regular Guaranteed Stk. div. 1¼%.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

Five Per Cent Adjustment Mortgage Gold
Bonds.

The semi-annual installments of interest on
Seaboard Air Line Railway Adjustment Bonds,
amounting to 2½% (\$25.00), represented by
Coupons Nos. 31 and 32, for \$12.50 each, will be
paid on and after February 1, 1918, at the office
of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street,
New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.,
By D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.
New York, December 21, 1917.

READING COMPANY.
General Office, Reading Terminal.
Philadelphia, December 19, 1917.
The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of one per cent (1%) on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on January 10, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1917. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. 71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 20th, 1917. The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a semi-annual cash dividend of three and one-half per cent (3½%), payable February 11th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 21st, 1918. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS AT THIS OFFICE.

C. E. AMBLER, Assistant Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad Street.
New York, December 18, 1917.
A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT.
has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 15, 1918.
Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.
G. C. HAND, Screetary.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD CO.
Interest of five per centum for fiscal year ending December 31st, 1917, will be paid upon the Income Bonds, dated December 12th, 1887, of Brunswick & Western Railroad Company, upon presentation of such bonds at office of Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Baltimore, No. 13 South Street, Baltmore, Maryland, and upon proper receipt therefor being endorsed upon each bond.

H. L. BORDEN,
Vice-President and Secretary.

NEW YORK ONTARIO & WESTERN RAIL-WAY COMPANY.
New York, December 18, 1917.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two per cent on the Common Stock, payable January 14, 1918, to stockholders of record 3:00 P. M. December 31, 1917.
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO,
42 Broadway, New York, December 24, 1917.
The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper
Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two
Dollars (\$2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock
of the par value of \$50 per share, payable February 25, 1918, to holders of such shares of record
at the close of business at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, January 19, 1918.
The dividend is payable only upon the \$50
shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.
All stockholders who have not converted their
holdings into shares of \$50 par value should do so
without delay in order that they may receive their
dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.).

Providence, R. I., December 15, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1½%) has been declared upon the preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) has been declared upon the common stock of this Company, both payable January 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 20th, 1917. **Transfer books will not be closed.

J. R. GLADDING, Treasurer.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK of New York OF NEW YORK

December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (2 1/4 %) and a special extra dividend of two per cent (2 %), both payable on and after January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22nd, 1917.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-Third St.

New York, Dec. 26, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent upon the Capital Stock of the bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Wednesday, January 2nd, 1918.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

THE BRYANT PARK BANK.

New York, December 18, 1917.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent, payable on and after January 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record of this date.

E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

The Battery Park National Bank

New York, December 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a dividend of 3 per cent, and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, on the capital stock of the Bank, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 20th, 1917.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York New York, December 21st, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT, payable on and after January 2nd, 1918. The transfer books will remain closed from December 22nd, 1917, until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 21st, 1917.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent, free of tax, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3rd, 1918.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Dividends

International Mercantile Marine Company

Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable February 1st, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 16th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after February 1st, 1918, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For Voting Trustees.
New York, December 20, 1917.

December 17th, 1917.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 11/2 % was declared on the common stock, payable February 1st, 1918, to stock-holders of record January 15th, 1918. C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

HAVERHILL GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Haverhill, Massachusetts.
DIVIDEND NO. 88.
A quarterly dividend of \$1.12½ per share, being at the rate of 9% per annum, has been declared on the capital stock of Haverhill Gas Light Company, payable January 2, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1917.

STONE & WEBSTER, Transfer Agents.

COLUMBUS ELECTRIC COMPANY

Columbus. Georgia.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 23.

A semi-annual dividend of \$3.00 per share has been declared on the preferred capital stock of Columbus Electric Company, payable January 2, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 22, 1917.

STONE & WEBSTER, Transfer Agents.

H. M. BYLLESBY & COMPANY
Engineers Managers

CHICAGO CHICAGO

The Board of Directors of the Northern States
Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent
(13 %) upon the preferred stock of the company,
payable by check January 21st, 1918, to stockholders of record as of the close of business
December 31st, 1917.

ROBERT J. GRAF, Secretary.

Office of
H. M. BYLLESBY & COMPANY
Engineers Manager

Engineers

CHICAGO

The Board of Directors of the Northern States
Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent
(1¼ %) upon the common stock of the company,
payable by check January 21st, 1918, to stockholders of record as of the close of business
December 31st, 1917.

ROBERT J. GRAF, Secretary.

H. M. BYLLESBY & COMPANY
Engineers Managers

CHICAGO

The Board of Directors of the Western States
Gas & Electric Company of Delaware has declared
the regular quarter, dividend of one and threequarters per cent (1½ %) upon the preferred stock
of the company, payable by check January 15th,
1918, to stockholders of record as of the close of
business December 31st, 1917.

ROBERT J. GRAF, Secretary. CHICAGO

H. M. BYLLESBY & COMPANY
Engineers Managers

CHICAGO CHICAGO

The Board of Directors of the Ottumwa Railway & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (134%) upon the preferred stock of the company, payable by check January 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record as of the close of business December 31st, 1917.

ROBERT J. GRAF, Secretary.

KANSAS GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
Wichita, Kansas.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 31.
A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (134%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1917, payable January 1, 1918, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on December 22, 1917.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

Dibidends

January 2

Coupons

Companies under

Stone & Webster Management

147 Milk Street, Boston 120 Broadway, New York 919 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric | The New London Gas & Electric Company

First and General Mortgage 5s, 1939

Slater Trust Company, Trustee Pawtucket, Rhode Island

Cape Breton Electric Company, Limited

First Mortgage 5s, 1932 State Street Trust Company, Trustee, Boston

Columbus Electric Company

2-Year 6% Coupon Notes, 1919
Commonwealth Trust Company,
Trustee, Boston

The Connecticut Power Company First Mortgage 5s, 1956 The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee

El Paso Electric Company Collateral Trust 5s, 1932 State Street Trust Company, Trustee, Boston

Houghton County Electric Light | Pawtucket Electric Company Company

First Mortgage 5s, 1927 Boston Safe Deposit & Tr Company, Trustee, Boston

Houghton County Street Railway Company

First Mortgage 5s, 1920 Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Trustee, Boston

Houghton County Traction Com-

First Consolidated Mortgage 5s, 1937 Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Boston

Keokuk Electric Railway & Power Company

First Mortgage Serial 5s Central Trust Company of Illinois, Trustee, Chicago

Mississippi River Power Company

First Mortgage 5s, 1951 Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Boston
The Canadian Bank of Com-merce, Toronto, Canada, and London, England

Company

First Consolidated and Refunding Mortgage 5s, 1933 The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee

Northern Texas Electric Company

Collateral Trust 5s, 1940 Commonwealth Trust Company, Trustee, Boston

Northern Texas Traction Company

First Mortgage 5s, 1933

The Citizens' Savings & Trust
Company, Trustee, Cleveland,
Ohio

Chase National Bank, New York The Paducah City Railway, Incorporated

Consolidated First Mortgage 5s,

The New York Trust Company, Trustee, New York

Paducah Street Railway Company, Incorporated

First Mortgage 6s, 1920 First Mortgage 6s, 1923 Fidelity & Columbia Trust Company, Trustee, Louisville, Ky.

Consolidated Mortgage 5s, 1938

Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Boston Pensacola Electric Company

3-Year 6% Coupon Notes, 1919 Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Boston

Reno Power, Light & Water Company

First Consolidated Mortgage 6s,

Mercantile Trust Company San Francisco, Trustee

Savannah Electric Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5s, American Trust Company, Trustee, Boston

The Savannah Thunderbolt & Isle of Hope Railway of Savannah, Georgia

First Mortgage 4s, 1947 Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee

Woonsocket Electric Machine & Power Company

First Mortgage 41/2s, 1931 International Trust Company, Trustee, Boston

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

& MANUFACTURING COMPANY. & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of 1½% (87½ cents per share) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid Jan. 15, 1918.

A dividend of 1½% (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1917, will be paid Jan. 31 1918.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of Dec. 31, 1917. H. F. BAETZ, Treas. New York, December 21, 1917.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 31.

New York, December 10, 1917.

A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (2½%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1917, payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 18, 1917.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers.
Office of the
HUNTINGTON DEVELOPMENT & GAS CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.
The Board of Directors of the Huntington
Development & Gas Co. has declared the regular
quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent
(1½%) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company,
payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of
record at the close of business December 29th,
1917. Checks will be mailed to holders of Voting
Trustees' Certificates of Deposit.
WILLIAM LILLEY, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY EXTRA DIVIDEND COMMON STOCK.

EXTRA DIVIDEND COMMON STOCK.

New York, December 10, 1917.

An extra dividend of two per cent (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas & Electric Company has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company, payable in COMMON stock January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 18, 1917.

FRANK B. BANK

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

Mosler Safe Company National Starch Company

Co. 1st 5%

(Notes)

Mortgage

New Castle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.

New York & Cuba Mail Steamship

Olean, City of Peoples Water Company, Oska-loosa, 5%

Piedmont & Northern Railway Co.

Popular Science Publishing Co. Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Co. Richmond Beach & Railway Co.

Santa Lucia Company Southern Public Utilities Company

South Yuba Water Co. Consol.

St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Co. Third Avenue Railroad Co., 5% Union Depot Company, Colum-

Vanderburgh County, Indiana Warren Water Company (Issue of

Warren Water Company (Issue of

Washington Water Power Company

JANUARY 2ND, 1918.

bus, Ohio Union Utilities Company

Woodward Iron Company

Wayne Cotton Mills

Dividends

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in January are payable at this office on and after January 1st, 1918, as follows:

Army & Navy Club of Manila American Water Supply Co. of Kankakee

Athens Railway & Electric Co. Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company

Butler Water Company Caro Water Works Company Cedar Rapids, City of, Refunding Bonds

Chattanooga City Water Company Central Brewing Company Commercial Cable Company Consumers Park Brewing Company Constitution Publishing Company Cowlitz Lumber Company

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company Equipment Ctfs., Series "A" Trust

Ctfs., Series "A"
Chicago & Northwestern Railway
Company Equipment Trust
Ctfs., Series "C"
Dayton Union Railway Company
Direct-Line Telephone Company
East Greenwich Water Supply

Co., 1st Mtge.
East Greenwich Water Supply

Co., 2d Mtge. ast St. Louis & Interurban Water Co.

El Paso & Southwestern Railroad

Company Ellsworth Collieries Company Hampshire Southern R.R. Co. Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frank-fort Electric Railway Co.

Hoggson Brothers Indianapolis & Southeastern

Traction Co.
Indianapolis Union Railway Co.
Iowa City Water Company
Ithaca Street Railway Company Lawrence Park Realty Company
Mobile Light & Railroad Company
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company Extension 1st Mortgage

East St. Louis & Granite City Water Co. County of Vanderburgh, Indiana

Company

1897)

1908)

JANUARY 15TH, 1918.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Ry. Co. and Minneapolis
Street Railway Co. St. Paul City Railway Company

JANUARY 20TH, 1918. Pekin Water Works Company JANUARY 31ST, 1918.
Parsons Water Supply & Power

JANUARY 2ND, 1918. Duluth-Superior Traction Co., Weyman-Bruton Company, Com. Weyman-Bruton Company, Pre-Common
Duluth-Superior Traction Co., F. W. Woolworth Co., Preferred Preferred

Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Common

Twin City Preferred

JANUARY 5TH, 1918.

Rapid Transit Co., Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad Company

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Four Per Cent Collateral Trust Bond Coupons from these bonds, payable by their erms on January 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, to stock-holders of record at the close of business on Monday, December 31, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
Coupons due January 1, 1918, from Detroit
United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage
44% Gold Bonds will be paid on and after that
date on presentation at the office of the Agents,
Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall Street, New York.

A. F. EDWARDS,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

Office of
THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, December 12, 1917.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (\$1.00 per share) payable January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed.
I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.

Edison Bullding, Los Angeles, Cal.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the outstanding First Preferred Capital Stock (being First Preferred Stock Dividend No. 34) will be paid on Jan. 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1917.

W. L. PERCEY, Treasurer.

THE SECURITIES COMPANY,

24 Broad Street.

New York, December 11th, 1917.

The Board of Directors of The Securities.

Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable January 15th, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1917.

E. G. WOODLING, Secretary.

Financial.

Announcement

The Name of

Broadway Trust Company

was changed to

Irving Trust Company

November 30th, 1917

Banks & Investment Dealers!

Advertiser, now associated, in ex-ecutive capacity, with prominent in-vestment house which intends closing offices in principal cities, will con-sider responsible connection with financial institution, firm or corpor-ation affording first class opportuni-ties.

Broad experience in financial and investment business, personal knowledge and acquaintance in principal Eastern and Middle-Western markets. Eastern and Middle-Western markets. Competent executive and organizer. Familiar with various branches of investment business—underwriting, syndicating, wholesale and retail distribution, publicity, advertising and office management.

Fifteen years' association with municipal and corporation bond houses, international bankers, public utility operators and engineers and two large railroad systems. Highest credentials and proven record.

Can you offer real opportunity in

Can you offer real opportunity in meritorious undertaking of mutual advantage financially?

Address A. B. C., care Chronicle.

Bond House located in the Central West specializing in Municipals, desires services of experienced bond salesmen. Inquiries confidential. Address F. W., care Chronicle, P. O. Box 3, Wall St. Station, New York.

Meetings

THE EMERSON COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Emerson Company (of Delaware) will be held at of Church Street, New York City on the 19th of January, 1918. at 10 a. m. P. B. SWEET, Secretary.

Divibends

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 74.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this has been declared, pays ary 15. 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1917.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of \$2 per share, payable Monday, January 28, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, January 11, 1918.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer. New York, N. Y., December 27, 1917.

Dividends

Coupons Due and Payable January 1, 1918, at the Office of

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.

62 Cedar Street, New York

Bainbridge, Ga., Sewer Barton, N. Y., School Bartow, Fla., St. Imp. Batavia, N. Y., Sewer Blacksburg, S. C., School Bluefield, W. Va., St. & Sewer Cascade Co., Mont., Sch. Dist. No. 1 Chickasha, Okla., W. W. & Chouteau County, Mont., **Funding** Dickson Co., Tenn., Road Enfield, Ill., Refunding Greer, S. C., Water Works Greer, S. C., Sewer Greer, S. C., Electric Light Hillsboro County, Fla., Road Huntington, Ind., Waterworks Co.

Inman Sch. Dist. No. 26, Spartanburg Co., S. C. Kent, Wash., Water & Light Kinston, N. C., Pub. Imp. Lebanon, Ind., Waterworks Lemhi Co., Ida., Court House & Jail Lincoln Co., N. C., Road Madison, Ga., School Marshall Co., Minn., Ditch Miles City, Mont., Elec. Light Montpelier, Ind., Funding Morrison County, Minn., Ditch Ossining, N. Y., Sch. Dist. No. 1 Pitt Co., N. C., Bridge Polk Co., Fla., Road Quebec, Canada Raleigh, N. C., Water

Randelman, N. C., St. Imp. Robertson Co., Tenn., Road Rochester, Ind., Funding Rock Hill, S. C., Water Wks. Rock Hill, S. C., Light Rock Hill, S. C., Sewer Rutherford Co., N. C., Road Shelbyville, Tenn., School Snohomish, Wash., General & Water South Orange, N. J., School & Bldg. Vigo County, Ind., Funding Vigo County, Ind., Bridge West Bay City, Mich., School Winston, N. C., General Municipal Yalobusha County, Miss.,

\$360,000 Rosenwald & Weil Building

Chicago, Illinois

First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds

(Safeguarded under the Straus Plan)

Dated November 15th, 1917. Interest coupons due May 15th and November 15th. Mortgagor agrees to pay Federal Income Tax not in excess of 2%. Denominations, \$1,000 and \$500.

	MAIORIILS	
Amount Maturing \$14,000 Nov. 15th, 1919	Amount Maturing \$9,000May 15th, 1923	Amount. Maturing \$10,500 Nov. 15th, 1926
7,500 May 15th, 1920 7,500 Nov. 15th, 1920 8,000 May 15th, 1921 8,000 Nov. 15th, 1921 8,500 May 15th, 1922 8,500 Nov. 15th, 1922	9,300 Nov. 15th, 1923 9,500 May 15th, 1924	11,000 May 15th, 1927 11,000 Nov. 15th, 1927 11,500 May 15th, 1928
8,000 May 15th, 1921 8,000 Nov. 15th, 1921	9,500 Nov. 15th, 1924 10,000 May 15th, 1925	11,500 Nov. 15th, 1928
8,500 May 15th, 1922 8,500 Nov. 15th, 1922	10,000 Nov. 15th, 1925 10,500 May 15th, 1926	175,000Nov. 15th, 1929

SECURITY—These bonds are a closed first mortgage lien on the new Rosenwald & Weil plant at Chicago, Illinois, valued at \$500,000. INCOME—Ample income to pay interest charges and retire the bonds serially as above is guaranteed by a twenty-year lease of the plant by Rosenwald & Weil. Securities have been deposited with the Continental and Commercial Trust Co. of Chicago as surety for the performance of the covenants of this lease. The average earnings of the Company are five times the amount of the rental pledged to pay interest and principal of this bond issue.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY—The House of Rosenwald & Weil, clothing manufacturers, was founded in 1885 with an investment of less than \$50,000. The business has had a steady and substantial growth, the present capital and surplus being in excess of \$1,000,000, and sales in 1917 being in excess of \$3,000,000. The Company is nationally advertised and widely known, its products being sold extensively by retail dealers throughout the United States.

PURPOSE OF THE ISSUE—The purpose of this issue is to finance the new plant, which will enable the Company to assemble their

PURPOSE OF THE ISSUE—The purpose of this issue is to finance the new plant, which will enable the Company to assemble their plants, now located in various parts of Chicago, under one roof, which will materially reduce their overhead charges and substantially increase earnings.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—In accordance with the Straus Plan, the mortgagor is required to deposit monthly, in advance, in a trust company, one-twelfth of the annual interest and principal requirements. To assure prompt deposits, the lease has been assigned to the trustee, and Rosenwald & Weil will pay the monthly amount to this bank.

We recommend this issue as a particularly attractive investment. Orders now being accepted for either immediate or January delivery.

Price, Par and Accrued Interest (Ask for Circular No. LL-716)

S.W.STRAUS & CO.

150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO MINNEAPOLIS DAYTON

35 years without loss to any investor

KANSAS CITY

Financial.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

London Office 32 Lombard St., E. C.

Fifth Ave. Office Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.

Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3

Coupons Payable January 2, 1918

Abbeville, S. C. 5%	.1
Abbeville, S. C5% Aetna Explosives Co1st 6s	
Alton Slater Water Co1st 6s	
American Cities Co. Col. Tr. Co.	
5% & 6%	
American Thread Colst 4s	1
Astoria Veneer Mills & Dock	1
Co	
Bangor & Aroostook RR. Co.1st 5s	
Bangor & Aroostook RR. Co.2d 5s	
Bangor Ry. & Elec. Co.1st Cons. 5s	1
Bankers Commercial Corpora-	1
tion 5% Notes	
Barney & Smith Car Co1st 5s	1
Breitung Hematite Mining Co.	
1st 6s	
Burlington, N. C., Water & Lt.5%	
Carolina Public Service Co6s	
Carolina Public Service Co6s	
Central Arkansas & East. Ry. 5%	
Central Ga. Ry. Equip.	
Series L 41/2 %	
Central of Ga. Ry. Co., Macon	
& No. Div5%	
& No. Div5% Central of Ga. Ry. Co., Middle	
Div 5s	1
Div. 5s Central of Ga. Ry. Co., Mobile	
Div 5s	
Div. 5s Central Stamping Co. 1st 6s	
Chattanooga, Rome & Southern	
RR. Co1st 5s	1
Charleston Terminal Co1st 4s	
Cincinnati Northern Ry. Co.1st 4s	
City of Troy. Ala. Improvement 60	
City of Troy, Ala., Improvement 6s	
City of Troy, Ala., Improvement	•
City of Troy, Ala., Improvement Ref. 48	
City of Troy, Ala., Improvement Ref. 4s City of Troy, Ala., School Ref. 4s	
City of Troy, Ala., Improvement Ref. 4s City of Troy, Ala., School Ref. 4s Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing	
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Greenwich & Johnsonv. Ry.	Queens Borough Gas & Elec.
Co4%	Queens Borough Gas & Elec. Colst 5s
Hardin, Montana4%	Railway Steel-Spring1st 5s
Harrison Gas & Elec. Co1st 6s	Richmond Light & RR. Co1st 4s
Hastings Square Hotel1st 6s	Rifle Light, Heat & Power Co_6%
Illinois Gas Co1st 6s	Rio Grande Western Ry. Co.
Indiana Ry. Co 5%	Trust 4s
Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.	Rogue River Electric Co1st 5s
Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Colst 4%	Rye, N. Y., Sch. D. No. 14%
Jacksonville Terminal Co1st 5s	
Jamestown St. Ry. Co1st 6s	St. Clair Madison & St. Louis Belt Ry4s
Jefferson County, Ga., C. H.	St. Louis Brewing Co1st 6s
and Jail Bonds	
Jones County, Miss	St. Louis Southwest. 1st Term. & Unif. 5s
Land Bank State of N. Y4\frac{1}{2}%	Southern Sierra Power Co6s
Larchmont Yacht Club 2d Mtge.5s	
Livingston Niagara Power_lst 6s	Spanish American Iron Co. 1st S. F. 6%
Lockport & Olcott Ry1st 5s	Sparks, Ga., School5%
Madison County, Ga.	Standard Computing Scale_6%
Marion, S. C., Ref. & School_5%	
Mayo Mills6%	Steinway Ry. Co6%
Memphis Terminal Corp6%	Stephenson Co., John5%
Merchants Despatch Equipt.	Stephensville N. & S. Tex Ry.1st 5s
Trust 4½%	Sylvania, Ga., School.
Michigan Telephone Co1st 5s	Sylvester, Ga. School5%
Milwaukee, Wis. (All Issues)	Syracuse Gas Co1st 5s
Missouri & Ills. Bridge Belt	Tank Shipbuilding Corpn_1st 6%
Ry. Co.	Temple, Ga., Town & School5%
Mohave County, Ariz., Road & Bridge5%	Toledo, Canada So. & Detroit
Montana Power Co. 1st & Ref. 5s	Ry. Co48
Monroe City, Mo., Sewer Bonds.5s	Transylvania RR. Co1st 5%
Moultrie, Ga5%	Tuinucu Sugar Co1st 6%
Muncie Electric Light Co 5%	Twin City Light & Tract. Co.
Nashville Ry. & Light Co.	1st S. F6%
Rei. & LAL. Ja	United Lead Co5% Deb.
National Light, Heat & Power	United Public Utilities Co.6% Col.
Co	Valier-Montana Land & Wat.1st 6s
New Brunswick South. Ry. Co.3%	Virginia Southwest.Ry.Co.1st 5%
New Orleans Terminal1st 4%	Waco, Texas, Water & Public
N. Y. Central Lines Equip. 4½s, 1910	Works5s
N. Y. Central Lines Equip.	Waldorf Realty Co.
4½8, 1912	Waverly, Sayre & Athens T'n
N. Y. Central Lines Equip.	Co1st 6s
4½s, 1913	Waynesville, N. C5%
N. Y. Central Ry. Equipment	Wheeling Steel & Iron Co. 1st 6s
	W. 1 . C. C.L. I D 111
4½%, 1917	Winder, Ga., School Building 5s
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s	Yorkville, S. C5%
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s Niagara & Erie Power 1st 5s	
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s Niagara & Erie Power 1st 5s Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s	
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s Niagara & Erie Power 1st 5s Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 5s	Yorkville, S. C
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s Niagara & Erie Power 1st 5s Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 5s Oconee County, S. C. Funding 5%	Yorkville, S. C5%
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s Niagara & Erie Power 1st 5s Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 5s Oconee County, S. C. Funding 5% Ohio Cities Gas Co. 6% Notes	Yorkville, S. C
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s Niagara & Erie Power 1st 5s Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 5s Oconee County, S. C. Funding 5% Ohio Cities Gas Co. 6% Notes Omaha & Council Bluffs St.	JANUARY 10. Joliet & Nor. Indiana R.R. Co. 4% JANUARY 15.
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s Niagara & Erie Power 1st 5s Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 5s Oconee County, S. C. Funding 5% Ohio Cities Gas Co. 6% Notes	JANUARY 10. Joliet & Nor. Indiana R.R. Co. 4%
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s Niagara & Erie Power 1st 5s Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 5s Oconee County, S. C. Funding 5% Ohio Cities Gas Co. 6% Notes Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry. Co. 1st Cons. 5% Onondaga Co. Court House 4% Pittsburgh Term. Ry. & Coal	JANUARY 10. Joliet & Nor. Indiana R.R. Co. 4% JANUARY 15. American Sum. Tobacco Co. 3-year Gold Notes.
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s Niagara & Erie Power 1st 5s Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 5s Oconee County, S. C. Funding 5% Ohio Cities Gas Co. 6% Notes Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry. Co. 1st Cons. 5% Onondaga Co. Court House 4% Pittsburgh Term. Ry. & Coal Co. 5%	JANUARY 10. Joliet & Nor. Indiana R.R. Co. 4% JANUARY 15. American Sum. Tobacco Co. 3-year Gold Notes. Anglo-Am. Oil Co., Div. No. 14
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s Niagara & Erie Power 1st 5s Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 5s Oconee County, S. C. Funding 5% Ohio Cities Gas Co. 6% Notes Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry. Co. 1st Cons. 5% Onondaga Co. Court House 4% Pittsburgh Term. Ry. & Coal Co. 5% Pleasant Valley Coal Co. 5s	JANUARY 10. Joliet & Nor. Indiana R.R. Co. 4% JANUARY 15. American Sum. Tobacco Co. 3-year Gold Notes. Anglo-Am. Oil Co., Div. No. 14 @ 71½ cts. a share
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s Niagara & Erie Power 1st 5s Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 5s Oconee County, S. C. Funding 5% Ohio Cities Gas Co. 6% Notes Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry. Co. 1st Cons. 5% Onondaga Co. Court House 4% Pittsburgh Term. Ry. & Coal Co. 5% Pleasant Valley Coal Co. 5s Portsmouth St. RR.& Lt.Co1st 6s	JANUARY 10. Joliet & Nor. Indiana R.R. Co. 4% JANUARY 15. American Sum. Tobacco Co. 3-year Gold Notes. Anglo-Am. Oil Co., Div. No. 14 @ 71½ cts. a share Arizona, Territory & State
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s Niagara & Erie Power 1st 5s Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 5s Oconee County, S. C. Funding 5% Ohio Cities Gas Co. 6% Notes Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry. Co. 1st Cons. 5% Onondaga Co. Court House 4% Pittsburgh Term. Ry. & Coal Co. 5% Pleasant Valley Coal Co. 5s Portsmouth St. RR.& Lt.Co1st 6s Pueblo Traction & Lightg. Co.5%	JANUARY 10. Joliet & Nor. Indiana R.R. Co. 4% JANUARY 15. American Sum. Tobacco Co. 3-year Gold Notes. Anglo-Am. Oil Co., Div. No. 14 @ 71½ cts. a share Arizona, Territory & State Truxton, N. Y., Ref4½s
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s Niagara & Erie Power 1st 5s Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s Ocean Steamship Co. 1st 5s Oconee County, S. C. Funding 5% Ohio Cities Gas Co. 6% Notes Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry. Co. 1st Cons. 5% Onondaga Co. Court House 4% Pittsburgh Term. Ry. & Coal Co. 5% Pleasant Valley Coal Co. 5s Portsmouth St. RR.& Lt.Co1st 6s	JANUARY 10. Joliet & Nor. Indiana R.R. Co. 4% JANUARY 15. American Sum. Tobacco Co. 3-year Gold Notes. Anglo-Am. Oil Co., Div. No. 14 @ 71½ cts. a share Arizona, Territory & State Truxton, N. Y., Ref

-	Queens Borough Gas & Elec. Co1st 5s
	Railway Steel-Spring1st 5s Richmond Light & RR. Co. 1st 4s
	Rifle Light, Heat & Power Co_6%
,	Rio Grande Western Ry. Co. Trust
	Rogue River Electric Co1st 5s
	Rye, N. Y., Sch. D. No. 14%
-	St. Clair Madison & St. Louis Belt Ry4s
	St. Louis Brewing Co1st 6s
	St. Louis Southwest. 1st Term. & Unif. 5s
,	Southern Sierra Power Co6s
	Spanish American Iron Co. 1st S. F. 6%
3	Sparks, Ga., School5%
	Standard Computing Scale_6%
2	Steinway Ry. Co6%
,	Stephenson Co., John 5%
	Stephensville N. & S. Tex Ry.1st 5s Sylvania, Ga., School.
3	Sylvania, Ga., School. Sylvania, Ga., School. 5%
1	Syracuse Gas Co1st 5s
	Tank Shipbuilding Corpn_1st 6%
,	Temple, Ga., Town & School5%
,	Toledo, Canada So. & Detroit Ry. Co4s
	Transylvania RR. Co1st 5%
2	Tuinucu Sugar Co1st 6%
5	Twin City Light & Tract. Co. 1st S. F
	United Lead Co 5% Deb.
	United Public Utilities Co.6% Col.
2	Valier-Montana Land & Wat.1st 6s
2	Virginia Southwest.Ry.Co.1st 5%
)	Waco, Texas, Water & Public Works
	Waldorf Realty Co.
2	Waverly, Sayre & Athens T'n Co1st 6s
3	Waynesville, N. C5%
7	Wheeling Steel & Iron Co. 1st 6s
8	Winder, Ga., School Building 5s
8	Yorkville, S. C5%
8	JANUARY 10.
8	Joliet & Nor. Indiana R.R. Co. 4%
8	JANUARY 15.
0,0	American Sum. Tobacco Co. 3-year Gold Notes.
6	Anglo-Am. Oil Co., Div. No. 14 @ 71½ cts. a share
8	Arizona, Territory & State
8	Truxton, N. Y., Ref41/28
0	City Winder, Ga., Water 4%

Dibidends

Coupons Maturing January, 1918, Payable at the Office of

Harris, Forbes & Co.

Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Also Payable at the Offices of our

Chicago Correspondent Harris Trust and Savings Bank

Boston Correspondent Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc.

First

Alabama Power Co. 6% Gold Notes Albert Lea, Minn., Permanent Improvement 41/2s Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding 4s

Albuquerque, New Mex., Board of Education, School Building 41/2s Albuquerque, New Mex., Funding 5s Albuquerque, New Mex., General Street Improvement 5s Arlington Heights, Ill., School Build-

ing 5s
Belvidere, Ill., School Dist. No. 57, 5s
Benton, Ill., Refunding 43/4s
Berryville, Va., Water Works 5s
Big Rapids, Mich., Refunding 4s
Billings, Mont., City Hall 41/2s
Billings, Mont., School District No. 2

4½s Boulder, Colo., Water Works 4½s Bozeman, Mont., Funding 4s Broadwater County, Mont., Fund. 4s Carbondale, Ill., School District No. 95, 58

Cascade County, Mont., Court House

Cascade County, Mont., 3½s
Cascade County, Mont., Funding 4s
Cascade County, Mont., Refunding 5s
Cass County, Iowa, 4½s
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 4s
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 5s
Chariton, Iowa, Funding 5s
Chariton, Iowa, Funding 5s
Chippewa Valley Railway, Light &
Power Co., Eau Claire, Wis., First
Mortgage 5s

Mortgage 5s

Colorado Springs, Colo., School Dist.
No. 11, Ref. 5s (El Paso County)
Consumers Power Co. 6% Gold Notes
Consumers' Power Co. First Lien &

Consumers Power Co. First Lien & Refunding Gold 5s
Cook County, Ill., School District
No. 99 (Morton Park) 4½s
Cook County, Ill., School District
No. 170 (Chicago Heights) 4s
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Independent
School District 4½s
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light 6s

School District 4½s
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light 6s
Cuthbert, Ga., Water Works 6s
Danville Street Railway & Light Co.,
Danville, Ill., Refunding Mtge. 5s
Denison & Sherman (Texas) Ry. Co.
First Mortgage Gold 5s
Derry, New Hampshire, Water 3½s
Des Moines City Railway Co. General
and Refunding 5s
Dexter, Mo., School District, School
Building 4½s
Dickey County, N. D., 4½s
Edison Electric Co., New Orleans,
La., First Mortgage, 5s
Eminence, Ky., Street Impt., 5s

Eminence, Ky., Street Impt., 5s Eugene, Ore., School District No 4. (Lane County) 5s Florence, So. Car., Sewer 5s

First (Continued)

Ford County, Ill., School. Dist. 58, 58 Fort Dodge, Iowa, Water Works 41/28 Freeport Water Co., Ill., 58 Gallatin County, Mont., High School

Building 4s
Gallatin County, Mont., Refunding 4s
Genesee, Idaho, Water Works 5s
Geneseo Township, Ill., High School

District 41/28
Glencoe, Ill., Improvement 41/28 Glencoe, Ill., Improvement 4½s
Glenwood, Iowa, Funding 5s
Gorham, N. H., Water 4s
Granite, Utah, School District 4½s
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer 5s
Great Falls, Mont., Water Works 5s
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding 4s
Green Bay, Wis., Sewer 4s
Greenville, Ill., Refunding 5s
Hamblen County, Tenn., Highway 5s
Helena, Mont., Judgment Funding 4s
Helena, Mont., Water Works 5s
Hill County, Mont., Funding 5s
Hill County, Mont., Funding 5s
Hill County, Mont., Court House &
Jail 5s

Jail 5s Hudson, Iowa, Consolidated School District 5s Humphrey County, Tenn., Road and

Bridge 5s

Bridge 5s
Huntington, W. Va., 6s
Hyattsville, Md., Sewerage 5s
Idaho Falls, Idaho 5s
Interurban Railway Co. Debenture
(Des Moines, Ia.) 6s
Iowa Falls, Iowa, Refunding 4s
Knoxville, Iowa, Judgment Fund. 41/2s
Knoxville, Tenn., Street Improvt. 5s
Kossuth County, Iowa, Bridge, 41/2s
La Salle, Ill., School Dist. No. 2, 31/2s
Lincoln County, Mont., Fdg. 51/2s
Lincoln Tel. & Tel. Co. First Mortgage 5s

ouisville Gas & Electric Co. 6s Manson, Ia., Refunding 6s
Marshalltown, Iowa, Refunding 4s
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works 5s
Montreal Tramways Co. First & Refunding 5s

Morristown, Tenn., Water Works Improvement 5s
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Suppl
Electric Light & Power Plant 5s
Moweaqua, Ill., School Building , Water Supply,

Muscatine, Iowa, Independent School Muskegon, Mich., General Street Improvement 4s

Muskegon, Mich., Lake Michigan Water Works 4s
Muskegon, Mich., Refunding 41/2s
Muskegon, Mich., Refunding 5s
New Orleans, La., 41/2s
Norman, County, Minn, Dist Norman County, Minn., Dist.

No. 51, 4½3 Oklahoma Ry. First Mortgage 5s Olympia, Wash., Water Works, 5s

First (Continued)

Owosso, Mich., Water Works 5s Pendleton, Ore., Water Works (1913)

Pendleton, Ore., Water Works (1914)

Pierson, Iowa, School District 5s

Plum Bayou, Ark., Levee District 6s
Pontiae Township, Ill., School District, High School Building
Portland Gen. Electric Co., Portland,
Ore., First Mortgage Gold 5s
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding 5s
Riverside, Ill., School District No. 5

A¹/₂s
Riverside, Ill., Water Works 4½s
Riverside, Ill., Water Works 4½s
Rosebud County, Mont., Bridge 4½s
St. Joseph, Mich., Bridge 4½s
Scranton Electric Co., Scranton, Pa.,
First & Refunding Mtge Gold 5s
Sedalia, Mo., School District, School
Building 4s

Sedalia, Mo., School District, School
Building 4s
Sheridan County, Mont., Fund. 5 1/2s
Spartanburg County, S. C., County
Refunding 4 1/2s
Sumter, S. C., Sewerage 5s
Tacoma Eastern Railroad Co. (Wash.)
First Mortgage Gold 5s
Taylorville, Ill., Township High
School District 4 1/2s
Texas Electric Co. 1st & Refunding 5s
Thornburg, Iowa, Cons. Independent School Dist. 4 1/2s
Tipton County, Tenn., School 5s

Tipton County, Tenn., School 5s Tullahoma, Tenn., Electric Light 4½s
Tullahoma, Tenn., Water and Light 5s
Tullahoma, Tenn., Water Works 4½s
Union League Club 6s

Valley County, Mont., 41/2s
Weldon, N. C., Water & Sewer 6s
West Hoboken, N. J., Funding 5s
West Hoboken, N. J., School 43/4s
White Plains, N. Y., School District

No. 1, 51/28
Winnetka, Ill., Park District 5s
Y. M. C. A. College First Mortgage 6s

Second

Armour, So. Dak., Independent School Dist., School Building 5s Florence, Col., Water Works Refunding 5s

County, Ky., Turnpike Garrard Road 4s Temple, Tex., Public Independent School Series No. 4, 5s

Fifteenth

Jackson, Mich., Paving, Water & Sewer 41/28

Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Refunding 41/28

Sedalia, Mo., School District Funding 4s

JANUARY INVESTMENTS

We shall be pleased to answer inquiries regarding bond investments and, if desired, will submit offerings of well-seasoned bonds selling at prices much below the average for many years.

Write for Investment Offerings F-C for Investors

Financial.



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 30th November, 1917

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year		02,319 09 37,555 43
	\$3,6	139,874 52
This has been appropriated as follows: Dividends Nos. 120, 121, 122 and 133 at ten per cent per annum Bonus of one per cent payable 1st June do do to 1st December	1	00,000 00 50,000 00 50,000 00
War tax on bank-note circulation to 30th November Transferred to Pension Fund		50,000 00 85,000 00
Subscriptions: Canadian Patriotic Fund	00	
Sundry subscriptions	00 ,	72,800 00 332,074 52
		439,874 52

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th November, 1917

LIABILITIES

LIADILITIES		
To the Public—		
Notes of the Bank in circulation		\$23,995,244 68
Deposits not bearing interest	86 458 403 09	*,,
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	100 007 081 00	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	109,961,201 39	
		276,425,664 41
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		580,958 01
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		7,295,110 40
Bills Payable		120,857 29
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		
		\$314,015,489 92
To the Shareholders—		
Dividends Unpaid		2,668 20
Dividend No. 123 and bonus, payable 1st December		525,000 00
Capital Paid up	P1 E 000 000 00	020,000 00
Capital Fala up	\$10,000,000 00	
Rest Account	13,500,000 00	
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account	1,332,074 52	
		29,832,074 52
		\$344,375,232 64
		3311,010,201 01
ASSETS		
Gold and Silver Coin Current		
Dominion Notes		
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve	10,000,000 00	
14		\$54,652,247 21
Notes of other Banks	\$2,004,762 00	
Cheques on other Banks	11.930.875 21	

Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve	*** *** *** **
Notes of other Banks \$2,004,762 00 Cheques on other Banks 11,930,875 21 Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada 8,496,103 99	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities and Canadian Municipal Securities Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	27,596,420 22 22,095,133 29 6,192,461 60
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	20,076,903 18 831,173 35
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest). Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest). Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra. Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for). Real Estate other than Bank Premises (including the unsold balance of former premises	14,846,130 56 5,597,665 13
of the Eastern Townships Bank) \$1,236,999 52 Less mortgage assumed 100,000 00	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank Bank Premises at cost, less amounts written off \$5,390,075 44 Less mortgage assumed on property purchased 300,000 00	

B. E. WALKER, President JOHN AIRD, General Manager

Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....

Report of the Auditors to the Shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, 1913, we report as follows:

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and compared it with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches at a date other than, and in addition to, the verification at 30th November, 1917, and found that they were in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, C. A.

of Webb, Read, Hegan, Callingham & Co. Anditors

5,090,075 44 111,588 68

\$344,375,232 64

JAMES MARWICK, C. A., of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.

Financia!

TAXATION vs INCOME

The higher taxes which you will be called upon to pay may be offset, in a measure at least, by taking advantage of the present market prices of high-grade public utility securities.

For example, we can offer to banks and dealers, a Three-Year 6% Bond issue of a live public utility company presenting many attractive features:

- 1. Secured by a general mortgage.
- 2. Equity in physical property estimated to be equal to about three times the amount of the issue.
- 3. Net earnings available for interest on these bonds equal to over 6 times the amount required.
- 4. Principal and interest payable without deduction for any Normal Federal Income Tax which the Company may be required to pay or deduct.
- 5. These bonds are free of New York taxes under the Investment Tax Law of the State.

Write us for price.

John Nickerson, Jr.

61 Broadway, NEW YOR <

Saint Louis

Boston

Financial.

January Investment Suggestions

Subject to sale and change in price, we recommend the following bonds selected from our January list:

State and Municipal

State and Municip	Jai	
Issues	Maturities	Approximate Yield %
NMC State of California, Gold Highway 41/28	July 3, 1933	4.40
N New York City 4½s		4.75
St. Louis, Mo., School 4s	Jan. 1, 1938	4.60
Tulare County, Cal., Highway 5s		4.70
M Seattle, Wash., 4s		4.80
Wasco County, Ore., road 5s		4.80
Montreal, Que., Gold Coupon 5s		5.50
Railroad		
NMC Baltimore & Ohio Prior Lien 31/28	July 1, 1925	5.65
NMC Chic. Mil. & St. Paul General & Ref. 41/28		6.60
NMC Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Deb. 4s		6.60
Florida East Coast Ry. 1st 41/2s		5.40
NMC New York Central RR. 1st 31/2s		5.00
Seaboard Air Line First and Con. 6s		7.25
Virginian Railway Co. 1st 5s	_	5.60
Public Utility		
American Public Service 1st Lien 6s	Dec., 1942	6.40
American Tel. & Tel. Co. Col. 4s		6.35
Fort Dodge Des Moines & Southern RR. 1st 53_		6.00
Kansas City Rys. 1st 5s		6.40
Northern Ohio Traction & Light 1st Lien Ref. 5s		6.15
Southwestern Power & Light 1st Lien 5s		6.07
Topeka Railway & Light 1st Lien & Ref. 5s		6.20
Short Term Note	es	
American Cotton Oil 2-Year 5s	Sept. 1, 1919	8.65
New York Central 2-Year 5% Notes		7.25
Seaboard Air Line Ry. 2-Year 6s		8.60
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5s		9.75
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 51	the state of the s	7.25
City of Bordeaux 3-Year 6s		17.50
City of Lyons 3-Year 6s		17.50
City of Marseilles 3-Year 6s		17.50

N-Legal investment for savings banks in New York State

C-Legal investment for savings banks in Connecticut

M-Legal investment for savings banks in Massachusetts

January Circular containing a wide list of additional offerings sent upon request

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

CORRESPONDENT OFFICES

Boston, Mass. Albany, N. Y. Suffalo, N. Y. Cleveland, Ohio Pittsburgh, Pa. Detroit, Mich. Philadelphia, Pa. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Baltimore, Md. Washington, D. C. Atlanta, Ga. New Orleans, La. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Kansas City, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn. Denver, Colo.

San Francisco, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Portland, Ore. Seattle, Wash. London, E. C., 2 Eng.

Bonds

Short Term Notes

Acceptances

financial INCLUDING

Bank & Quotation Section Railway Earnings Section Railway & Industrial Section Bankers' Convention Section

Electric Railway Section State and City Section

VOL. 105

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29 1917

NO. 2740

The Chronicle.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Terms of Subscription—rayable in Advance	
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SANK AND QUOTATION (monthly)

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Terms of Advertising-Per Inch Space

Pransient matter per inch	space (14 agate lines)	84 20
Standing Business Cards	space (14 agate lines)	22 00 29 00 50 00
and the second	Twelve Months (52 times)	87 00

CHICAGO OFFICE—39 South La Salle Street, Telephone Majestic 7896.

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, Publishers, Frent, Pine and Depeyster Sts., New York.

Published every Saturday morning by WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, Jacob Seibert Jr., President and Treas.; George S. Dana and Arnold G. Dana, Vice-Presidents; Arnold G. Dana, Sec. Addresses of all, Office of the Company.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following table, made up by telegraph, &c., indicates that the total bank clearings of all the clearing houses of the United States for the week ending to-day have been \$5,029,962,979, against \$6,306,084,353 last week and \$5,069,942,017 the corresponding week last year.

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week ending Dec. 29.	1917.	1916.	Per Cent.
New York	\$2,184,106,632	\$2,381,453,943	-8.3
Chicago	348,877,111	340,061,616	+2.6
Philadelphia	250,427,613	230,878,127	+8.5
Boston	175,176,931	146,656,230	+19.4
Kansas City	137,766,008	86,162,673	+59.9
St. Louis	121,182,075	96,420,616	+25.7
San Francisco	63,058,732	50,648,515	+24.5
Pittsburgh	57,698,698	56,247,628	+2.6
Detroit	39,370,786	37,272,668	+5.6
Baltimore		28,623,385	+6.4
New Orleans	50,357,149	32,149,944	+56.6
Eleven cities, 5 days	\$3,458,487,651	\$3,486,575,345	-0.8
Other cities, 5 days	625,498,944	508,461,218	+23.0
Total all cities, 5 days	\$4.083,986,595	\$3,995,036,563	+2.2
All cities, 1 day	945,976,384	1,074,905,454	-12.0
Total all cities for week	\$5,029,962,979	\$5,069,942,017	-0.8

The full details for the week covered by the above will be given next Saturday. We cannot furnish them to-day, clearings being made up by the clearing houses at noon on Saturday, and hence in the above the last day of the week has to be in all cases estimated, as we go to press Friday night.

Detailed figures for the week ending December 22 follow:

Classin as at	Week ending December 22.					
Clearings at—	1917.	1916.	Inc. or Dec.	1915.	1914.	
	8	8	%	8	8	
New York	3,459,327,197		-11.8	2,288,657,686	1,244,775,437	
Philadelphia	386,407,885	321,800,320	+20.1	188,429,385	133,478,510	
Pittsburgh	85,367,207	81,485,351	+4.8		41,855,480	
Baltimore	47,119,360	45,104,889	+4.5		21,163,751	
Buffalo	18,595,314	18,733,031	-0.7	13,086,780	9,950,312	
Albany	4,500,000	5,516,475	-18.4	4,113,633	4,712,088	
Washington	12,250,000	10,845,770	+12.9	7,769,934	6,203,907	
Rochester	7,466,848	6,817,167	+9.5	4,195,600	3,055,842	
Scranton	4,107,419	3,768,215	+9.0	3,133,297	3,554,128	
Syracuse	4,511,144	3,183,404	+18.3	2,255,026	2,306,383	
Reading	2,440,890	2,284,344	+6.8		1,903,135	
Wilmington	3,427,067	4,578,671	-25.1	2,435,437	1,291,381	
Wilkes-Barre	2,012,862	2,066,964	-2.6	1,811,645	1,633,915	
Wheeling	3,699,000	4,502,874	-17.8	1,965,480	1,789,196	
Trenton	3,652,084	2,453,088	+48.9	1,989,307	1,595,840	
York	1,296,970	1,141,964	+13.6		781,513	
Erie	1,992,148	1,656,843	+20.3	1,111,050		
Greensburg	1,000,000		+25.2			
Binghamton	975,000		+4.8			
Chester	1,153,383	1,618,183	-40.2		515,682	
Lancaster	2,229,156		+32.8	1,183,874		
Montclair	807,628	871,000	-7.3			
Total Middle	4,054,338,562	4,443,098,674	-8.7	2,618,240,414	1,483,978,209	
Boston	284,638,076	227,471,691	+25.1	154,835,949	103,038,718	
Providence	12,506,400	10,046,100	+24.5			
Hartford	7,180,536	8,909,982	-19.5	7,957,079	3,845,851	
New Haven	4,766,895	5,275,037	-9.6	3,040,147	2,605,529	
Springfield	4,449,481	4,401,544	+1.1			
Portland	2,500,000		-7.9			
Worcester	3,904,777	4,302,318	-7.2			
Fall River	2,679,924		+6.9			
New Bedford	2,135,247		+36.7			
Lowell	1,150,000	1,081,732	+6.3			
Holyoke	763,849		-29.0			
Bangor	730,000	766,793	-4.8	390,638	308,517	
Total New Eng.	327,405,185	269,197,142	+21.6	187,699,835	124,094,055	

Note.—For Canadian clearings see "Commercial and Miscellaneous News."

Number of banks in Clearing House depleted.

CEMIDER	29 191			NO.	2140
Clearings at-		Week en	ding Dec	ember 22.	
Clourings di-	1917.	1916.	Inc. or Dec.	1915.	1914.
Chicago	\$ 511,130,553	\$ 478,683,957	% +6.6	\$ 297,899,977	\$ 249,077,858
Chicago	37,422,021	37,845,019	-1.1	27,253,400	19,605,900
Cleveland Detroit	87,291,119 58,735,467	61,325,241 56,723,416	$+42.3 \\ +3.5$	38,151,506 30,288,294	17,635,549 18,827,284
Milwaukee	27,810,492	22,264,310	+24.9	13,917,288	13,590,712
Indianapolis	12,800,000 10,567,300	12,964,970 10,843,800	$-1.3 \\ -2.5$	8,632,324 6,586,100	7,000,000 5,186,700
Toledo	11,020,340	10,975,935	$^{+0.4}_{-12.0}$	7,956,154	5,319,489
Grand Rapids	4,400,000 5,231,503	5,000,000 5,093,049	+2.7	3,900,000 2,626,106	2,734,880 2,523,144
Dayton Evansville	3,464,423 3,121,825	3,900,416 2,646,521	$\frac{-11.2}{+17.9}$	2,608,691 1,878,073	1,760,084 826,774
Springfield, Ill	1,708,248	1,716,194	-0.5	1,165,298	850,27
Fort Wayne Youngstown	1,322,807 2,929,881	1,700,741 2,581,148	-22.2 $+13.5$	1,323,782 2,231,883	1,085,614 1,271,824
Akron	5,768,000	5,128,000	+12.5	2,845,000	1.514.000
Lexington Rockford	1,300,000 1,767,270	844,044 1,522,187	+54.0	812,413 1,094,931	711,214 870,498
Canton	3,700,000 1,086,412	3,004,779 804,366	$+23.1 \\ +35.1$	2,000,000 611,015	1,159,21° 550,27
Quincy	1,275,000	1.087.128	+17.3	633.972	647,21 615,88 363,38
Springfield, O Decatur	1,185,000 882,068	1,265,433 752,027	+17.3	849,796 502,751 658,343	615,88 363,38
South Bend	882,068 1,036,207 1,146,930	1,283,296 837,862	-19.3	658,343	559,85 494,39
Mansfield Danville	575,000	501,645	+2.4	726,207 459,605	432.00
Lansing	1,000,000 725,000	1,304,503 761,757	-23.3 -4.8	679,281 431,223 317,936	425,58 406,69
Jacksonville, III	424,257	461,070	-8.0	317,936	168,28
Ann Arbor Owensboro	383,115 1,412,746	306,402 610,525	$+25.1 \\ +131.4$	230,000 314,876	214,52 413,99
Adrian	113,069	60,757	+86.1	67,503	33,55
Tot. Mid.West	802,736,053	734,860,498	+9.2	459,653,728	340,865,03
San Francisco	111,849,838	83,216,611	+34.4 -11.6	44,273,476	30,557,96 12,220,77
Los Angeles	27,377,000 26,955,297	30,971,000 18,340,950	+47.0	17,256,803 9,745,635	8.000.00
Spokane	8,220,893 16,117,268	5,712,668 15,536,923	+43.9 +3.7	3,500,000 7,500,000	2,392,34 5,871,08
Portland	19,502,074	13,618,181	+43.2	9,361,104	8,200,92
Pacoma	4,090,376 5,523,541	2,560,409 4,998,561	$+59.8 \\ +10.5$	1,792,977 2,878,458	1,350,04 2,200,00
Sacramento	4,135,324	2,911,233	+42.0	2,329,332	1,923,05
San Diego	2,377,375 1,039,277	2,166,697 1,035,945	$^{+9.7}_{+0.3}$	1,828,185 713,923	1,501,89 461,52
Fresno	3,062,965	2,424,219 1,653,696	+26.3	1,254,784 1,236,914	700,00 854,79
Stockton	2,729,000 1,397,374	934,055	+49.6	561,622	452,81
North Yakima Reno	821,291 500,000	610,527 400,000	$+34.5 \\ +25.0$	400,000 243,880	350,00 217.46
Long Beach	748,963	570,393	+31.2	385,532	293,23
Total Pacific	236,447,856	187,662,068	+26.0	105,262,625	77,547,93
Kansas City Minneapolis	190,232,073 37,111,282	118,085,372 32,492,726	$+61.1 \\ +14.2$	72,262,234 30,667,566	65,399,99 26,118,94
Omana	43,100,468	27,076,440 14,220,171		17,622,296 11,805,961	14,581,74 10,795,40
St. Paul Denver	18,126,611 19,198,584	16,837,969	+14.0	10,511,051	7,880,14
St. Joseph Des Moines	15,879,738 8,712,133	14,723,945 6,014,809	+7.8 +28.2	8,669,239 4,473,569	6,991,14 3,994,24
Sloux City	7.623.864	5,609,916	+30.7	3,452,670	2,741,60
Wichita Duluth Lincoln	7,825,426 7,461,839	5,649,386 7,458,458	+38.5	4,667,216 8,541,764	3,850,78 5,366,74
Lincoln	4,124,937	2,910,387	+41.7	2,125,521 3,100,828	1,868,92
Topeka Davenport	3,327,483 $3,092,251$	2,311,678 2,165,497	+42.8	1.312.963	2,258,81 1,054,81
Cedar Rapids	2,021,704 2,100,000	1,782,253 1,619,122	$+13.4 \\ +29.7$	1,377,729 2,333,995	1,286,24 1,630,08
Fargo Helena	2,284,429	2,085,250	+9.5	1,292,196	1,182,49
Colorado Springs Pueblo	2,284,429 807,614 772,155	1,364,425 636,518	-40.8	625,699 487,308	454,0° 572,7
Waterloo	2,100,487	2,299,474	-6.5	487,308 1,998,238	572,77 1,181,30
Aberdeen	1,138,673 1,393,098	926,101 1,647,666	-15.4	942,060 738,824	494,99 518,99
Fresno	725,758	562,016	+29.0	458,541	420,0 273,8
Tot.other West	400,000 379,610,607	268,287,450		224,083 189,691,551	160,918,1
St. Louis	162,487,824	123,312,548	1	83,868,162	68,766,7
New Orleans	56,623,899	39,834,553	+42.1	20,382,721	16,265,8
Louisville Houston	22,236,151 14,000,000	22,270,258 13,500,000	+3.7	15,036,169 11,193,828	9,948,3 6,677,0
Galveston Richmond	7,500,000	5,799,478 25,244,098	+29.5	4,633,987 14,268,181	3,080,4 6,436,5
Atlanta	40,838,551 56,947,281	28,318,686	1 101 + 1	16 469 533	11,098,3
Memphis Fort Worth	15,056,207	11,746,670 11,886,504	+28.2	8,375,128 9,631,469	6,329,1 8,599,0
Savannah	9,741,897	6,128,230	+58.9	4,869,306	4,097,9
Nashville Norfolk	13,437,212 6,959,210	8,987,718 6,219,159	+11.9	5,492,125	4,101,9
Birmingham	4,759,281	3,679,720	+29.4	2,923,478	3,104,2
	4,329,472		+24.4	2,343,268	1,973,8
AugustaLittle Rock	5,400,000		1 +767.4	3,000.000	2,400,0
AugustaLittle RockJacksonville	5,400,000 4,823,971	*556,211 4 324 85	4.0 7		
AugustaLittle RockJacksonvilleChattanooga	5,400,000 4,823,971 4,745,095	4.324.85	+34.2	2,542,501	1,800,0
Augusta Little Rock Jacksonville Chattanooga Charleston Mobile	5,400,000 4,823,971 4,745,095 4,051,273 1,487,778	4,324,858 3,018,749 1,558,720	+34.2	2,542,501 1,000,000	900,0
Augusta	5,400,000 4,823,971 4,745,095 4,051,273 1,487,778 2,239,340 9,982,589	4,324,856 3,018,745 1,558,726 2,485,506 5,464,466	+34.2 -4.6 -9.9 +82.7	2,542,501 1,000,000 1,588,951 3,270,400	900,0 1,200,0 2,779,0
Augusta Little Rock Jacksonville Chattanooga Charleston Mobile Knoxville Oklahoma Macon	5,400,000 4,823,971 4,745,095 4,051,273 1,487,778 2,239,340 9,982,589 2,200,000	4,324,85 3,018,74 1,558,72 2,485,50 5,464,46 1,683,49	+34.2 -4.6 7 -9.9 0 +82.7 4 +30.7 0 +50.0	2,542,501 1,000,000 1,588,951 3,270,400 4,454,860 1,500,000	900,0 1,200,0 2,779,0 3,833,5
Augusta Little Rock Jacksonville Chattanooga Charleston Mobile Knoxville Oklahoma Macon Austin Vicksburg	5,400,000 4,823,971 4,745,095 4,051,273 1,487,778 2,239,340 9,982,589 2,200,000 3,000,000 484,482	4,324,856 3,018,74 1,558,72 2,485,50 5,464,46 1,683,49 2,000,00 283,61	2 +34.2 0 -4.6 7 -9.9 0 +82.7 4 +30.7 0 +50.0 7 +70.9	2,542,501 1,000,000 1,588,951 3,270,400 4,454,860 1,600,000 331,067	900,0 1,200,0 2,779,0 3,833,5 762,2 251,4
Augusta Little Rock Jacksonville Chattanooga Charleston Mobile Knoxville Oklahoma Macon Austin Vicksburg Jackson	5,400,000 4,823,971 4,745,095 4,051,273 1,487,778 2,239,340 9,982,589 2,200,000 3,000,000 484,482 692,178	4,324,85 3,018,74 1,558,72 2,485,50 5,464,46 1,683,49 2,000,00 283,61 633,10	1 +34.2 1 -4.6 7 -9.9 1 +82.7 1 +30.7 1 +50.0 7 +70.9 1 +9.3	2,542,501 1,000,000 1,588,951 3,270,400 4,454,860 1,600,000 331,067 485,580	900,0 1,200,0 2,779,0 3,833,5 762,2 251,4 334,0
Augusta Little Rock Jacksonville Chattanooga Charleston Mobile Knoxville Oklahoma Macon Austin Vicksburg Jackson Muskogee Tulsa	5,400,000 4,823,971 4,745,995 4,051,273 1,487,778 2,239,340 9,982,589 2,200,000 3,000,000 484,482 692,178 3,321,479 7,886,827	4,324,855 3,018,742 1,558,721 2,485,507 5,464,460 1,683,49 2,000,00 283,617 633,103 1,553,737 4,702,707	1 +34.2 -4.6 7 -9.9 1 +82.7 4 +30.7 7 +70.9 1 +9.3 8 +113.9 7 +67.7	2,542,501 1,000,000 1,588,951 3,270,400 4,454,860 1,600,000 331,067 485,580 1,379,007	900,0 1,200,0 2,779,0 3,833,5 762,2 251,4 334,0 720,4
Augusta Little Rock Jacksonville Chattanooga Charleston Mobile Knoxville Oklahoma Macon Austin Vicksburg Jackson Muskogee Tulsa Dallas	5,400,000 4,823,971 4,745,995 4,051,273 1,487,778 2,239,340 9,982,589 2,200,000 4,84,482 692,178 3,321,479 7,886,827 23,450,696	4,324.85i 3,018,74; 1,558,72; 2,485,50; 5,464,46; 1,683,49; 2,000,00; 633,10; 1,553,73; 4,702,70; 14,246,95	2 +34.2 -4.6 -9.9 0 +82.7 1 +30.7 0 +50.0 +70.9 1 +9.3 8 +113.9 +67.2 1 +64.6	2,542,501 1,000,000 1,588,951 3,270,400 4,464,800 1,600,000 331,067 485,580 1,379,007 1,985,362	900,0 1,200,0 2,779,0 3,833,5 762,2 251,4 334,0 720,4
Augusta Little Rock Jacksonville Chattanooga Charleston Mobile Knoxville Oklahoma Macon Austin Vicksburg Jackson Muskogee Tulsa	5,400,000 4,823,971 4,745,095 4,051,273 1,487,778 2,239,340 9,982,589 2,200,000 464,482 662,178 3,321,479 7,886,827 23,450,696	4,324.85i 3,018,74; 1,558,72; 2,485,50; 5,464,46; 1,683,49; 2,000,00; 633,10; 1,553,73; 4,702,70; 14,246,95	2 +34.2 -4.6 7 -9.9 1 +82.7 4 +30.7 +70.6 1 +9.3 8 +113.6 7 +67.7 1 +64.6 7 +41.6	2,542,501 1,000,000 1,588,951 3,270,400 4,464,860 1,600,000 331,067 485,580 1,379,007 7,1,985,362	900,0 1,200,0 2,779,0 3,833,5 762,2 251,4 334,0 720,4 1,199,0

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The event of the week, overshadowing all other events, has been President Wilson's proclamation, issued Wednesday night, December 26, announcing the taking over by the Government of all the steam railroads of the United States. This has given a fillip to security values and strength on the Stock Exchange such as has not been seen for many a long day. As one illustration, Baltimore & Ohio common, which closed at 39³/₄ on Wednesday, opened Thursday morning at 55, and later sold at 57. It closed yesterday at 53.

The President's act has two distinct aspects, the one bearing upon the operation of the roads as a transportation system for the movement of commodities and goods (in the carrying on of the country's industrial activities and for the use of the Government in the conduct of the war), and the other bearing upon the treatment of the security holders—the bond and shareholders, the owners of the properties. The latter, in its immediate influence, is much the more important of the two aspects, because of its intimate bearing upon the general financial situation. Railroad securities have been under growing discredit for a long time and the position of the roads has been a most unfortunate one, due in the main to the unfair treatment they have received at the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. A further depressing influence has been the knowledge that the Government would sooner or later assume control and direction of the roads, engendering apprehensions lest the last state of the roads be worse than the first, owing to the continued hostility of the Government. Only on Wednesday of this week the publication of telegraphic advices from Washington in the daily papers saying the President contemplated early assumption of control, but suggesting that the question of terms might be left for future determination, had a distinct weakening effect on the Stock Exchange, prices declining two or three points all around.

In this last particular the situation has now changed decidedly for the better. In the first place, through the President's action we have passed out of the realm of uncertainty as to what is going to be done. The Government has taken the leap, for better or for worse, and everyone will accept the situation in a patriotic spirit, with no disposition to cavil or complain, even though under Government control and management the efficiency of the roads as a transportation agency shall not be improved. In the second place, it is made plain to the security holders that their interests are not to be sacrificed, but that instead they are to be fully protected during the period of Government control-that the Administration does not mean to repeat the mistake of the Inter-State Commerce Commission or continue the latter's destructive policy, a policy the failure of which has become so palpably evident at the present crucial period in the country's history.

Only a very general outline of the course that the Government will pursue towards the roads is furnished, but that is sufficient to indicate that the matter is to be treated in a liberal and broad-minded way. Obviously, much will depend upon the way in which the details are worked out, but the measure has evidently been conceived in the right spirit.

We say this even though we believe that Government control is a mistake, and will not afford a remedy for the situation it seeks to correct, that situation being largely of the Government's own creating. Government management has never yet proved superior to private management in anything. Government management, however, having been determined upon, the fact that no narrow or stilted policy is to be pursued in the treatment of the security holders will, we are sure, prove beneficial in the highest degree. These benefits are already apparent on the Stock Exchange, and we would not be surprised if they became quickly evident outside of that mart.

Railroad securities constitute a body of investments of huge magnitude. These investments have suffered a tremendous depreciation under the growing distrust of the same that has existed. now to be reinstated in their rightful position unless indeed appearances belie what is intended. Even if expectations now entertained shall prove too sanguine, it seems certain that market depreciation in these securities has been definitely checked, that the corner has now been turned, and that henceforward there will be steady appreciation. This means that the owners of these securities will find their buying power increased—a circumstance that cannot but redound to the advantage of the Government in the placing of future loans. That that is a consideration not lightly to be regarded is evident from the fact that the Second Liberty Loan 4s have this week dropped below 97, a circumstance that is plainly disconcerting, to say the least. With the prospect for railroad securities so greatly improved, confidence in the general financial situation will unquestionably be strengthened and that in turn will prove helpful in all the Government's plans of financing.

The President's proclamation directs "that the possession, control, operation and utilization of such transportation systems hereby by me undertaken, shall be exercised by and through William G. McAdoo, who is hereby appointed and designated Director General of Railroads." All that it is necessary to say with respect to Mr. McAdoo's appointment is that in his conduct of the Treasury Department he has shown himself to be a man of large views and of no mean executive ability. Such qualifications are indispensable in the occupant of the new office because of the large discretion that is vested in the new Director General of Railroads. For, the proclamation goes on to say that "said Director may perform the duties imposed upon him so long, and to such extent, as he shall determine."

As to the return to be allowed the railroads "the Director shall . . . enter upon negotiations with the several companies, looking to agreements for just and reasonable compensation for the possession, use and control, of the respective properties on the basis of an annual guaranteed compensation, above accruing depreciation and the maintenance of their properties, equivalent, as nearly as may be, to the average of the net operating income thereof for the three year period, ending June 30 1917, the results of such negotiations to be reported to me for such action as may be appropriate and lawful." In taking this three year period for determining income the President has acted as fairly as could perhaps be expected. "Net operating income," has a precise and definite meaning under the regulations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It means income after the deduction of both taxes and rentals. Taxes being deducted, the special war profits taxes levied upon the railroads as on other corporations will not count as an extra burden. On the other hand, it would seem that no allowance is made for any increase in fixed charges that may have occurred over the average of the three year period. If so, the roads will to that extent be poorer off than during the three year period taken, and have that much less left for dividend distributions. It should be noted, too, that in fixing a definite amount of income there will be no provision for future increases in charges, and that might be a very considerable item at the end of three or five years, should the war last that long.

Of course it remains for Congress to give its sanction to the scheme of definite guarantee contemplated by the President, but the legislative body may be counted upon to authorize what the President thinks best. Many things remain to be particularized with reference to the scheme of Government control, and some large questions still remain to be settled. There is the question, for instance, of the methods to be pursued in financing the new capital requirements of the roads. It has been suggested that the Government might assist the railroads in precisely the same way that it is assisting the countries allied with it in the war, namely by taking their bonds and issuing its own bonds for the money needed. That would seem as good a plan as any. Another large question is as to whether transportation rates are to be increased, or whether, in the event of any deficit, the Government will undertake to make good the deficit without any attempt to raise rates.

The Government ought not to allow any deficit to accrue. The roads ought to be run on a business basis, just as they are at present, and, if wages are to be raised, transportation rates ought to be increased correspondingly. As has been pointed out in some of the papers, the roads would be left in a very difficult position, if at the end of the war they should get their property back and find the level of wages high and the level of rates low.

The Government undoubtedly plans economies in the operation of the roads. Some reports have it that the salaries of all the executive officials are to be cut, with \$10,000 a year as the maximum. That would be picayune. The railroad executive, like the laboring man, is worthy of his hire. He gets a large salary because he is worth that much to the road with which he is connected. Under Government control there will be as much need for highly trained and talented men of this class as there is now, and the Government should not attempt to dispense with their services. It might jeopardize the success of the scheme if it did. Nor should these officials be told that they must content themselves with less as a patriotic duty. There are thousands of men in other walks of life that get the same large salaries because they are worth it and who will not be called upon to make such a sacrifice, and railroad men should not be discriminated against. The large sur-taxes levied under the new income tax law impose burdens that apply with uniformity in all cases alike and railroad officials should not be asked to assume any extra burdens apart from this.

Considerable savings can no doubt be effected by directing all traffic over the most direct routes and by abolishing the soliciting departments of the different roads. It is incongruous, anyway, to a trifling sum to Canada, with the destination of

maintain agencies for the soliciting of business when the carriers have a great deal more business now than they can handle. On the other hand, the passenger agencies are a public convenience even though they entail extra expense. If these should be done away with the minor roads might find themselves in a defenseless position in the competition for business at the end of the war.

It is not clear, whether in guaranteeing income this guarantee is to be the limit of what the roads may retain from earnings under any and all circumstances during the whole remainder of the war. In not a few instances, especially in the case of certain Southern systems, where growth has been very fast, that might be decidedly unfair. All these, however, are matters of detail and we have no doubt that they will be arranged in the spirit and in conformity with the principle laid down by the President in his proclamation and the supplementary statement issued in connection therewith.

Exports of moderately restricted magnitude as compared with most recent exhibits is the leading feature of the country's foreign trade statement for Nov. 1917, this reflecting the operation of the restrictive measures recently put in force by the Government to check the outflow of commodities to various neutrals who have been under suspicion of acting as a source of supply for Germany. At the same time the month's total is with the exception of that for the corresponding period last year (a high record for any month up to then) a high-water mark for November by a considerable amount. The aggregate value of the outward movement of goods for the eleven months of 1917, moreover, is over 5,500 million dollars, indicating that for the full year the 6,000 million mark will be closely approximated if not exceeded, giving a total some 500 millions greater than the phenomenal record of 1916.

The value of the merchandise exports for Nov. 1917 was \$488,000,000, for the five months since July 1 they have been a little less than 2,350 millions, and for the eleven months of the calendar year \$5,639,000,000, these contrasting with \$516,167,324 and 2,478 millions and \$4,959,407,321, respectively, in 1916, and with 3275% millions, 1,493 millions and 3,195 millions in 1915, while in 1913, the year prior to the breaking out of the war in Europe, the results were only 245 millions, 1,085 millions and 2,251 millions.

Imports for the month were a high record for November, reaching \$221,000,000 against \$176,-967,749 in 1916 and \$155,496,675 in 1915, with the five months' totals \$1,172,000,000 and \$901,704,511 and \$740,954,369, respectively, and the eleven months' aggregates \$2,725,000,000 and \$2,186,801,-147 and \$1,606,764,190. The net balance of exports of \$267,000,000 for November, although some 73 millions under that disclosed by the month a year ago is nevertheless of huge proportions and compares with only \$172,173,678 in 1915 and 79 millions in 1914. The five months' export balance is 1,178 against 1,576 millions a year ago, but for the eleven months at 2,914 millions is 142 millions greater than that for the period in 1916 and not far from double that of 1915.

Gold exports of the month were of comparatively small amount according to recent standards, reaching only \$7,000,000 of which 31/4 millions to Chile and the remainder not disclosed. Against this, however, there were imports of but \$3,000,000, leaving the net loss of gold for the month \$4,000,000 and, therefore, reducing to 168 million dollars the gain for the eleven months, this contrasting with similar balances of \$399,550,345 last year, \$387,005,280 in 1915 and export balances in 1914 and 1913. Our net gain in gold for the 41 months since July 1 1914 has been 1,007 million dollars.

Canada's foreign export trade in November established by a rather substantial amount a new high record for any month in the history of that country, and with an accompanying curtailment of imports, the favorable balance on the merchandise movement for the period was in a sum never before reached. Chief factors in the enlarged outflow of commodities were the shipments of agricultural products (chiefly grain), which rose to a total over double that of 1916, and manufactures with a 55% augmentation. The November report covers a total of exports of \$187,315,515, which is not only some 321/4 millions greater than in October, but 78 millions more than in the month of 1916 and over double that of 1915. The eleven months efflux of goods reached \$1,399,-018,936, comparing with \$961,666,000 and \$521,-953,000 one and two years ago. Imports for the month were \$72,708,439, against \$72,690,000 and \$45,217,000, respectively, and for the period since Jan. 1 they aggregate \$943,499,567 against \$698,-709,000 and \$405,973,000. The favorable, or export, balance for the month this year is, as intimated above, extraordinarily large, standing at \$114,607,-076, and comparing with \$36,868,000 last year. For the eleven months of 1917 the net exports have been of a value of \$455,519,369, against \$262,957,000 for the like period a year ago, \$115,980,000 in 1915 and heavy balances of imports in years prior thereto.

Details of the "Christmas peace offering" by the Teutonic allies have become public. They have taken the form of a declaration by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Christmas Day at Brest-Litovsk to the Russian peace representatives. The statement appears in greater detail on a subsequent page of the "Chronicle." In brief it intimates that the Central Powers are ready to make an immediate general peace without compulsory annexations and without indemnities. Obviously, however, they recognize the futility of attempting a separate peace with such an unrepresentative Government as the Russian Bolsheviki; hence they insist they cannot bind themselves one-sidedly to the conditions named without a guarantee that the allies of Russia will recognize and fulfill the same conditions. The Russian delegates asked a ten day recess in the negotiations in order to put the proposals before Russia's allies. It does not require in these circumstances a very high degree of discernment to recognize that the Russian Bolsheviki are playing into the hands of the German military machine. Certainly any formal negotiations that might be based upon such an offering could very readily develop that numerous strings were attached to proposals and Germany could declare that they were "unauthorized." Washington is certainly not being impressed with the Austrian Premier's statement, the disposition among American officials and legislators being to regard the statement as merely one more of the "feelers"

which the Berlin authorities have been constantly sending forth. Similar lack of enthusiasm is reported from both London and Paris. France will refuse to negotiate any German-contrived peace such as the deft terms announced by Count Czernin provide, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pichon declared yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies. His declaration, it is stated, was received with great applause. Lloyd George, the British Premier, made a similar declaration in a letter to the British Trades and Labor Union Congress. He said: "The purposes of the Allies in continuing the war are not imperialistic or vindictive; their aim is to achieve the future freedom and peace of mankind. The question of a fresh declaration of our war aims is constantly kept in view," the Premier said, "but such a declaration will only be issued in agreement of the Allies."

The question of the subjection of nationalities who have not political independence to another country cannot, according to the Austrian Foreign Minister, be solved internationally, but must be met by each Government and its people in the manner established by the constitution of that Government. The protection of the rights of minorities was, he said, an essential part of the right of peoples to self-determination. In the event of a mutual renunciation of indemnification for war costs and war damages, each belligerent would have to bear only the expense incurred for its subjects made prisoner and to pay for damage caused in its own territory to property of civilian subjects of an enemy country by violation of international law. The creation of a special fund for this purpose, as suggested by Russia, could, Count Czernin continued, be discussed only in the event that the other belligerents join in the peace negotiations within a certain time.

But the significant feature of the entire negotiations, it appears to us, is the fact that, while all these soft words are being uttered, the Kaiser is openly persisting in his old strain, threatening those who continue to resist German power with the mailed fist and the bright German sword. German militarism still is drunk with its recent local successes.

Military operations, as is natural at this season, are continuing of a desultory and more or less disconnected character. The Germans have once again without success endeavored to break through the French front on the Verdun sector. Two assualts delivered north of the Caurieres Wood resulted in the defeat of the enemy and the infliction of heavy casualties. The Teutons at one point succeeded in penetrating a French front line trench, but immediately were ejected. Press advices from the front agree that the Allies are making ready for any untoward event, spurred on by the greatly advertised prediction of a supreme German drive. A British air squadron on Tuesday successfully bombed the City of Mannheim, the great Rhine commercial centre and one of the most important bases for revictualling the Germans on the Western front. Fires were started in the city at several points. a ton of bombs being dropped. The British air squadron had numerous combats with German airplanes in this expedition and one of the British machines was forced down.

In Italy a rather quieter condition exists after a week of most severe fighting in which the Italians on the Piave front recaptured many positions but apparently were subsequently forced again to relinquish them. Berlin reports the capture of 9,000 Italians around Col del Rosso. A big air battle in which British and Italian chasing squadrons and anti-aircraft artillery participated has been fought over Treviso. Twenty-five enemy machines under cover of a morning mist arrived over the Italian aviation grounds west of the city and began to bombard. The hostile aircraft were received with a violent anti-aircraft fire and were attacked by airplanes which ascended from the camp. They were forced to retire before carrying out the operations. Eight Teutonic machines were brought down. Later another hostile squadron of 8 machines again made an attempt but was forced over Monte Belluno and retired after losing 3 machines. Of the 11 airplanes thus brought down 8 fell inside the Italian lines and three within the enemy lines. An indication of internal affairs in Germany is the report that more than 300 members of the German minority Socialist party were arrested in various cities on Christmas eve. This branch of the Socialists long has desired peace and has refused to acquiesce in the Government's war program.

Meanwhile, the Germans are apparently disregarding their agreement with the Russians, as to the transfer of large numbers of German troops to the Western front. The Bolsheviki Commander-inchief, Ensign Krylenko, reports such transfers as being in fact in progress. Civil war in Russia is spreading. Negotiations between the Bolsheviki and the Central Powers apparently are not proceeding smoothly and the 10-day delay in the peace negotiations means so much more time for the shifting of troops which is now being carried out with the greatest speed possible. Bolshevik troops at Harbin, Manchuria, have been defeated in battle by Chinese who captured the garrison. Apparently distrustful of the Rumanians, Ukrainian forces who are opposed to the Bolsheviki have occupied several Rumanian divisional headquarters on the battle front, disarming those of the Rumanians who offered resistance.

Reports which are believed to have responsible foundation indicate that the Japanese Government already has begun to exercise control for the period of the war over certain sections of Chantung outside of the former German jurisdiction of Kiauchau. Protests against this have been lodged by the Chinese Government on the ground among others that when Tsingtau was under German jurisdiction German troops were stationed only in the leased territory, leaving the guard duty along the railroad in the hands of the Chinese police. The Japanese Government has posted its troops along the entire line of the Chantung Railroad. China is understood to take the view that the rights to which Japan may be entitled are limited to those formerly enjoyed by Germany in Kiauchau and to base her demands for explanations from Tokio on this ground.

That there is considerable disappointment in British official circles at the failure to control the submarine menace is suggested by the retirement of Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, First Sea Lord. His successor is Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss a younger man. Admiral Jellicoe has been elevated to the peerage in recognition of his very distinguished services, and the official announcement

perience may be made use of later in another important pointment." There have been active criticisms for a long time upon the Admiralty and especially as regards the deep disappointment and dissatisfaction at the impunity with which German raiders recently again sank a British convoy. Admiral Jellicoe has been accused by naval experts of a too close adhesion to the advice for a defensive policy advocated by the late Admiral Mahan, that in a war between England and Germany the British fleet shall bottle up the Germans, clear the seas of German merchant craft and await eventualities. The latest change is regarded as significant of a much more aggressive naval policy. Some Continental correspondents since the new head of the British Admiralty is known as a fighter are certain that there will be progress in a policy of digging out enemy ships. This week's report of losses of British merchantmen is rather more satisfactory, the Admiralty's statement showing that only 11 merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over were sunk by mine or submarine last week as well as one merchantman under that tonnage and one fishing vessel. Twelve merchantmen were attacked unsuccessfully. For the week ending Dec. 19, 17 British vessels were sent to the bottom, 14 of them of more than 1,600 tons. In the previous week 14 large and 7 smaller vessels were destroyed. An official statement issued in Berlin this week, however, replies to Lloyd George's recent statement claiming control of the submarine situation. It says his assertion that British mercantile tonnage losses have declined undoubtedly is correct, but that it is due to the extraordinary decrease in world shipping in consequence of the barred zone warfare and "particularly of cargo space available for British traffic as a result of which sinkings by our U-boats must necessarily gradually decline." The statement adds:

"Even the convoy system with its progressive extension works in increasing measure in our favor, for it means, especially in consequence of inevitable heaping up of shipping in ports and consequent delays, such big losses in the utilizable cargo space that it requires a very considerable total of sinkings to equal such loss of available shipping by the direct method of ship destruction."

Holiday conditions have ruled on the London market. The Stock Exchange at that centre opened on Thursday for the first time since the close of Friday of last week and will be closed again on New Year's Day. The attendance has been light and quotations have shown few noteworthy changes. In the news of the week the chief item has been the announcement that the Government has prohibited the importation of securities or the exportation of capital by any resident of the United Kingdom without Treasury permission in writing. This strengthens the legal and moral restrictions which have existed for some time and which form the natural sequence to the embargo on exports of merchandise. The correspondent of the "Journal of Commerce" declares that the new regulation is welcomed in banking circles as a measure intended to prevent unnecessary exportations of capital, but that it remains to be seen how it will affect legitimate exchange operations. The Capital and Counties Bank, which was reported to have been states that "It is hoped that his services and ex- negotiating a merger with the London Joint Stock Bank, denies that any negotiations with this idea in view are being elaborated. The German peace proposals are not receiving real credence at the British centre where the financial view is to look for the prolongation of the war pending America's display of her full power. "Bankers' Magazine's" usual compilation of 387 representative stocks as of Dec. 20 shows a total depreciation since the commencement of the war of £740,000,000. The value of these stocks at the outset being £3,424,000,000, the depreciation is equivalent to about 21%. American securities in London have been affected favorably by the news of the control of American railroads being assumed by the Government. The London correspondent of the "Evening Post" argues that the English money markets will largely depend upon the co-operation of America and England for two specific purposes—to prevent undue inflation and to steady balances with neutral countries. On the whole, the correspondent adds, maintenance of present rates rather than stringency is expected.

The British Treasury has reduced the rate for its three and six months' bills to 4% from $4\frac{3}{4}\%$, and the Bank of England rate it is expected will be reduced early in the new year. It is believed that the authorities wish to force the banks to reduce their deposit rates so as to divert deposit funds, which are very large, and forthcoming dividends into war bonds. A meeting of bankers was held on Thursday afternoon to consider the advisability of a reduction on rates allowed for deposits, but no definite action was taken.

The weekly statement of the British Treasury as of Dec. 22 shows a total outflow of £116,324,000, against £117,410,000 the week preceding. Of this total, direct expenditures were £47,732,000, against £66,609,000. Re-payments of Treasury bills were £64,165,000, against £47,481,000. The Treasury appropriated £1,649,000 from the "depreciation fund" to support quotations for the war loan. The "other debt repaid" was £2,300,000. Meanwhile the total inflow was £115,632,000, against £120,962,000, the revenue providing £11,311,000, against £13,765,000. New Treasury bills aggregated £51,314,000, against £57,854,000; war savings certificates were issued to the amount of £1,300,000, against £1,600,000, and other debts incurred £17,534,000, against £20,355,-The Treasury receipts from national war bonds aggregated £24,923,000, against £18,697,000. The Bank of England advanced £9,000,000 to the Treasury during the week. The Treasury balance at the close was £18,330,000. Treasury bills outstanding amount to £1,069,857,000, against £1,069,898,000 the week preceding. The banks report sales of national war bonds for the week at £18,025,000, with sales at the Post Offices for the week ending Dec. 15 of £3,901,000. The aggregate of sales thus far recorded is £196,190,000.

The recent decline in Anglo-French bonds to 81%, together with weakness in other British and French issues, has led to reports sufficiently important to call forth official refutations of a possibility of a failure of the British and French Governments to meet their liabilities. Another reason for the weakness is understood to have been selling by persons who had received such bonds in the form of dividends from munition companies, &c., who in turn

had taken them in part payment on account of war contracts. There recently, however, have been recoveries to above 88 in the Anglo-French 5s, undoubtedly a response to a formal statement by A. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, denouncing rumors that any possibility of default existed. In an open letter which he caused to be published and which is reprinted on a subsequent page, the Chancellor said: "I should like to state, and state as strongly as I can, that in my opinion no British Government, present and future, will seek to break faith with those who have placed their financial resources at the disposal of the State in this crisis of its history. Such a policy would not only mean that the Government of the United Kingdom was in the hands of men who were blind to all considerations of national honor, but would to my mind involve the overthrow of any Government that adopted it. The repudiation of State liabilities would in my judgment be as disastrous as it would be dishonorable. Nothing after the war would be more important than to preserve and buttress the fabric of the national credit and nothing would so easily undermine it as the refusal of the Government to honor its debts."

French banks and the Paris Bourse were closed on Monday and Tuesday and will again be closed on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1. The cables of a financial nature from the French centre have been without important news feature. Shipping securities have been well maintained and Chargeurs Francaise gained 300 francs last week, the company having done extremely well recently and having purchased one steamer for 7,000,000 francs. Other firm features were the Mexican groups and also copper stocks, the latter in anticipation that the present price limit would be raised. French industrial shares were firm, the Rhone Chemical Works, large manufacturers of aspirin and similar popular drugs, gaining 130 francs in a single session.

Emanuel Brousse introduced in the Chamber of Deputies early in the week a bill designed indefinitely to postpone elections. In the preamble he set forth the impossibility of election while the war continues and the necessity of maintaining the present Chamber until the end of the conflict and until the settlement of the peace question and the economic problems arising from the war. He pointed out the necessity of having the members able to go about their work of such vast importance without preoccupation as to re-election.

The 325,000 acres of wheat land retaken from the enemy this year in Northern France may be made to produce enough wheat next year for 1,000,000 men, according to the estimate of a mission appointed by the French Agricultural Department, which has been examining the liberated territory. Both men and money are required, and the mission asks for 1,000 to examining the liberated territory. Both men and money are required, and the mission asks for 1,000 volunteer American capital sufficient to put the land in shape for cultivation. Forty million dollars is the amount thought necessary at once, and, perhaps, \$40,000,000 more eventually.

There has been no change in official bank rates at leading European centres from 5% in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Copenhagen; $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ in Portugal; 6% in Petrograd and Norway; $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ in Switzerland, Holland and Spain, and 7% in Sweden. In London

the private bank rate was on Thursday reduced to $4\ 3\text{-}16\%$ for both short and long bills, which compares with $5\frac{5}{8}\%$ for sixty days and $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ for ninety days last week. Call money in London has been reduced to $3\frac{1}{4}\%$, as against 4% last week. No reports have been received by cable of open market rates at other European centres, as far as we have been able to ascertain. It is reported by mail that on Nov. 7 1917 the rate of the Bank of Italy was advanced from 5% to $5\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Troops, acting under the orders of the Bolshevist Finance Minister, Gen. Menshinsky, yesterday surrounded and seized all private banks in Petrograd, including the branch of the National City Bank of New York. The Manager of the latter, R. R. Stevens, was arrested and detained for a short time. Many bank directors also were arrested. Several surrendered the keys of the bank vaults, but Mr. Stevens refused. The National City Bank of New York received a license last January to do business in Russia with particular reference to the financing of railroad construction.

Advices from Petrograd state that the Commissioner of Ways and Communications has sent telegraphic instructions to railway men's committees to take control of the railroads in their own hands. The communication declares that all high posts such as managers and heads of departments have been abolished. The Commissioner of Military Affairs has ordered the immediate cessation of the erection of defensive works, buildings, &c., on the Russian front on which military engineers and the field instruction department and similar branches of the army have been engaged. The local workmen are to be paid off and sent to their homes. Technical staffs are to be disbanded, and the unfinished defensive works are to be left in their present state. Buildings that have been completed and surplus materials are to be handed over to the local Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The Bank of England this week records a substantial increase in its gold item, the amount being £764,973, although total reserves were reduced £141,000, there having been an increase of £906,000 in note circulation, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities showed a further reduction to 18.56%, against 18.70% last week and 18.49% a year ago. Public deposits registered an increase of £5,083,000 while other deposits were contracted £4,966,000. Government securities expanded £483,000. Loans (other securities) decreased £225,000. The English Bank's stock of gold aggregates £58,337,469, comparing with £54,304,915 a year ago and £51,476,407 in 1915. Reserves total £30,843,000, as against £33,079,380 in 1916 and £34,617,152 the preceding year. Loans now stand at £94,888,000, which compares with £106,461,404 and £112,075,710 one and two years ago, respectively. The Bank reports, as of Dec. 22, the amount of currency notes outstanding as £184,972,223, as compared with £177,734,306 a week ago. The amount of gold held for the redemption of such notes is still given as £28,500,000. Our special correspondent is no longer able to give details by cable of the gold movement into and out of the Bank for the Bank week, inasmuch as the Bank has discontinued such reports. We append a tabular statement of comparisons:

BANK OF	ENGLAN	D'S COMP	ARATIVE S	TATEMENT	
	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation	45,943,000	39,675,535	35,309,255	36,139,180	29,607,635
Public deposits	42,009,000	52,116,381	49,677,317	26,932,515	10,256,489
Other deposits1	24,161,000	126,726,657	111,972,557	128,055,376	61,087,066
Govern't securities.	58,303,000	57,187,707	32,840,016	14,807,551	13,199,062
Other securities	94,888,000	106,461,404	112,075,710	106,236,107	52,137,739
Res've notes & coin.	30,843,000	33,079,380	34,617,152	51,804,430	23,825,514
Coin and bullion	58,337,469	54,304,915	51,476,407	69,493,610	34,983,149
Proportion of reserve					
to liabilities	18.56%	18.49%	21.41%	33.42%	33.39%
Bank rate	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%

In its weekly statement the Bank of France announces another gain in its stock of gold on hand of 2,776,000 francs, thus carrying the total of the Bank's gold holdings to 5,351,524,800 francs, of which amount 3,314,416,316 francs were held in vault and 2,037,108,484 francs abroad, as against 5,075,914,560 francs last year, when 3,382,826,828 francs were held in vault and 1,693,087,732 francs abroad, and 5,015,-287,291 francs in 1915, all of which was then held in vault. The silver item was increased 246,000 francs. Note circulation showed a contraction of 16,971,000 francs. General deposits expanded 19,512,000 francs; bills discounted increased 98,044,000 francs, and Treasury deposits 96,742,000 francs, while the Bank's advances gained 15,912,000 francs. Note circulation now stands at 22,336,799,275 francs. At this date in 1916 the total was 16,678,817,915 francs, and the year before 13,309,850,045 francs. In the week ending July 30 1914, at the outbreak of the war, the amount was 6,683,184,785 francs. Comparisons of the various items with the statement of a week ago and the corresponding dates in 1916 and 1915 are as follows:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Changes		-Status as of-	
Gold Holdings—	for Week. Francs.	Dec. 27 1917. Francs.	Dec. 28 1916. Francs.	Dec. 30 1915. Francs.
In FranceInc.	2,776,852	3,314,416,316	3,382,826,828	5,015,287,291
Abroad	No change	2,037,108,484	1,693,087,732	
TotalInc.	2,776,852	5,351,524,800	5,075,914,560	5,015,287,291
SilverInc.	246,000	247,656,889	294,869,186	352,088,173
Bills discounted Inc.	98,044,000	911,961,883	619,525,000	429,199,676
AdvancesInc.	15,912,000	1,224,798,260	1,313,753,342	1,151,915,501
Note circulation Dec.	16,971,000	22,336,799,275	16,678,817,915	13,309,850,045
Treasury deposits Inc.	96,742,000	253,858,163	15,009,122	173,896,231
General depositsInc.	19,512,000	2,913,741,500	2,260,223,86	12,113,832,655

Last week's statement of New York associated banks and trust companies, issued on Saturday, showed a number of spectacular changes in its principal items, which included an enormous contraction of no less than \$412,192,000 in the loan item, a reduction of over \$100,000,000 in aggregate reserves and a decline of \$145,758,000 in net demand deposits. These, of course, reflect Federal Reserve bank operations coincident to the heavy Government borrowings, and continued liquidation in Stock Exchange securities. Net demand deposits now total \$3,487,-474,000 (Government deposits of \$391,171,000 deducted). Net time deposits were reduced \$5,320,-000. Cash in own vaults (members of the Federal Reserve Bank) decreased \$613,000 to \$106,951,000 (not counted as reserve). Reserves in the Federal Reserve Bank of member banks were also heavily reduced, viz., \$112,995,000, to \$513,398,000. The reserves in own vaults (State banks and trust companies), however, registered a small increase, \$55,000, to \$19,828,000, while reserves in other depositories (State banks and trust companies) expanded \$251,-000, to \$9,248,000. Circulation was increased \$182,000, to \$34,065,000. The aggregate reserve, as mentioned above, suffered a decline of \$112,689,-000, which carried the total down to \$542,474,000, and compares with \$658,864,000 in 1916. Reserve requirements showed a reduction of \$19,083,560; hence the loss in surplus reserves was brought down to \$93,605,440. The total amount of excess reserves now held is \$77,241,210, on the basis of only 13% reserves for member banks of the Federal Reserve system (but not counting \$106,951,000 cash in vaults held by these banks). A year ago at this time surplus reserves totaled \$90,064,260, but this was on the basis of reserve requirements of 18%, including cash in vault. The bank statement is given in greater detail in a subsequent section of this issue.

The general money position remains without essential change. Renewals of Stock Exchange call loans have been arranged at 6% right along, until yesterday, when $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ was the rate, though on Monday as low as $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ was reported for new business and $5@5\frac{3}{4}\%$ on other days. The new conditions created by Government control of the railroads is attracting attention in banking circles. It is known that large sums will have to be at once raised for the new equipment and for improvements and extensions in order that the railroads may as promptly as possible be placed in a position to give the most efficient service and relieve the war-time congestion. But whether the large sums required for this work will be advanced by the national Treasury or whether the railroads will themselves seek accommodation in the form of sales of notes or bonds appears to be a subject upon which distinct differences of opinion prevail. All that is definitely known is that the railroads in one form or another will become active applicants for funds and that with the Government's credit behind the carriers for at least the full period of the war, the rates to be paid will necessarily be much more moderate than otherwise would have been the case.

There, at any rate, will be sufficient demands for funds to keep money rates fully up to present levels for time accommodations. It is believed in representative banking circles that call money may possibly show something of a reactionary tendency when the New Year disbursements begin to return to the banks. Still, the final installment of the Second Liberty Loan, which will be payable on Jan. 15, must not be overlooked, though, as is well known, the full payments on account of this loan were on Nov. 15 so large as to deprive the subsequent installment dates of a substantial part of their expected importance. J. P. Morgan & Co. continue offering at the rate of \$15,000,000 per week British Treasury 90-day bills on a 6% discount basis. These transactions may be regarded as furnishing an accurate indication of what loan accommodation in attractive form really requires. A feature which may be depended upon to exert a steadying influence on broad lines on the money situation during the first half of the new year is the Treasury Department's campaign to sell a large amount of Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of national taxes due next June. The United States Steel Corporation has announced this week that it has subscribed to about \$250,000,000 of these certificates, its appropriations to meet income and excess profits taxes having for the three quarters of the year 1917 been \$164,233,609. The Standard Oil Co. and other large organizations have also taken a large amount of these certificates. In the first offering of Treasury certificates for the purpose of permitting corporations

next year, a total of \$690,000,000 was sold. Another offering of an indefinite amount is now being made. These securities bear 4% interest and they allow the investor certain tax-exemption privileges.

Dealing with specific rates for money, call loans this week have ranged between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 6%, as against $4\frac{3}{4}$ @6%0 a week ago. Monday the high was 6%0, which was also the ruling rate, while the low was $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ 0. Tuesday was a holiday (Christmas Day). On Wednesday 6%0 was again the maximum and renewal basis, with $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ 0 the minimum. Thursday's range was 5@6%0 and 6%1 for renewals. On Friday the highest was still 6%0, the low 5%0, and $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ 0 the ruling figure.

For fixed maturities the situation has remained quiet, with most large lenders out of the market. As a result of preparations for the Jan. 1 interest and dividend payments, which are to be more than usually extensive this year, the tone is a firm one, although actual quotations have remained, nominally at least, at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ for sixty days, $5\frac{1}{2}@5\frac{3}{4}\%$ for ninety days and $5\frac{1}{2}@6\%$ for four, five and six months. Last year all maturities were quoted at 4%.

Commercial paper ruled steady and without quotable change. Sixty and ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and six months' names of choice character are still at $5\frac{1}{4}@5\frac{3}{4}\%$, with names less well known at $5\frac{1}{2}@6\%$. Trading has been dull and featureless.

Banks' and bankers' acceptances have been moderately active, though individual transactions have not been large. The market has been called firm with quotations practically unchanged. Detailed rates follow:

S	Spot Delivery			Delivery		
Ninety	Staty	Sixty Thirty		within		
Days.	Days.	Days.		30 Day	8.	
Eligible bills of member banks41/4@4	416@4	4@3%	414	bid 4	offered	
Eligible bills of non-memb. banks. 4 3/4 @4 1/4	4%@4%	41/8@4	414	bid 414	offered	
Ineligible bills	514 @414	514 @414	6	bid 5	offered	

No changes in rates, so far as our knowledge goes, have been made this week by the Federal Reserve banks. Prevailing rates for various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks are shown in the following:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

CLASSES OF DISCOUNTS AND LOANS	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chtcago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Member Banks, Coll. Loans. 1 to 15 days' maturity.	4	314	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Discounts— 1 to 15 days' maturity		316										
	436	416	414	414	414	414	414	41/	41/	41/	414	41/
	436	436	434	4 14	416	414	436	414	436	436	436	436
	41/2	436	436	436			5	41/2		41/2		
91 days to 6 months maturity Trade Acceptances—	5	5	5	5	41/2	5	51/2	51/2	534	5	5	536
1 to 30 days' maturity	4	4	4	4	4	4	314	4	4	4	336	4
31 to 60 " "	4	4	4	4	4	4	31/2	4	4	4	336	4
61 to 90 " "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Note.—Rate for acceptances purchased in open market 2½ to 4% except for San Francisco, whose rate ranges from 2½ to 4½%, and New York, which latter on Dec. 14 established a minimum rate of 3% and a maximum rate of 4½%. On the 21st inst. the New York Federal Reserve Bank announced a rate of 4% for paper issued or drawn for the purpose of buying or carrying obligations of the United States and secured thereby, having a maturity of more than fifteen days and not more than ninety days. At the same time it established rates ranging from 3 to 4½% for one-day promissory notes of member banks required in connection with transactions involving the fiscal operations of the Government.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

to about \$250,000,000 of these certificates, its appropriations to meet income and excess profits taxes having for the three quarters of the year 1917 been \$164,233,609. The Standard Oil Co. and other large organizations have also taken a large amount of these certificates. In the first offering of Treasury certificates for the purpose of permitting corporations and individuals to make provision for taxes payable

The protracted holiday period in London served to provide (if such were possible) increased dulness in sterling exchange circles. Referring to the specific rates, the market on Saturday, in comparison with Friday of last week, was quiet but steady with demand bills still quoted at 4 7517½@4 75 3-16, cable transfers at 4 76 7-16 and sixty days at 4 71@4 4 71½. Monday's market was essentially a pre-

holiday affair and very little business was transacted; quotations, which were hardly more than nominal, remained at 4 7517 1/2 @ 4 75 3-16 for demand, 4 76 7-16 for cable transfers and 4 71@4 711/2 for sixty days. Tuesday was a holiday (Christmas Day). Observance of the Christmas holidays abroad added to the general dulness here on Wednesday and dealings were again reduced to a minimum, with rates maintained at Monday's levels. On Thursday no increase in activity was noted and quotations were not changed from 4 75171/2@4 75 3-16 for demand, 4 71@4 71½ for sixty days and 4 76 7-16 for cable transfers. Operations were as restricted as ever on Friday and the market ruled dull and slightly easier. Closing quotations were 4 71@4 71½ for sixty days, 4 75171/8@4 75171/2 for demand and 4 76 7-16 for cable transfers. Commercial bills, sight, finished at 4 743/4@4 75, sixty days at 4 703/8 $@4\ 70\frac{1}{2}$, ninety days at $4\ 68\frac{3}{8}$ $@4\ 68\frac{1}{2}$, documents for payment (sixty days) at 4 701/4@4 701/2, and seven-day grain bills at 4 733/4@4 74. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 4743/4@475. There were no arrangements for gold exports at any time during the week.

Holiday dulness also pervaded operations in the Continental exchanges this week, trading during the greater part of the time being virtually at a standstill. As a result, movements in rates were unimportant and confined for the most part to fractions. Lire have been fairly well maintained and ruled without essential change for the week. Francs displayed a somewhat easier tone, although actual quotations remained at the levels of the preceding week. Russian exchange still occupies an entirely nominal position and continues to rule at between 12.75 and 13.00 for checks. No dealings in German and Austrian exchange are being put through and quotations for reichsmarks and kronen are not available. The unofficial sterling check rate on Paris finished at 27.21½, comparing with 27.23 last week. In New York sight bills on the French centre closed at $571\frac{1}{8}$, against $573\frac{1}{2}$; cables at $571\frac{1}{2}$, against 571%; commercial sight at 574%, against 574%, and commercial sixty days at 5 801/8, against 5 80 on Friday of last week. Lire finished at 8 36 for bankers' sight bills and cables at 8 35. This compares with 834 and 833 a week ago. Rubles closed at 12.75, as against 13.00, the previous close. Greek exchange continues to be quoted at 5 13\frac{3}{4} for checks.

In the neutral exchanges operations were likewise restricted. The tendency was again towards lower levels, and further slight declines were recorded in Scandinavian rates, although Swiss exchange was steady and unchanged, as were also guilders which have remained pegged. Spanish pesetas ruled strong and fractionally higher. Transactions throughout were at a minimum. Bankers' sight on Amsterdam closed at 43½, against 43½; cables at 44, against 44; commercial sight at 43 7-16, against 43 7-16, and commercial sixty days at 43 5-16, against 43 5-16 a week ago. Swiss exchange finished at 4 36 for bankers' sight bills and 4 35 for cables. A week ago the final quotation was 4 36 and 4 34, respectively. Copenhagen checks finished at 31.50, against 32.00. Checks on Sweden finished at 33.50, against 33.50, and checks on Norway closed at 33.00, against 32.75 on Friday discussed.

of the week preceding. Spanish pesetas closed at 24.35, in comparison with 24.10 last week.

The New York Clearing House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$1,533,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Dec. 28. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$6,357,000, while the shipments have reached \$4,824,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations, which together occasioned a loss of \$65,697,000, the combined result of the flow of money into and out of the New York banks for the week appears to have been a loss of \$64,164,000, as follows. It should be understood, however, that a good part of this loss represents transfers to the Federal Reserve Bank and therefore will not count as a loss in reserves.

Week ending Dec. 28.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement	\$6,357,000	\$4,824,000	Gain \$1,533,000
operations	33,177,000	98,874,000	Loss \$65,697,000
Total	\$39,534,000	\$103,698,000	Loss \$64,164,000

The following table indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks:

Danks of	Dec	ember 27 19	17.	December 28 1916.			
Banks of	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Stiver.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
England	58,337,469	-	58.337.469	54.304.915		54,304,915	
France a.	132,576,652	9.880.000		135,313,073	11,794,760	147,107,833	
	120,234,550			125,953,750		126,768,600	
Russia	129.650.000		142,025,000			157.033.000	
Aus-Hun c		12,140,000			12,140,000	63,718,000	
Spain	78,657,000	28,600,000	107,257,000	49,155,000	29,776,000	78.931,000	
Italy	33,352,000	3.047.000			2.924.000	38,896,000	
Netherl'de		569,600			579,000	49,789,000	
Nat .Bel .h		600,000	15,980,000	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000	
Switz'land			12,006,000			12,820,800	
Sweden	12,302,000		12,302,000	10.157.000		10.157,000	
Denmark.		147.000	10.069.000	8.076.000	107,000	8,183,000	
Norway		******	6,332,000			6,064,000	
Tot.week	718.619.671	74.080.300	792,699,971	700,494,538	69.258.610	769,753,148	
	717.877.664			703,679,327		773,004,307	

a Gold holdings of the Bank of France this year are exclusive of £81,484,340 held abroad.

* The gold holdings of the Bank of Russia for both years in the above statement have been revised by eliminating the so-called gold balance held abroad. On the latest reported date the amount so held was £230,860,000.
c July 30 1914 in both years. h Aug. 6 1914 in both years.

THE NEW OVERTURE FOR PEACE.

There are several ways in which the renewed proposals for a general peace, set forth to the Russian Commissioners at Brest-Litovsk on Christmas Day by Count Czernin, Austrian Foreign Minister, may be regarded. First it will necessarily be said that, regardless of the avenue through which these proposals are submitted, there is at least an opportunity for counter-proposals and possible negotiations. Whether this is actually probable or not today, it had seemed all but impossible after the complete failure of the proposals made by Germany and Austria last December, of the peace proposals in the ensuing August, and of the answer by the Central Powers to the Pope.

It will be recognized, even by those who do not believe that Count Czernin's terms as they stand can be considered—and this will undoubtedly be the general judgment—that they at all events represent a substantial enlarging and modifying of the Teutonic attitude. The notes of Germany and Austria a year ago this month, following Bethmann-Hollweg's speech, were vague to the last degree. They were, in fact, made up wholly of two themes—the entire innocence of the Central Powers for causing the war, and the deplorable results which that war had brought. The only definite proposal even hinted at was for a conference at which terms should be discussed.

It was at once inferred that one ulterior purpose of this move was to gain an opportunity of creating conflict of interest and opinion among the Entente Governments. The Pope, in his letter of Aug. 1 to all belligerents, recommended reciprocal disarmament, evacuation of Belgium, and submission of territorial disputes to a subsequent conference. Again the German and Austrian Governments, in their reply, evaded the real issues—accepting the disarmament proposal in general principle, but saying nothing of the others, except for Germany's purposely indefinite remark that "the Imperial Government will support every proposal compatible with the vital interest of the German people."

Now, however, comes a much more definite proposal. The Teutonic Powers, so declares the Austrian Minister, "are agreed immediately to conclude a general peace without forcible annexations and indemnities." They condemn continuation of the war "purely for aims of conquest." Somewhat vaguely, the statement proceeds to say that each belligerent may have to pay not only the expenses of the enemy for maintaining prisoners, but "also to pay damages caused on their own territory to civil subjects of an adversary by deliberate violations of international law." Finally, "the return of colonial territories forcibly seized during the war constitutes an essential part of German demands, which Germany cannot renounce under any circumstances."

Whatever criticisms may be made on this outline of terms-and there are many which will occur to mind—this is clearly a far more definite proposal than either Teutonic Power has yet been ready to make. It will possibly require an equally definite answer from the other side, if only not to leave the advantage of position to the Central Governments.

If this increasing willingness to define the Teutonic proposals is the first inference from Count Czernin's speech, the fact that Germany and Austria should again and so urgently be making such proposals, and should make them under such circumstances as surounded the Austrian Minister's speech, throws an unquestionably striking light on the attitude, the condition and the political or military expectations of Germany itself. Never in any previous war has the repeated, official and urgent initiative for peace come from any but the side which was proved by subsequent events to have been facing ultimate defeat. That Germany and Austria should use the conference with the Bolshevist Government to get their new proposals before the world is in some ways one of the most extraordinary incidents in history.

For the personal delegates of the German Kaiser and the Austrian sovereign are dealing not only with a usurping Russian Government—a Government which is reasonably certain to be presently overthrown-but with a Government whose leaders have publicly and insultingly announced their purpose of overthrowing the Teutonic autocrats by appealing over their heads to the German and Austrian people to rise against them. In the ordinary course of history, any outside Government would move with the greatest circumspection in engaging in diplomatic conferences with so unstable a revolutionary regime. Most Governments would, in other wars, have given only conditional recognition to what was manifestly an anarchist cabal, not supported even by the vote of its own people,

autocratic sovereigns to engage personally and amicably in negotiations with just such a body as the Bolsheviki of Petrograd certainly indicates a remarkable home situation, political or economic, in Germany and Austria.

Will the proposals actually further the cause of a righteous peace? It is perhaps too soon to say. The Entente Foreign Offices and diplomats said nothing, pending consultation with one another on their own attitude. Count Czernin's statement of the Teutonic purposes could in any event serve for little more than a skeleton outline of In abandoning their longdebatable terms. avowed purpose of territorial conquest or forcible indemnity, the Central Powers have taken a new and, diplomatically speaking, an important step; even when it was accompanied with other osten-But the Allies would rightly sibly final demands. have an ultimatum of their own to submit, and it should include reparation for the wrongs done by Germany to Belgium and Northern France, if not for the wrongs done on the sea. tral Powers will have to be far more definite in dealing with these violations of international law than the one obscure paragraph of Count Czernin's speech.

Much will depend on the mood with which the Central Powers as well as the Entente countries receive the overtures of their opponents. The Kaiser's speech to his troops this week, beginning with a particularly foolish boast of God as "an unconditional and avowed ally," and ending with the threat that "if the enemy does not want peace, then we must bring peace by battering in with the iron fist and shining sword the doors of those who will not have peace," does not promise altogether well. Yet the situation which has been developing is one in which sovereigns are very apt to be thrown aside by their own people and left to perform their theatricals on a stage which no one is any longer watching. One may in fact imagine the disgust of even the obedient German mind, in being confronted with this choice specimen of the Kaiser's braggadocio at just this crucial moment. But as to such considerations, we shall all have to wait and see. The most that can as yet be said is that at least one of the inevitable steps on the road to the eventual ending of the war has been taken.

THE OLD YEAR PASSES: A RETROSPECT.

That the human mind has never looked upon such a retrospect as the passing year of 1917 presents, is of little value to us unless we strive to analyze its meaning and discover its tendencies. It is not that the events are gigantic beyond measure, or the conditions unlike those of any other year that closed, but that the philosophy they unfold affects, almost beyond estimate, man himself. And this is so in every State of the world, whether at peace or in war.

Of the major events and conditions all are aware. For remembrance sake, the annual historian will gather up the dates and facts, arrange them in chronological order, classify them, tabulate them, and in numerous ways present them for the easy understanding and use of the reader. But what to do they signify? What of the individual standing alone in the midst of them? What effect do they leave upon the human soul, the human spirit? What compelling influence do they exert upon the taken during its own political ascendency. But for future of peoples and nations? These must engage the consideration of the deepest thinkers of the age.

A year is but a fragment of time, a mere pause in the immemorial flow that moves forever onward. As we contemplate the swift passing of the one that now closes it assumes an impressionism that fixes itself upon us. We are conscious of an enveloping shadow, dominated by the portentous shape of war-a world war engaging men of almost every clime and race, and our own beloved Republic entering its shambles and slaughter. It is a year of cloud, storm, devastation, death. All our thought converges upon war. We cannot escape it. It enters our daily living. It changes the seen and unseen worlds in which we have our being. And yet, through the gloom, across unnumbered battlefields, walks the pale form of Sorrow, seeking whom it may help and comfort. While, on every disordered avenue of human effort, holding aloft the torch of high ideals, with eyes shining with hope, Love advances, striving to light the way to better days. So deep the shadow, so bright the light, that one senses an unreality, a vague phantasmic dream. Is this the world we have been wont to inhabit? Are these writhing figures of men, the mimes of a sweet and holy drama of achievement and betterment, turned to the obscene comedy of destruction and degradation? Does man justify his existence? Is life really worth living? Does this man-child, boasting of his divine origin, build, with infinite pains, through untold toil and deprivation, only a house of cards, to be tumbled down in a moment of abandon?

Men everywhere long and pray for peace. There is an old Eastern maxim which reads: "It is ill-luck to turn back when the way lies forward." And then, we know that we cannot go back. We are ourselves; this is our world. Each era is separate and apart. What we gain of good we shall hold. What we preserve will not be alone the old ideas and institutions, but their truth and righteousness. If we are wise, it is the soul of all things that we must discover and hold fast. Words are symbols. Liberty, justice, democracy, these are unchangeable. Republics embody them, whether of to-day or tomorrow. For us, this dream, illumined with a sublime beauty, darkened with a lowering disorder, is a waking dream. In the very thunders of universal war, in the swelling anthems of deliverance, where men die for country, and States travail for men, is there not one glorious living and lifting truth which animates and thrills the citizen of the United Stateshere it is that the individual rises to his supremest height. The other day a military man sent a shaft of light through the whole absorbing problem of the present time by a beautiful and apt simile. He said: "Democracy and autocracy must fight with their own weapons; if they change the foils in the scuffle, then like Hamlet and Laertes, they both of them are doomed." Look over the wide world today—there is no democracy so nearly perfect as ours. Here, then, with us, is the meeting place of action and thought, of endeavor and ideal. And, as we interpret for ourselves the year 1917 shall we discover our future and the future of the world.

We may personify this fateful year of our history into three elements, man, government, and war. War is the great Shadow. We call it The Turmoil! ened by war, it Wars are made by governments, and fought by men. Death and destruction are the harvest. Modern structible State.

war coils itself about everything. It is the relentless, overshadowing, stupendous fact, that absorbs the whole of the year. Its causes are remote, hidden, inexplicable; its purposes, varied, contradictory, of opposing ideals. In it, by it, through it, governments dominate men—as witness the early adoption of conscription in this country, its belated adoption in Canada, its recent failure to pass by vote of the people in Australia. But men say war is an instrument, a bludgeon, or a sword, if you will, but still a means to an end. Ever before it gleams a vision. For ourselves, the vision lifts on free men, free peoples, free governments—a world redeemed, remade, though the colors dazzle and the distance deceives. But shall we not profoundly note that this ideal, as every other, is held in the heart of man? A mere statement of truth is not truth. A mere machine embodying laws is not law. A mere government cannot think or love. A free man is his own highest, noblest, best ideal. And man, includes all his works, all his energies, all his potentialities, all his ideals and deeds and dreams. Truly then "the study of mankind is man." If we preserve not the man, all is lost. War dies some time by its own hand, but man lives. Governments rise and fall, change and renew, but man lives. As the "floor of heaven is strewn with patines of bright gold," each separate star, and cluster of stars, eternal in its being, moving on its appointed way, in leash and "in tune" with the Infinite—even as "the million-lilied river of the night" flows forever across the firmament—so individual men, with immortal souls, persist, through all the vast shadow of the turmoil, all the continuing changes in life and government, moving on pathways of a perfect Design—and shall until all the stars "melt into morning." In this man lies all progress and potency. If he be not preserved, nothing else will be. He is his own deliverer, his own enslaver. Government is his agent, not his master. He is greater than the State, and yet he is the State. Both builder and destroyer, he is yet divinely free. War may be his instrument; it should never be his idol. Peace is his normal condition. In his spiritual nature he may enjoy all, and deprive none. He is his own apotheosis. This year, all years, pass; he remains.

What are the leading events of the year—the entrance of the United States into the world war, the revolution in Russia, the Italian campaign, the wavering battle fortunes on the West, the hesitating and heckling over the terms of peace? No, these are the incidents of a world war which is an incident in a greater struggle—the strange culmination of an age-long endeavor to fix the relations of man to Government, to preserve to the individual his liberty, and to assembled peoples their freedom. Is not the truth plain that the chief development of the year, the kernel of the whole philosophy which engages the thought of the time, is, that through, and over, the cause-facts of this world war and its conditional circumstances, an evolution is in process affecting man himself, and his relation to his creature, Government? And if this liberty is a thing that shall stand in human history it is something more than can be bought, or brought, alone by war. In its essential nature it is a product of peace. If it be admitted that its immediate flowering may be hastened by war, it is still true that it can never be preserved by war, nor is it solely the result of an inde-

The first essential of this liberty, and the soul of all democracy, is the freedom of the individual to preserve his own life and development with the instrumentalities of head, heart and hand that are his divine endowment, in the environment of earthly resources in which he finds himself. If either endowment or environment so shackled no justice can develop, no liberty obtain, no advance ensue. cannot, applying these truths to the present time, say, as many do, the supremacy of the State is a German theory and ideal, that this war is the final struggle between democracy and autocracy. As we view the year, we must note and appraise with even deeper interest and strangle hold of Socialism in the transforming of Russia. No, in so far as this world war is a culmination of an age-long development, a culmination in Force, that truly or falsely claims to be the only way, the causes, lost now in the conflict, go back into remoter times, and embrace this whole endeavor and evolution of freedom for the individual man. And to-day, in the very assumptions of Government to engage and use all the instrumentalities of industry and endeavor to win a war, exists a threat of ensuing Socialism as fatal to democracy as the fierce and foul autocracy it would overcome!

What are to be the terms of peace, when the battle does die down, and peoples are free? Not a triumphant and domineering statehood that stifles, by the declarations and impositions of a static, so-called, liberty, the true liberty of the individual to be and do. States are but convenient fictions, made by man to serve his own freedom. When truly liberated, they will have boundaries only by consent and no longer by military force, as all will admit. But it must be understood, therefore, that the boundaries of consent can never be unalterably fixed upon the map. They exist in the freewill of free men acting in concert. Are there conditional elements necessary to the existence of the free individual in a state (not State) of democracy? Yes. They are complete disarmament, and thus the liberation, from force, of endeavor manifold and agreement unlimited; local self-government, that there may be unions and federations of States; freedom of trade, that the individual may survive by his own efforts, that he perpetuate the State; freedom of the seas, neutrality of the narrows, and the right of eminent domain to reach, over the territory of any State, the open waters of the world, to the end that exchange, the greatest civilizing influence known, may be free, and natural laws of supply and demand establish the wealth of nations and the welfare of masses. To give these things to others they must exist in their purity in us. They do exist in a representative republic as it was designed for the United States, for when this nation was born, no great statesman thought of constituting this government a business agency more than he thought of infusing into it the Force that is embodied in the instrumentality of war. And that government is ours to preserve or destroy.

So, this memorable year passes. To the horrid nightmare of an overwhelming war is added the floating vapors of State control. Nothing is the same, nothing ever will be the same. Do the hilltops of endeavor lighten with the fires of freedom, while miasmas gather in the valleys of decision? The great outstanding fact of this year is, not the entrance of the United States into a world war for democracy, a

of a new relation between the citizen and his government, that though it may be necessary to win the war, is still opposed to the democracy which is the object of the war, and which once fastened upon the individual and free man, may so enervate his powers, and confine his potentialities, as to render him too weak to resist, and which will therefore and thereby fasten upon him a new form of slavery that will endure under the name of democracy, the slavery of Socialism. Search all the issues the year has developed and say if this is not chief among them. "Democracy must fight with its own weapons" truly an illuminating statement! Not that it shall not fight, but that it shall not fight with the weapons, the instrumentalities, of autocracy! We look upon the year, and this part of the waking dream alarms us with apprehension. The momentous step of war has been taken; it cannot be undone. The citizen bows to the condition, means and purpose. He no longer dwells upon other than its vigorous prosecution to victory. But as he struggles in the entanglements of government control of his energies and industries, he must wonder, if the coils grow tighter, what virility, what original strength, will be left him, to assist and prosper the cause, three years from now, if the war shall last so long.

Much else might be written of the year. Its endeavors have been gigantic. Its wonderful charities make one of the brightest pages that blazon the records of time. The day will never come when men will cease to extol its noble generosity, its unselfish sacrifice, its heroic devotion to duty, for man has risen to glorious heights even in the midst of terrible warfare. If, bending from the parapets of heaven, the angels weep, there are still hosannas of praise for the denizens of the little earth-star, where man does love his brother, though he slay him. The bells in the turrets of time, even in their jangling notes, still say:

"Ring out the old, ring in the new, Ring out the false, ring in the true."

And from the Shadow there rises still the immortal Three, to whisper consolation, and to lead forever onward and upward.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND RAIL-ROAD LABOR.

In our article on The Financial Situation on a preceding page, we discuss the President's proclamation of this week, taking over on behalf of the Government, all of the railroads of the country, and his explanatory remarks in elaboration of the proclamation. It is worth noting that there is not a word of reference, either in the proclamation or the explanation, to the ugliest factor in the difficulties, that ever-settled and ever-recurring problem of human labor. One of the stories of this holiday season is that a certain Stock Exchange house which had always been very liberal with its employees was waited upon, during the term of closing of the Exchange in 1914, by a committee from the employees, who said the subject of salaries had been talked over, and that as the employees knew the firm must be losing money just then, they were all perfectly willing to accept some salary cuts in order to lighten the load; the senior partner expressed his thanks, but said the firm would liquidate when they found it necessary to cut salaries, and the story adds that the employees have since shown frequent evidence of a war that will end some time, but the introduction desire to make up for the consideration shown them. If anybody has an imagination vivid enough he may look to see the Big Four come forward and tell the railway managers that they know the roads are having a hard time and are therefore ready to bear their share in adversity, as in the past they have shared in prosperity.

The orders of the new Director-General, Mr. Mc Adoo, are to be obeyed, for his authority is to be "paramount." Will it prove so? Will he order the men to accept a little of the sacrifice they commend to others, and if they refuse and persist in their demands, instead, will be tell them they "must?" They are having a talk with the President, who has yielded to them heretofore and unless their portion of human nature undergoes a very singular change they will treat this new Governmental program as putting their opportunity beyond doubt.

It is clearly idle, or, at the very least, it is premature, to conjecture anything about the legal competency of the Government to undertake such an anomaly as this seizure of private property. It will be said that the Constitution has a reserved right and power to preserve its own life. "Inter arma, silent leges." The same may of course be said as to the organic law itself. We shall all agree that the successful prosecution and ending of the war is the paramount duty and policy, and that everything must give way before a demonstrated necessity. But whether the necessity is demonstrated is the question. We undertake to regulate prices of all except two things. We override individual rights to life and action when we conscript men for military service. We talk constantly of conscripting wealth, as if that were not already conscripted largely, and largely by voluntary offering. We shrink timidly from conscripting organized labor, and this latest movement upon property is dictated, more than by all other considerations, by the desire to avoid an authoritative issue with organized labor and by the persistent unwillingness to raise rates. It cannot be regarded otherwise, for so far as the physical congestion of hauling goes that could as well be met under present control as by attempting to place a Director over that control. It is not possible to placate obstacles and solve problems by changing names and substituting new forms; this does not touch the substance. The President says that "the Government itself will thereby gain an immense increase of efficiency in the conduct of the war and of the innumerable activities upon which its successful conduct depends." He doubtless thinks, or has been persuaded to think, that this will prove to be so. We must cordially hope he will not be mistaken. As for the approval already quoted from the railway executives, they are only men and are men long overworked and overstrained, and it is humanly natural for them to feel willing to let the imaginary resource of "Government" undertake the labors. They have had responsibility without control; they may very naturally feel a sense of relief in the prospect of being able to pass the responsibility along.

OUR HARVESTS IN 1917.

The outcome of the 1917 harvests in the United States as set forth in the final estimates of yield announced by the Department of Agriculture on Dec. 11, while distinctly better than the result for the preceding year, nevertheless does not, under prevailing conditions, give unqualified satisfaction. In several cases, notably corn, o ts, rye, potatoes and follows a very short yield the previous season, and

tobacco, new high records in production are established, but of wheat, the most important of all of the grain crops in international trade, and the one where a full yield is most needed to assist in overcoming the shortage of bread-making material among our European allies, the outturn is but little better than the poor crop of 1916. Unfortunately, moreover, and notwithstanding the acknowledged sufficiency of most productions except wheat to meet all consumptive demands, prices have advanced very materially over the already very high levels of the previous year, a situation, of course, very much to the benefit of the farmer.

Clearly indicating the phenomenal advance in prices, we note that the Department of Agriculture makes the price index of all crops on Nov. 1 1917 46.1% higher than a year earlier, 116.1% above 1915 and 104.3% greater than the average of the five years, 1911 to 1915, inclusive. At the same time the production index is given as only 11.1% more than 1916, and 4.1% above the fiveyear average. The farm price of wheat on Dec. 1 was \$2 009, against only \$1 603 in 1916 and the five-year average (1911-1915) of 87.5 cents; corn, \$1 283 against 88.9 cents and 59.7 cents; oats, 66.9 cents against 52.4 cents and 38.5 cents; barley, \$1 137 against 88.1 cents and 58 cents; rye, \$1 663 against \$1 221 and 77.1 cents; potatoes, \$1 229 against \$1 461 and 60.4 cents; tobacco, 24.9 cents against 14.7 and 10.4 cents; cotton, 27.7 cents against 19.6 and 10 cents; and hay (tons), \$17 09 per ton against \$11 22 and \$11 88. This comparison could, of course, be carried on through the smaller grain crops and on to vegetables, fruits and nuts.

The corn yield this year is officially stated at 3,159,494,000 bushels, which establishes a new high mark in production. Area last spring was very largely increased (14.2%) in two ways—in the main through the bringing under cultivation of virgin soil, but also by availing of abandoned wheat acreage. The crop is 5921/2 million bushels more than the production of 1916 and 35 millions in excess of the former bumper outturn of 1912. The comparison with the latter result, however, shows a percentage gain of only 1.1%, whereas area in the meantime was augmented 11.8%. An increased yield over 1916 is reported for all the large producing States except Texas and Oklahoma, where drought was instrumental in further materially reducing the yield so that as contrasted with two years ago less than half a crop was secured in the former and under one-third in the latter. Dry weather was also detrimental in Kansas and some parts of the Northwest. The outcome of the harvest is distinctly satisfactory in Missouri, 263 million bushels contrasting with 132 millions a year ago; Illinois, 426 millions against 307 millions; Nebraska 259 millions against 192 millions, and Ohio 156 millions against 116 millions. Offsetting the favorable quantitative showing, quality is reported as lower for 1917-75.2% of a normal against 83.8%. The percentage of frosted or soft corn is stated as heavier, a large part of the crop not reaching maturity before the occurrence of killing frosts. This reduces, of course, the volume of merchantable corn, but the grain is not materially impaired for feeding purposes, and therefore is not lost.

The wheat outturn of the year is a decided disappointment not only because it is small but that it at a time when the demand is above normal and very urgent. The area put under the winter variety in the fall of 1916 at 40,090,000 acres was, with the exception of that of 1915, behind which it fell slightly, the largest ever planted, but, as a result of winter killing, this was reduced by abandonment in the spring to the extent of 31%, or 12,437,000 acres, leaving the territory under cultivation, and from which the harvest was secured, 27,653,000 acres. The crop started off in the spring much lowered in condition. Its status improved noticeably in later months, so that the yield per acre proved better than a year earlier, but because of the reduced area aggregate production reaches only 418,070,000 bushels, the smallest crop since 1912, and not much in excess thereof, and falling 62 million bushels below 1916 and 266 millions under the 1914 record. Incidentally, it may be stated that the falling off from 1916 is more than covered in Nebraska, where the crop was a failure, and in Kansas.

Spring wheat area was increased to the extent of 6% in 1917, and the crop started off under rather favorable conditions, but frost in June and drought in that and the succeeding month caused a very material deterioration. The result is seen in a yield per acre well below the average, although better than the extremely low return of 1916. The total spring wheat crop is 232,758,000 bushels, against only 155,765,000 bushels in 1916 but as against the high-record total of 351,854,000 bushels in 1915. The quality of the grain is above the average, being officially stated at 92.7% against 71.3% in 1916. So small a total crop of wheat as 651 million bushels would, under normal conditions of home consumptive requirements and seeding needs, leave merely a nominal exportable surplus. But the Department of Agriculture in October, figuring on a reduction in the home use of wheat of 10%, through economy and avoidance of waste, reached the conclusion that 77,696,000 bushels would be available for export.

With a further moderate enlargement of area, oats production for 1917 is given as 1,587,286,000 bushels, or 335 million bushels heavier than in 1916 and 38 millions more than in 1915, when the former record was made. The crop developed under favoring weather most of the season and at time of harvest its condition was better than in all but two (1912 and 1915) of the preceding twenty years. Compared with 1916, every leading State shows an increase in yield, with the addition very pronounced in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. The barley crop at 208,975,000 bushels is somewhat under early expectations, having been unfavorably affected by adverse conditions in July. At the same time it is 26 million bushels ahead of 1916, though below the production of either 1915 or 1912. Of rye, on the other hand, the yield for the season at 60,145,000 bushels exceeds all earlier years—1916 by over 11 millions and the former high mark of 1915 by 6 millions. Buckwheat production at 17,460,000 bushels runs very much ahead of last year and is in excess of that of all earlier years except the phenomenally heavy productive 1912, but rice and flax, notwithstanding striking additions to the planted area, fell away in yield. To indicate the aggregate production for the last five years of the five principal cereals referred to above (corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye), we give the following compilation:

CROPS OF WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLET AND RIE.								
otal luction.	Department.	Department. 1916.	Department. 1915.	Department. 1914.	Previous Record.			
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.			

Total Production.	Department. 1917	Department. 1916.	Department. 1915.	Department. 1914.	Previous Record.
Corn Wheat Oats Barley Rye	208,975,000	636,318,000 1,251,837,000 182,309,000	1,025,801,000 1,549,030,000 228,851,000	891,017,000 1,141,060,000 194,953,000	1,025,801,000 1,549,030,000 228,851,000
Total	5,666,728,000	4,686,253,000	5,852,505,000	4,942,613,000	5,982,478,000

It will be seen from the foregoing tabulation that while the total of the five cereals is 980 million bushels above that for 1916, it is 186 millions less than for 1915 and 316 millions below the composite high production of those crops.

Continuing its plan of former years, the Department presents a compilation purporting to show the financial return to producers from their various crops, using as a basis the farm value per unit on Dec. 1. Although we believe this to be a rather inconclusive manner of arriving at value, we append the result for the five principal grain crops as officially announced, forbearing any comment thereon.

FARM VALUES ON DECEMBER 1.

Crops.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
	8	8	5	\$	8
Corn	4,053,672,000	2,280,729,000	1,722,680,000	1,722,070,000	1,692,092,000
Wheat	1,307,418,000	1,019,968,000	942,303,000	878,680,000	610,122,000
Oats	1,061,427,000	655,928,000	559,506,000	499,431,000	439,596,000
Barley	237,539,000	160,646,000	118,172,000	105,903,000	95,731,000
Rye	100,025,000	59,676,000	45,083,000	37.018,000	26,220,000
Total	6,760,081,000	4,176,947,000	3,387,744,000	3,243,102,000	2,863,761,000

A very gratifying outcome of the year has been the marked increase in the white potato harvest, the yield at 442,536,000 bushels being by a good margin the heaviest in our history and 54% above that for 1916. Prices have continued very high, the average quotation Dec. 1 1917, although some 16%below that for 1916, being 100% above that for 1915. Sweet potatoes also have turned out better than ever before.

The hay crop has not come up to anticipations, 95 million tons contrasting with 111 millions in 1916. But tobacco, although not doing as well as at first expected, has given a yield of 1,196,451,000 pounds, establishing a new high record by 43 million pounds, that being the gain over 1916, and it exceeded 1915 by 134 million pounds.

Cotton area was reduced to the extent of 4% last spring, according to the Department of Agriculture, and the plant, aside from being backward in developing in the early season, due to unpropitious weather, was adversely affected by drought, insects, &c., during the period of growth. The various hindering influences culminated in the occurrence of killing frosts at an earlier than average date. The crop was officially estimated on Dec. 11 as only 10,949,000 bales of lint (linters excluded), or 500,000 bales less than the short crop of 1916-17, and 4 million bales under the record total of 1914-15.

We have noted above that not only have the crops of the country as a whole been much better than in 1916, but the return to the producer has been in excess of any former year. In fact the Department of Agriculture makes the return from 338,902,000 acres, covering the crops already referred to, and beans and sugar beets in addition, no less than \$11,398,678,000, against only \$7,307,983,000 in 1916 and \$5,539,364,000 in 1915. Or stated in another way and more clearly indicating the unusually satisfactory financial outcome to the farmer in 1917, we note that from an area $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ in excess of 1916, the value of the specifically mentioned crops on the basis of Dec. 1 prices was almost 55% greater than in the preceding year. The average farm values on Dec. 1

as reported by the Department in each of the last seven years, for some leading crops, are appended:

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Wheat per bush	el 200.9	160.3	91.9	98.6	79.9	76.0	87.4
Rye	166.3	122.1	83.4	86.5	63.4	66.3	83.2
Oats	66.9	52.4	36.1	43.8	39.2	31.9	45.0
Barley "	113.7	88.1	51.6	54.3	53.7	50.5	86.9
Corn"	128.3	88.9	57.5	64.4	69.1	48.7	
Buckwheat "	160.1	112.7	78.7	76.4	75.5	66.1	72.6
Potatoes "	122.9	146.1	61.7	48.7	68.7	50.5	79.9
Flaxseed "	297.0	249.0	174.0	126.0	120.0	115.0	182.0
Rice	189.4	88.7	90.6	92.4	85.8	93.5	79.7

The average value of hay (tame), Dec. 1 is given as \$17 09 per ton, against \$11 22 in 1916 and \$10 63 in 1915; of tobacco, 24.9 cents per pound, against 14.7 cents and 9.1 cents, respectively; of cotton, 27.7 cents per pound, against 19.6 cents and 11.2

The yield of some of the principal crops of the country for a series of years is subjoined:

CROPS OF WHEAT, CORN, OATS, POTATOES AND COTTON SINCE 1890.

Year.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Cotton.	Potato es
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bales.	Bushels.
1891	611,780,000	2,060,154,000	738,394,000	9,038,708	254,423,607
1892		1.628.464.000	661,035,000	6,717,147	156,654,819
1893	396,131,725	1,619,496,131	638,854,850	7,527,212	183,034,203
1894		1,212,770,052	662,086,928		170,787,338
1895		2,151,138,580	824,443,537		297.237.370
1896		2,283,875,165	707.346.404		252,234,540
1897		1,902,967,933	698,767,809		164,015,964
1898		1,924,184,660			192,306,338
1899		2,078,143,933	796,177,713		228,783,232
1899 (Census)					273,318,167
1900		2,105,102,516			210,926,897
1901a		1,522,519,891	736,808,724		187,598,087
1902		2,523,648,312			284,632,787
1903		2,244,176,925			247.127.88
1904		2,467,480,934			332,830,30
1905		2,707,993,540			260,741,29
1906		2,927,416,091	964,904,522		308,038,38
1907	634 087 000	2,592,320,000			297,942,00
1908		2,668,651,000			278,985,000
1909		2,772,376,000	1.007.353.000		376,537,000
1909 (Census)		2,552,189,630		}20,000,002	389,194,96
19100		2,886,260,000		12.132.332	349,032,000
1911		2,531,488,000			292,737,00
1912		3.124.746.000			420,647,000
1913					331,525,000
1914	891 017 000	2 672 804 000	1.141.060.000		409,921,00
1915	1025801 000	2 994 793 000	1 549 030 000		359.721.00
1916		2.566.927.000			286.953.00
1917		3,159,494,000			

a These are the revised grain figures of the Agricultural Department issued after the Census reported its results for 1899, showing much larger totals than those of the Department. b These are the revised grain figures issued after the Census reported its results for 1999, showing smaller totals for wheat and corn than those of the Department. These are our own figures of the commercial crop. d Estimate of the Department of Agriculture, and does not include linters, which would probent of Agriculture, ably add 1,250,000 bales to the total.

TARIFF PROBABILITIES IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Canada, Dec. 27 1917.

The overwhelming victory of the Union Government establishes for at least four years to come an administration heartily supported by the business interests of the country. The prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion ranked high as a deciding issue, and in clinching this point it was inevitable that the chasm between French and English should have widened. Although the electorate chose between "win the war" and "quit the war," the handicap upon the Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, deserted by his English-speaking lieutenats almost to a man, cheered on as the racial color-bearer by uncompromising separatists in Quebec Province, was too unparalleled to have given him the slightest chance of success outside of his native Quebec. From the Great Lakes westward there are but five Laurier supporters, and the overseas soldier vote, still to come, may alter the standing in a few of these constituencies. Ontario gives 71 Government supporters with 11 Opposition, and Quebec lines up just as valiantly on the other side, with 62 anti and 3 pro Government, the three being elected on the Island of Montreal.

As anticipated in previous correspondence in these columns, some of the unscheduled consequences of a Liberal-Conservative alliance in the prairie provinces to make Union Government possible are already showing their heads. On the day after the

election Hon. A. L. Sifton, Union Minister of Immigration and Colonization and late Premier of Alberta, a strongly free-trade province, interpreted the election as meaning that "a non-partisan policy of immigration and colonization for the West will be inaugurated by the Government as soon as war measures have been promptly dealt with, and it insures the future development of the West along non-partisan lines. This is something which has never been possible before. It means absolute unity in matters of vital importance to the West, and the strength of this influence can scarcely be imagined. Western Canada has come into its own."

Mr. Sifton intimated that many matters of vital importance were now awaiting the attention of the Government, and he predicts that "solutions reached by the Government will perhaps astonish many people."

Mr. Sifton is a strong-willed member of a Western trio of new Ministers in the Federal Government. All of them are committed point blank to tariff revision downward, particularly in the items of agricultural implements, farm supplies of all sorts, and free access between the United States and Canada for flour, oats, barley, &c. Less restricted trade arrangements between Great Britain and Canada are also eagerly awaited by the bulk of Western supporters of Union Government. It is noteworthy that Quebec with its unprotesting fealty to the hightariff leaders in both parties, during a score of years, is now almost eliminated from the present Government's support. The balance of power is held to-day in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and as quickly as the war issues are disposed of the tariff question is more than ready to take the centre of the arena.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR THE ELECTRIC RAILWAYS OF NEW YORK STATE.

[By H. B. Weatherwax, Vice-President United Traction

Company of Albany.]
The year 1917 will rank as a crucial year in the history of the electric railroads. It is the year in which the industry, giving service at a fixed fare, but faced by a rising tide of costs for materials, for labor and for taxes, was finally forced to make a fight—naturally unpopular—for self-preserva-tion. The industry met the situation squarely. It made up its mind, not only for its own benefit, but in the interest of the public's service, to make the fight against the continued rule of the Nickel Fare.

Much progress has been made in this battle, though, of course, it is not It is a fight to alter the mind of the public about the street cars. And it's a big task to change popular opinion about any one thing.

The task is to show the public that its interests and the interests of the electric railways are one. Towns cannot prosper with bad public utility service, and utility companies can't give good service if even near bankrupt. It is to the public's interest that the railways be operated hereafter on a sound business basis.

For years they have been operating upon an unsound basis. The out-

standing ideas to be driven home are 1. The electric railways cannot furnish service at less than the service

costs, and remain solvent. 2. If the railways fail the public's service will suffer.

It hasn't seemed natural to name any other sum than a nickel in the same breath with street car fares. They have seemed synonymous. Yet a fixed fare for street car service is just as unscientific as a fixed price

for clothing, or coal or food.

The year 1917 dawned on the street car companies as a year of darkest outlook. Not since the establishment of the Public Service Commissions in 1907, had things looked more dubious. Prices of materials that street railways had to buy had begun going up before the war, but since 1914 that movement had been accelerated until the question came, not of making money and paying dividends, but of keeping out of the hands of

Something simply had to be done. And the Electric Railways of New York State decided, early in the Spring, to go straight to the people of the State with their story. They believe that the American Public wants only the facts, wants only what it pays for and wants justice done

The first step was to make the facts of the business generally known. Careful studies of all the reports made to the Public Service Commission by all of the street railroads, according to law, were prepared under the direction of Professor Thomas Conway, Jr., Public Utilities Expert of the University of Pennsylvania

About 30 companies, of the seventy-two in the jurisdiction of the Up-State Commission, made application for an increased basic fare, generally from 5 to 6 cents. Hence, though some made application for 7 cent fares, their cases came to be known as the Six Cent Fare cases. In the City of New York, the three companies concerned made application for the right to make an extra charge for transfers, but testimony on these cases has not yet been completed.

The up-State cases revealed an astonishing state of affairs. Not one-half of the companies were earning even their fixed charges.

Many of the companies were not earning even their operating expenses.

Not one in all the State has in ten years paid as much as an 8% dividend, and only a very few, any dividends whatever.

The credit of the companies is so low that most of them cannot get new capital by the sale of either stocks or bonds, and even the strongest companies can get money for extensions of improvements only at an exorbitant

Investors have quit putting money into the industry.

New building has absolutely ceased.

Notwithstanding this gloomy picture, the outlook is not all black. Very important progress has been made in this year of 1917 in the problems of the industry.

The progress has been made in two important ways. there is an enormously better public appreciation of the facts bearing on the industry, both on the part of the public and on the part of the Public

Service Commissions, not only in this State, but in the country over.

In other States, notably Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, numerous companies have either ceased the sale of cut rate tickets or have increased

basic fares

In Cleveland, Ohio, where the so-called "3-cent fare" has ruled, they have been forced to raise the rate. In passing, the phrase is a misnomer, for with an extra charge for transfers the average fare in Cleveland has about 3.5 cents, higher than the average fare paid on the surface

lines in New York City, where transfers are free.

When Public Service Commissions were first instituted, the idea seems to have been held rather widely that their function was principally to sit in judgment on the utility companies and always reduce rates. has at last come to be accepted that the Public Service Commission's prime function is to see that the public's service is preserve and that the providers of the service have a reasonable rate of return for providing the capital and doing the work.

The first idea was one of antagonism.

The present idea is one of co-operation.

But a most important step of progress is in the determination by the

Commission itself as to its own powers over rates of fare.

The opposition to increasing fares brought the question up squarely by

sentation of two questions: 1. Whether Section 181 of the Railroad Law, which limits a fare for a continuous ride within the limits of any city or village to 5 cents precludes

the Commission from authorizing a higher fare.

2. Whether the acceptance by an electric railway corporation of a franchise or municipal consent containing a 5 cent fare condition constitutes a centract and precludes the Commission from increasing the fare in case the return to the company is not "just and resonable"

The Court of Appeals in the Ulster & Delaware Case had already made a decision affecting question No. 1. It was briefly to the effect that when the Public Service Commission law was passed, the old law had to be continued as part of the new and that, under the new law, the Legislature or its delegate, the Public Service Commission, has full power to revise

The Commission decided, too, that the rate-making power, as part of the police power of the State, rests in the Legislature or its delegate, the Public Service Commission, and that any rate stipulated in a municipal franchise is binding upon the company only until such time as the Legis

lature intervenes to regulate the rate of fare.

The Commission has not yet committed itself squarely upon the question "What is a reasonable rate of return?" That may be the next step. It has at least opened the way for the railways to get reasonable compensation, whatever in each individual case it may be.

But availing itself of its clearly described powers, the Up-State Commission has granted increased fares to (at this writing) six petitioners, as

IOHOWE:	
Huntington Railroad Company, increase to	cents
Hornell Traction Company, increase to	cents
Northport Traction Company, increase to6	cents
Ithaca Traction Company, increase to	cents
Orange County Traction Company, increase to6	
	cents

Testimony in three other cases has been taken and the 20 or more other petitions will doubtless follow along now rapidly.

Only one of these petitions was opposed by the city authorities, that of the Ithaca Traction Company. The company asked for a 6 cent fare at first, but later raised the request to 7 cents. The 6 cent fare was granted, but not the 7 cent fare, as the latter rate seemed likely to the Commission to result in reduced rather than increased revenues. The charge that the Company was over-officered and over-salaried was dismissed as not sub-

stantiated. At least the ice is broken. It seems to have been darkest just before the dawn. The industry has reason to congratulate itself—as have our communities—on this fact resulting from the campaign of the companies toward a better public understanding of their problems—that any company doing a real and honest service stands before the law as entitled by right, and not as a favor, to a fair and reasonable return. It's up to the company

to prove its case, but once proven it is entitled to the verdict.

Not all of the problems of the industry, of course, are settled by these momentous decisions. The great amount of time—seemingly unavoidable—in obtaining relief when deserved is a serious problem. A raise in fares from 5 to 6 or 7 or any other number of cents may not solve the financial But the reasonable attitude of mind attained by both public and public officials is the augury of better things

The present situation looks distinctly forward, not backward. A year ago this could not have been said.

A. BONAR LAW DENOUNCES RUMORS OF POSSIBLE REPUDIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN'S DEBTS.

Rumors of the possibility of Great Britain's repudiating her liabilities are denounced in an open letter which A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has caused to be published and which is given as follows in Associated Press advices received under date of Dec. 15 from London, available for publication in the United States yesterday (Dec. 28):

I am glad to have an opportunity of dealing with the rumors that are, find, current throughout the country with regard to the possibility of the Government repudiating its liabilities.

I should like to state, and to state as strongly as I can, that in my opinion no British Government, present and future, will seek to break faith with those who have placed their financial resources at the disposal of the State In this crisis of its history. Such a policy would not only mean that the Government of the United Kingdom was in the hands of men who were blind to all considerations of national honor, but would, to my mind, involve the overthrow of any Government that adopted it.

The repudiation of State liabilities would in my judgment be as disastrous as it would be dishonorable. Nothing after the war will be more im-

portant than to preserve and buttress the fabric of the national credit, and nothing would so easily undermine it as the refusal of the Government to honor its debts. It would, indeed, be impossible for a Government which had destroyed its credit by repudiating its liabilities ever to borrow again should circumstances arise in which it was necessary to do so. In

short, repudiation spells national dishonor and national disaster.

I will only add this—whatever be the financial policy of the British Government after the war, I am certain of this, that may be will not be in favor of those who have withheld their money from

the State at a time when its needs were greatest.

GREAT BRITAIN FORBIDS IMPORTS OF SECURITIES OR EXPORTS OF CAPITAL.

Announcement that the British Government has prohibited the import of securities or the export of capital by any resident of the United Kingdom without Treasury permission in writing was contained in a special cable to the "Journal of Commerce" from London on Dec. 25. The cable adds:

This strengthens the legal and moral restrictions which have existed for some time and which form a natural sequence to the embargo on exports of merchandise. The new regulation is welcomed in banking circles as a of merchandise. The new regulation is welcomed in banking circles as a measure intended to prevent unnecessary export of capital, but it remains to be seen how it will affect legitimate exchange operations.

SECURITY ISSUES IN CANADA TO BE PERMITTED ONLY WITH APPROVAL OF MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Under a Canadian Order-in-Council, passed on Dec. 22 under the authority of the Canadian War Measures Act, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, it is made unlawful to issue, or to sell, offer or advertise for sale evidences of indebtedness hereafter issued, such as bonds, debentures or other securities of any provincial, colonial or foreign Government, municipality, commission, local government, institution, corporation or incorporated company, without the approval of the Minister of Finance by his certificate in writing. The regulation also applies to any new issues or offering of shares, whether preferred or common, of any incorporated company. It is expressly provided that nothing in the Order-in-Council shall affect the issuance, advertising, offering, sale or purchase of securities of the Government of Canada or the trading in any bonds, debentures, securities or shares of capital stock heretofore issued and placed upon the market. Provision is made whereby any issue or sale in contravention of the prohibition of the order may be restrained and heavy penalties are provided for violation of the regulation. The object of the order is to conserve the Canadian investment market for the war issues of the Dominion Government and to prevent issues being made for purposes which may well be deferred until the end of the war. The Montreal "Gazette" says:

Issues which are absolutely necessary may be made, with the consent of the Minister of Finance, who will probably appoint a commissioner or a priority board to advise him as to the necessity for new issues and the time when they should be made.

The regulation is similar to that which has been long in force in Great Britain, for the same object of conserving the financial resources of the country for war purposes and preventing waste in public expenditures upon works and undertakings not absolutely needed at this time.

Owing to the need of establishing credits for the Imperial Government in order that Canada's manufactured and agricultural products may find a market, the financial opinion of the country is that there must be regulation and control of all new issues of securities in order that the war loans of the Dominion may have the full benefit of the Canadian market.

The following is the Canadian Government's Order-in-Council:

At the Government House at Ottawa

Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1917.

Present: His Excellency, the Governor-General in Council.

Whereas it is advisable that the Canadian investment market should be conserved to facilitate the borrowing of the large sums of money that will be required for the prosecution of the war and to enable his Excellency's Government, if need be, to fully avail itself of the loaning capacity of the country for the paramount purposes of national defence, and that the impairing of the market should be prevented by forbidding the offering and sale thereon of securities for raising money for purposes the execution of which may in the public interest be postponed until peace has been restored, provision being made for the issue by the Minister of Finance of a certificate permitting the offering and sale of such securities as the said Minister shall deem proper to except from such prohibition;

Therefore his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the recom-mendation of the Minister of Finance and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to enact the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:

1. It shall be unlawful within Canada, by or on behalf of any provincial; colonial or foreign Government, municipality, commission, local government, institution, corporation or incorporated company, to issue, sell, offer or advertise for sale, any bonds, debentures or other securities evidencing an obligation to repay money borrowed, which may hereafter be issued by or on behalf of any such colonial or foreign government, municipality, commission, local government, institution, corporation of incorporated company as aforesaid, or any shares which may hereafter be issued of the capital stock, whether preferred or common, of any such corporation or incorporated company, or to purchase or agree to purchase any of the bonds, debentures or other securities or shares of capital stock aforesaid, unless the offering and sale thereof within Canada shall have been first approved by the Minister of Finance by his certificate of approval in writing; Provided, that nothing herein shall affect the issue, offering, advertising, sale or purchase of any bonds, debentures or securities of the Government of Canada, or the trading in any bonds, debentures, securities or shares of capital stock, heretofore issued and placed upon the market, or which shall have been originally issued and placed upon the market with the approval of the Minister of Finance evidenced by his certificate as aforesaid.

2. Any issue or sale made in contravention of the foregoing prohibition shall be deemed to be in excess of the authority of the provincial, colonial or foreign Government, municipality, commission, local government, institution, corporation or incorporated company on behalf of which the same is made, and may be restrained by action at the suit of the Attorney-General of Canada in the public interest; and moreover, any person issuing, selling or offering or advertising for sale or purchasing or agreeing to purch such bonds, debentures or other securities, or any shares of capital stock so issued, sold, offered or advertised for sale, without the certificate of approval hereinbefore required, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on summary conviction before two or more justices under the procedure prescribed by Part XV of the Criminal Code, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to both imprisonment and fine, in the discretion of the tribunal.

 For the purposes of the foregoing regulations the words "sale," "sell,"
 "purchase," and their parts, shall be held and interpreted to include and "purchase," mortgaging, pledging or parting with any right or interest in consideration of money, or, as the case may be, acquiring, by way of mortgage, pledge or

otherwise, any right or interest in consideration of money.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU, Clerk of the Privy Council.

In commenting upon the movement of the Government for control over capital issues, the "Gazette" (Montreal) of the 22d had the following to say:

Announcement of the control over new security issues in Canada assumed by the Government will come as no surprise to investment circles. On the contrary, discussion has been active recently as to the possibility of

still more drastic measures to conserve Canadian capital.

In the last few weeks there has been a revival of a movement—previously discussed—to place restrictions on Canadian buying of certain specified securities in the New York market. The Anglo-French 5% bonds and the United Kingdom 5 and 5½% notes have been favorite investments with Canadians ever since their appearance on the New York market and at the depreciated prices of the past couple of months the buying of these issues has at times assumed very large proportions. It continued in such volume during the Victory Loan campaign as to cause uneasiness at times as to whether the prospects of the loan were not being seriously affected.

The arguments against Canadian buying of these securities are largely two-fold, first that they take out of Canada a large amount of capital needed at home, and second that the transfer of funds from here to New York imposes a heavy strain on the exchange market, alres

affected by the fact that the trade balance is against Canada.

While the idea that the investment market for domestic issues might be improved by a prohibition on buying of certain securiites like the Anglo-French, it is by no means clear to all authorities that the advantage would be considerable, or that it would outweigh disadvantages. It is argued that there is enough unsettlement in financial business without introducing a new factor. If the Victory Loan had been a failure, instead of a brilliant success, some sound reasons would have been established why buying of outside securities should be prohibited. But the people of Canada offered the Government a sum in excess of all expectations; there have been four appeals and in each case the Government's offering has been oversubscribed.

That being the case some argue that there can be no good reason why the surplus funds over and above the Government war requirements should not be invested by Canadians to what they consider the best adshould not be invested by Canadians to what they consider the best advantage. It is not apparent that issues other than the war loans would benefit materially. An investor cannot be compelled to buy Canadian municipal bonds yielding 6 or 7% because there is a prohibition against buying Government bonds in New York yielding higher returns. He may decline to invest at all or he may look about for ways to circumvent the prohibitory regulations. Financial business between here and New York is so closely linked up that there would be incentive to law-breaking in the very prohibition suggested. To all this, as affecting the Canadian investor, may be added the fact that if the Canadian buying of these outside securities has unfavorable effect on the financial situation, most of the damage has already been done in the past three years.

There are many intricacies to a situation of the sort. What would be

the effect on the American investor if Canada came out with a prohibition on buying of Anglo-French bonds and United Kingdom notes? The low prices at which they have been selling in the New York market indicate plainly enough that they have lacked the popularity there that they have attained in Canada. The American investor has been more or less suspicious of such bonds and it could not be expected that his attitude would improve in the face of a direct prohibition of Canadian buying.

In some quarters it is felt that if necessary further appeals on national grounds should be made against the buying of these New York issues rather than that prohibitory regulation should be considered. The offender has been the big investor, not the small investor, or the person making his investment in war bonds for the first time.

J.P. MORGAN & CO. DISPOSE OF MORE BRITISH BILLS.

Another lot of \$15,000,000 of ninety-day British Treasury bills was disposed of by J. P. Morgan & Co. during the past week. The notes were sold on a discount basis of 6%, the same as in other recent weeks. Although no mention was made in these columns last week of any sale of the bills during that week, it is understood that a \$15,000,000 block of the notes were placed upon the market and fully taken up. The total amount of the bills outstanding remains, it is stated, at approximately \$100,000,000.

AMERICAN PROPERTY IN GERMANY UNDER TRUS-TEESHIP OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

According to Berlin press advices of Dec. 20 (via London), the property of Americans in Germany has been placed under the trusteeship of the German Government. There is said to be no intention, however, to confiscate property or to infringe on the personal rights of the property holders.

S. LOANS ADDITIONAL \$2,000,000 TO BELGIUM. The United States Government on Dec. 22 made a further loan of \$2,000,000 to Belgium, bringing the total of credits so far advanced to that country up to \$69,900,000. The total of all loans to the Allies now stands at \$3,887,900,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO GERMAN WAR LOAN.

What are termed final figures for the seventh German war loan were made public in press dispatches from London under date of Dec. 23, the totals being given as 12,625,660,200 marks, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, quoting a message from Berlin. It is pointed out that at the rate of exchange in peace time this would be about \$3,-156,415,050. Subscriptions to the seventh war loan opened on Sept. 19 and closed Oct. 18. A comparison of the figures previously announced with those of the preceding loans was given in our issue of Oct. 27, and last week, page 2404 we gave some details of the subscriptions taken from the London "Economist:"

NEW SWITZERLAND LOAN.

The proposed issuance by Switzerland in January of a new loan of 150,000,000 francs at 5% was made known in Berne dispatches of Dec. 25. It is stated that the cost of Swiss mobilization to date amounts to one billion francs.

CANADA'S "VICTORY LOAN" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In our issue of Dec. 8 we reported the number of applications received up to Dec. 4 for Canada's "Victory Loan" for which subscriptions had been asked until Dec. 1. Since our last report applications for the loan have continued to arrive and according to the December "Monthly Commercial Letter "published by the Canadian Bank of Commerce of Toronto, the official figures as of Dec. 15 are as follows:

	Popu-	Total	Individual	Amt. per	Amt.
	lation.*	Subscriptions.	Subscribers.	Subscr'r.p	er Cap.
British Columbia.	392,480	\$17,820,500	45,834	\$389	\$45
Alberta	374,663	16,515,150	55,408	298	44
Saskatchewan	492,432	21,777,050	73,675	296	44
Manitoba	455,614	32,326,600	78,856	410	71
Ontario	2,523,274	203,823,500	362,900	562	81
Quebec	2,003,232	93,798,100	125,867	745	47
New Brunswick	351,889	10,250,000	20,000	513	29
Nova Scotia	492,338	18,588,150	39,521	470	38
Prince Edward Isl.	93,728	2,331,350			25
	7,179,650	\$417,230,400	807,361	\$517	\$58

*Dominion Government Census, 1911.

The amount of the loan, particulars of which were given in these columns on Nov. 17 (pages 1935 and 1936) was \$150,000,000, but the Minister of Finance reserved the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of the \$150,000,000. It was announced at Toronto on Dec. 8 that County Judge Winchester had ruled definitely that Dominion war bonds were assessable for municipal

NEW LOAN TO AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

Newspaper advices from Washington Dec. 27 report dispatches from France as stating that it has been announced in Vienna that a new loan of \$300,000,000 has been made by the Austro-Hungarian Bank to the Government at 1/2 of 1% interest, payable eighteen months after peace is declared. It is said the only way the bank had of advancing such a sum was by adding to its already over-inflated paper circulation, which in four months has increased \$800,000,000.

AMERICAN MONEY IN PORTUGAL.

A report from Consul-General Lowrie at Lisbon, regarding American money in Portugal, appears as follows in the "Official Bulletin" of the 20th inst.:

American paper money was at a small premium above gold in Lisbon be-American paper money was at a small prelimin above gold in Discollaboration fore the war. Now it is quoted considerably cheaper than the yellow metal or draft, the difference on exchange basis representing about the cost of freight and insurance on packages of bills. Bank quotations to-day are as follows: Gold, buying, 1.797 escudos; selling, 1.818 escudos per dollar, draft, buying, 1.60; selling, 1.61; paper money, buying, 1.52; selling, 1.54. The gold quotation is based on the gold pound sterling at \$4.8665.

Practically all gold and silver money, including Portuguese, has dispressed from complete in Liebert, Formerly, American currency was

appeared from circulation in Lisbon. Formerly American currency was bought and sold by banks and exchange shops in large quantities.

ITALY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR.

Savings deposits in Italy increased 1,500,000,000 lire during the year, according to Francisco S. Nitti, the Italian Minister of the Treasury, in his annual statement to the Chamber of Deputies at Rome on December 19. In submitting the statement he said:

"All the property we possess, individually and nationally, must be consecrated to the war. The people must be convinced of this solemn fact

They must also economize, must get along with the least possible, must subscribe to the war loans, and must understand that whoever refuses credit to the Government will, among other things, automatically increase the amount of paper money, increase the cost of living, and decrease the value of Italy's money abroad.

"The great faith that Italy's people have in her future is shown by the fact that the savings deposits have increased 1,500,000,000 lire during the last

year, and that there is also plenty of capital available for private industry. It is true that during October there was panic, but it was largely limited to

the bank depositors in the districts near the invaded territories.
"We are now enduring trying hours, and others are coming, but they will

et with the spirit of sacrifice."

The press dispatches also credit the following to Minister

The estimates for 1917-1918 show an increase of eight and a third billion lire above the normal Government expenses of 3,000,000,000 lire, with an income of 4.750.000.000 lire.

The Minister said that Italy had spent from November 1916 to October 1917 15,750,000,000 lire, of which the sum of 8,500,000,000 lire was obtained by various loans and 6,250,000,000 by extraordinary mean

Although the nation's income has been reduced through the lack of the money formerly spent by tourists, the reduction of remittances from the savings of emigrants and in receipts from exports, while there has been a constant drain upon the Treasury for war purchases in the United States and elsewhere, the country's metallic reserve is larger now than during the period of Italy's neutrality. The reserve now stands at 1,740,000,000 lire, an increase of 85,000,000.

Signor Nitti pointed out that the favorable exchange situation enjoyed by neutral countries, such as Holland and Sweden, did not indicate a favorable economic situation for them, but was due to the precarious political situa-tion and the enormous increase in the cost of living.

IMPORTERS OF GOODS FROM ITALY ASKED TO PAY IN DOLLARS INSTEAD OF LIRE.

With regard to a request to importers of goods from Italy to make their payments hereafter in dollars instead of lire, the New York "Times" of Dec. 23 said:

Clients of the local agency of the Credito Italiano were informed yester-day that hereafter importers of goods from Italy would be requested to make their payments in dollars instead of lire. This measure grows out of the Government control of exchange in Italy, the chief purpose apparently being to increase the amount of dollar exchange in Italy. With the dollar at an exceptionally high premium over there, an increase of supply would tend to reduce the premium and also reduce the discount on Italian expenses. change in New York and other markets. In practice Italian exporters to the United States have all along sought to obtain payment in dollars, and it is said that most of the transactions for many months have been financed in dollars. The Italian authorities under regulations put into effect ten days ago are working to make the practice general.

SEIZURE OF PRIVATE BANKS IN PETROGRAD.

The seizure of all private banks in Petrograd, including the branch of the National City Bank, was announced in dispatches from that point yesterday, which stated that the banks had been surrounded by soldiers acting under the orders of Finance Commissioner Menshinsky. The Manager of the National City's Branch, R. R. Stevens, was arrested and detained a short time. The dispatch also says:

Many bank directors were arrested. Several surrendered the keys to the bank vaults, but Mr. Stevens refused. J. B. Wright, Counsellor of the United States Embassy, called upon Mr. Stevens.

The bank was granted a license last January to conduct business in Russia, with particular reference to the financing of railroad construction. It was the first license granted in Russia to a foreign bank since 1879. In explaining the seizure of the banks, M. Menshinsky said:

"We let it be known long ago that private banks should send reports weekly to the State Bank. This was done, but the reports were incorrect. It was then decided to occupy the banks, revise their activity, and then see that they resumed business. The keys are in the hands of Commissioner Obolensky, of the State Bank, as are the books and documents which have been seized."

The Associated Press dispatches state:

It is reported that a special committee will investigate the closed banks, spending a week in the process, and that the institutions will not be permitted to resume business in the meantime. The city is facing a serious financial shortage, especially in currency of small denominations, which has been unavailable for several days.

The "Wall Street Journal" of yesterday in stating that dealings in ruble exchange here being continued said:

Dealings in ruble exchange on the usual restricted scale continued even after the publication of the dispatch concerning the seizure of the Petrograd banks by the Bolsheviki authorities, and it is probable that they will not be suspended until the news is confirmed.

The market for rubles has been inactive for many months, even to the

extent of being almost nominal, and it is understood that the Petrograd balances of local institutions have been drawn down to small proportions. Among the principal dealers in Russian exchange are the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Co., the Equitable Trust Co., the American s Co., and the Irving National Bank.

On the announcement of the seizure of the Petrograd banks the rate for cable transfers broke from 13¼ to 13.05 offered.

On the 17th inst. A. B. Leach issued the following annoucement regarding the report that gold has been taken from the State Bank by the Bolsheviki:

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., have received a cable from their Petrograd correspondents saying that there is no truth in the statement which has received some publicity, that all the gold has been taken away from the State Bank by the Bolsheviki. The firm also has been informed by its London correspondent that the coupon on the 4% Russian "rentes 1894 have been paid.

SMALL COIN SHORTAGE IN FRANCE.

Concerning the small coin shortage in France, Commercial Attache Veditz, at Paris, we learn through the United States Government's daily publication—the "Official Bulletin,"-

In many French cities small metallic currency has become scarce, particularly 1 and 2 sou copper pieces; and it is not unlikely that nickel coins of value of 1, 2, and 5 sous will soon be put into circulation by the mint. In many French towns the local chambers of commerce have been authorized to issue paper money in denominations of 2 francs, 1 franc, 50 centimes, and even of 25 and 10 centimes.

The shortage of the divisional metallic currency is said to be largely attributable to hoarding, for the quantities issued by the mint since the outbreak of the war have been unusually large.

REPORTED MOVEMENT TOWARD BIMETALLISM DENIED-POLICY REGARDING SILVER.

R. T. Baker, Director of the U. S. Mint, has taken occasion to issue a statement bearing upon the Government negotiations with regard to silver, in which he denies reports that an unlimited coinage of silver and a revival of the bimetallism issue is proposed. His statement, given out on the 15th inst., follows:

Reports recently have been circulated that negotiations of the Government in relation to silver are designed to revive a discussion of the issues involving bimetallism and the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

I desire to state emphatically that the sole purpose of the Government is to insure an adequate supply of silver at a price which will be fair to the small producer as well as to the large producer, which will stimulate the production of silver and gold and other metals yielding silver as a by-product, which will stabilize the American silver market, which during the last two years has been subject to fluctuations, and which will render foreign exchanges more stable. The negotiations afford no opening for a revival of economic issues and should be regarded purely as an effort to secure an adequate supply and to place American silver production and manufacture on a more satisfactory and scientific basis.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington on Dec. 26 stated that a price to be paid by the Government for silver, in agreement with Western producers, had been agreed upon, and would be announced soon. It is said to be satisfactory to the producers, and will be about \$1 an ounce.

PAYMENT OF ENEMY DRAFTS AUTHORIZED IN CERTAIN CASES.

Supplementing its ruling of Dec. 14 (amended Dec. 16) respecting the payment of acceptances drawn on funds to the credit of an enemy or an ally of the enemy, the War Trade Board on Dec. 21, preliminary to the issuance of regulations designed to prevent enemy endorsements from being placed on negotiable instruments payable in the United States, announced that it would not require licenses for the payment of drafts or checks indorsed by enemies or allies of enemies, but that when such drafts or checks are collected for enemies or allies of enemies the funds shall be held subject to disposition by the alien property custodians. Under the same conditions the Board will permit without license the payment of an acceptance the drawer of which was not on the enemy trading list at the time of the acceptance of the draft. The Board announcement of the 21st inst. was made as follows:

As regulations are about to be issued aimed to prevent enemy indorsements from being placed upon negotiable instruments payable in the United States, and in order to avoid the enormous labor entailed in establishing the character of all indorsements on negotiable instruments, the War Trade Board has authorized, without procuring a license, the payment of sight or time drafts or checks, where the enemy character of such drafts or checks arises entirely out of the indorsement of such drafts or checks by one or more persons who are "enemies" or "allies of enemies" or are acting for or on behalf of such persons: Provided, however, That when such drafts or checks are collected for or on behalf of any person who is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" or is acting on behalf of such person, the proceeds of collection shall at once be reported by the person making such collection to, and be held subject to the disposition of, the Alien Property

The War Trade Board points out that the foregoing ruling, without benefiting any "enemy" or "ally-of-enemy" interests, will obviate the necessity of examining drafts and checks to discover "enemy" indorsements before paying or transferring the same.

The War Trade Board also appeared the same.

authorize the payment of an acceptance, the drawer of which was not on the enemy trading list at the time of the acceptance of such draft, notwithstanding the name of the drawer is subsequently placed on said enemy trading list: Provided, however. That when such drafts or checks are collected for or on behalf of any person who is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" or is acting on behalf of such person, the proceeds of collection shall at once be reported by the person making such collection to, and be hald subject to the disposition of the Alien Property Custodian.

PAYMENTS ON THIRD INSTALMENT OF SECOND LIBERTY LOAN IN N. Y. RESERVE DISTRICT.

Announcement was made by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on Dec. 21, that with 17 small up-State institutions still to be heard from, the instalment payments for the account of the Second Liberty Loan, paid in on Dec. 15, amounted to \$129,165,969, of which \$109,832,925 represented payments by "advice of credit" and \$19,333,044

by cash: Payments from bonds in full totaled \$69,674,600, while \$59,262,188 represented the amount paid in on the 40% instalment, due Dec. 15. Accrued interest amounted to \$229,181. There is still due \$60,461,402 on the \$1,151,-000,000 of Second Liberty Loan bonds allotted in the New York District and this sum will be paid in on Jan. 15 when the final instalment of 40% on the loan falls due.

N. Y. FEDERAL RESERVE BANK URGES PURCHASE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES BY CORPORATIONS.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York in a circular letter issued on Dec. 26 calls attention to the service corporations can render the Government by purchasing Treasury certificates in order to discount tax payments. We give the letter herewith:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 26 1917.

Dear Sir—May we bring to your attention and that of-your corporation the current issue of United States Treasury Certificates of Indetedness maturing June 25 1918?

It is the object of these certificates to provide a means for the payment of taxes to the Federal Government in advance of the day, June 15, on which such taxes become due, and thereby to relieve the financial situation of the tremendous strain which would result should the payment of the taxes be crowded within a short period of time. You can render the nation a valuable service by purchasing these certificates in order to discount your tax payments, and you may also enjoy such individual benefits as investment in the certificates provides.

The enclosed letter and circular which have been sent to the banks in the Second Federal Reserve District will acquaint you in detail with the the purposes, advantages and terms of the new securities. We desire to suggest that you give this matter careful consideration and to advise you that the certificates may be obtained through your own bank.

Very truly yours, R. H. TREMAN, Deputy Governor.

U. S. STEEL'S PURCHASE OF TREASURY CERTIFI-CATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—BANKERS URGE PUBLIC INVESTMENT THEREIN.

The purchase by the United States Steel Corporation of about \$250,000,000 of United States certificates of indebtedness issued by the Treasury Department in anticipation of taxes was made known by Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the Corporation, on Dec. 21. The Government recently disposed of an issue of \$690,000,000 of the 4% certificates and a second offering, to be dated Jan. 2 and to mature June 25, has just been announced by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoc. They are receivable by Internal Revenue Collectors in payment of income and excess profits taxes which become due June 15. In a statement concerning the Steel Corporation's purchase Judge

"The corporation thoroughly believes in these Government certificates. We have purchased about \$250,000,000 of them and are holding them for next June. That shows how we feel.

"Big taxpayaers will be doing their country and the business community a great service in responding generously to the Secretary's offering. It is highly necessary that the payment of the huge war taxes be distributed over a sufficient period of time if we are to avoid strain and confusion at a time when it is most necessary that our economic and financial machinery should be working smoothly.

"As for the securities themselves, I need hardly do more than point to the example of the Steel Corporation's investment in them as proof of my recommendation. They have the security of the United States behind them, they bear 4% interest, and they allow the investor certain tax exemption privileges. He may, therefore, through his investment in them, do both himself and his country a favor.

Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Co. of New York, in urging on the 21st the purchase of Treasury certificates on patriotic and business grounds, said:

"Since the outbreak of the conflict between the United States and the Government of Germany, American bankers and business men have readjusted and modified their financial procedure so as to accord with the war needs of the nation. To maintain the stability of American industries and keep the economic structure at its best, they have made use of several expedients, one of these being the United States certificate of indebtedness issued in advance of Liberty Loan campaigns with the idea of easing the pressure upon the money market at the time of payment of such bonds. Now the Treasury Department is offering certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the Federal tax collections on June 16 1918, the purpose once more being to prevent any strain upon the national resources on

"The individual or company that buys such a certificate at this time not only will help to prevent money stringency next June, but also will have advanced to the Government a part of the sum owed for taxes, receiving interest at 4% up to the time that the taxes will be due. The certificate is a war measure that should be backed by business men for their own good and for the benefit of the country. It affords a chance for team play and co-operation in the war against Germany. It helps to keep the financial machinery of the nation running smoothly until the enemy is defeated. On patriotic as well as on business grounds, it is to be commended.

Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank of this city in recommending the purchase of certificates by corporations and business men generally said:

"In view of the present remarkable financial situation, the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury to make a second offering of certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of avoiding a financial strain when tax payments are due next June, deserves the careful consideration of every imoprtant corpor-tioan and business man of the country. We all realize that the unusual con-

ditions under which business is being carried on at present have called for most unusual financial arrangements, and the Government's aim to prevent undue discomforts to business is well typified by the offering.

"In a few works, the offering of certificates means this: No tremendous congestion of funds can come about if the corporations and other large taxpayers have the means of anticipating their payments. This is provided by the certificates of indebtedness which are being issued from time to time. A further special attraction of these certificates for this purpose is the fact that corporations and business men generally have the right to include the certificates under the heading, "Invested Capital" for the purpose of computing the deduction and rate of taxation under the Excess Profits Tax law. When it is remembered that the certificates bear 4% interest, it will be seen that this privilege enhances their value to the purchaser considerably. It is just as important, therefore, for business men to take the certificates on a basis of sound business judgment as for purely patriotic motives."

BANKS REQUESTED TO CASH LIBERTY LOAN COU-PONS FREE.

The request that Liberty bond coupons be cashed without charge was made to all the banks of the country by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on the 19th inst. His request grew out of information coming to him to the effect that a few banks and trust companies had been collecting money for the service. Mr. McAdoo pointed out that the coupons are payable at any Federal Reserve bank or Sub-Treasury as well as at the Treasury Department at Washington, and that any national bank which is a general depositary of Government funds is required to cash the coupons without charge. He is quoted as saying:

Though I realize that the service rendered by banks and trust companies in cashing coupons is a substantial one, I am confident that no bank or trust company, which is a depositary of the proceeds of Liberty bonds or Treasury certificates of indebtedness, will make a charge for collecting the coupons and paying the cash to the holder, and it is my earnest hope that even those banks and trust companies which have not become such de-positaries will perform this service without charge as a patriotic duty.

N. Y. RESERVE BANK DISSIPATES REPORTS THAT U. S. SOLDIERS IN FRANCE PAID BROKER-AGE CHARGES ON LIBERTY BONDS.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank took occasion on Dec. 20 to issue a statement bearing on a report that United States soldiers in France had been obliged to pay brokerage and other charges on Liberty bonds, in which it announces that upon inquiry into the matter it finds that there appears to be no basis for such reports. The Bank's statement is printed herewith:

The attention of the officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New has been called to a statement in the New York "Evening Post" of Dec. 3
1917, purporting to be an extract from a letter of a soldier with the American forces in France to the effect that the soldiers found they were being charged on their Liberty Loan subscriptions \$1 75 per bond brokerage fee, \$1 on the first coupon and 88 cents for the interest on \$50, whereby each \$50 bond was to cost them \$53 63.

Inquiries have been made at the American headquarters and with the principal American banks having offices in Paris. From the replies received there appears to be no basis whatever for the statement as published in the New York "Evening Post."

So far as the officers of this bank are aware, there was no brokerage or other fee charged in connection with any Liberty Loan subscriptions, whether made by soldiers or civilians, either in this country or overseas.

ELMER DWIGGINS SENTENCED TO TERM IN PENI-TENTIARY FOR LIBERTY LOAN IRREGULARITIES.

Elmer Dwiggins, formerly New York representative of the Bankers Life Insurance Co. of Des Moines, Iowa, who was arrested by Federal agents in Montgomery, Ala., on Nov. 15 because of his Liberty Loan bond irregularities, was arraigned in the Criminal Branch of the U.S. District Court in this city yesterday, and, after pleading guilty to two indictments charging him with using the mails to defraud Liberty Loan bond investors, was sentenced to serve three years in the Atlanta, Ga., Penitentiary. The United States Attorney's office asked for the imposition of a severe penalty, because Dwiggin's crime, it claimed, bordered on treason, for the reason that he had swindled 7,000 poor people who had (as noted in these columns on Nov. 24) subscribed through him for the bonds on a partial payment plan, and that the frauds tended to interfere with the successful prosecution of the war. Judge Hand, in sentencing Dwiggins, said he had taken into consideration the fact that he had become penitent, but stated that it was necessary to warn others handling Liberty Loan bonds that they must be strictly honest. Dwiggins' irregularities are said to have amounted to far over \$100,000.

SALES OF WAR SAVINGS STAMPS IN NEW YORK CITY HEAVY.

The people of New York continue to respond in a generous manner to the Government's appeal for money needed to carry on the war, they having invested over \$725,000 in War Savings and Thrift stamps during the week ending Dec. 26, according to an announcement made on that day by Frederic W. Allen, director of the War Savings campaign in New York City. The total amount of stamps sold in this city up to Dec. 26 amounted to \$1,549,143 23. The figures issued by Mr. Allen on Dec. 26, showing the sales during the week Dec. 19-26, follow:

Banks of Greater New York distributed by Federal Reserve

Bank	\$570,024 17
New York City Post Office	131,722 00
Brooklyn Post Office	16,110 00
Staten Island Post Office	1,125 33
Jamaica Post Office	2,000 00
Long Island City Post Office	2,800 00
Flushing Post Office	2,000 00

Grand total to date_____\$1,540,143 23

The Treasury Department at Washington on Dec. 23 called attention to the fact that Thrift stamps are not redeemable in cash for the reason that these stamps are simply intended as a convenient method for the small savers to accumulate enough to purchase War Savings stamps, which bear interest and are redeemable in cash. In addition, to provide for redemption for these Thrift stamps would involve such an amount of detailed accounting and labor and expense as to impair the practicability of their use. In fact, they would be more trouble and expense to the Government possibly than they are worth.

ALL BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES AGENTS FOR WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

Attention to the fact that all incorporated banks and trust companies of the United States have been appointed agents for the sale of War-Savings stamps, is called in the following notice issued by the Post Office Department.

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Washington, Dec. 20 1917. The Treasury Department (National War-Savings Committee) has advised this department that many postmasters are transmitting applications of incorporated banks for agencies for the sale of War-Savings and Thrift stamps. All incorporated banks and trust companies of the country without request on their part were appointed agents by the Secretary of the Treasury for the sale of War-Savings stamps. It is, therefore, unnecessary for postmasters to transmit applications from incorporated banks or trust companies—the only action necessary being for such banks and trust companies to transmit their acceptances of appointments to the

A. B. A. EMPLOYEES FORM WAR SAVINGS SOCIETY.

The American Bankers Association Employees' War Savings Society of New York City has been formed by the office force of the Association at 5 Nassau Street, in accordance with the Treasury Department's plan for the organization of such societies throughout the country. Those who signed the membership application pledged themselves:

 To systematic saving.
 To help save American lives by refraining from the purchase of unary things, so setting free for the use of the Government the labor and material it must have. (3) To use their best endeavors to encourage savings and discourage

unnecessary buying in their communities.
(4) To secure new members for the society.

(5) To invest a suitable amount of savings in United States War-Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps, and to influence others to do the same.

It is intended, we are informed, that the A. B. A. unit, through the introduction of educational features in connection with the meetings, shall become one of the model societies of its kind. At the organization meeting Dec. 22 by-laws were adopted and the following officers were elected: President, George E. Allen, Educational Director of the American Institute of Banking; Vice-President, Alexander Del Mar; Secretary, Leroy A. Mershon, Secretary of the Trust Company Section; Assistant Secretary, Miss Anna P. Besant; Treasurer, Otis Scott.

FARM LOAN PREMIUM REDUCED FROM 11/8% TO 1/2 OF 1%.

Announcement was made on Dec. 19 that the Farm Loan Board on that day, with a view to insuring large enough sales of bonds to meet the demands of the Farm Loan system, had reduced the premium from $1\frac{1}{8}\%$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%. It is stated that the 5% interest rate to the borrower originally fixed by the Federal land banks was predicated on the sale of 41/2% bonds at a premium. With a reduction in the premium, it was decided that the difference between the bond rate and the loaning rate, which covers the expenses of the system should be increased to 1%. Accordingly the loaning rate, as noted in these columns on Dec. 15, was advanced to 51/2%.

DIVIDEND DECLARATION BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced on Dec. 27 that the directors had declared a dividend at the rate of 6% per annum to cover the period from Jan. 1 1916 to Dec. 31 1917, inclusive. The amount disbursed will be approximately \$1,460,000. Prior dividends were paid on Dec. 31 1916 and June 30 1917, covering the periods from Nov. 2 1914 to March 31 1915 and from April 1 1915 to Dec. 31 1915, respectively.

TEXT OF BILL AUTHORIZING GOVERNMENT PUR-CHASE OF \$100,000,000 OF FARM LOAN BONDS.

We referred last week to the bill passed by the Senate on Dec. 18 authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase \$100,000,000 of Farm Loan bonds during the next fiscal year. Below we give the text of the bill in the form in which it passed the Senate; the action of the House on the measure is delayed until Jan. 3.

A BILL,

Amending section thirty-two of the Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July seventeenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July seventeenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby

amended by adding at the end of section thirty-two the following: "The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, in his discretion, upon the request of the Federal Farm Loan Board, from time to time during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, to purchase at par and accrued interest, with any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, from any Federal land bank, farm loan bonds issued by such bank.

"Such purchases shall not exceed the sum of \$100,000,000. land bank may at any time repurchase at par and accrued interest for the purpose of redemption or resale any bonds so purchased from it and

held in the Treasury.
"The bonds of any Federal land bank so purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury, and held in the Treasury under the provisions of this amendment one year after the termination of the pending war, shall upon thirty days' notice from the Secretary of the Treasury be redeemed or repurchased by such bank at par and accrued interest.
"Until all bonds so purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury have

been so redeemed or repurchased no loans in addition to those now approved shall be made by Federal land banks, except under special rules prescribed by the Federal Farm Loan Board, limiting further loans from funds derived from the Treasury to those made for the sole purpose of increasing food

"The temporary organization of any Federal land bank as provided in section four of said Federal Farm Loan Act shall be continued so long as any farm loan bonds purchased from it under the provisions of this amendment shall be held by the Treasury, and until the subscriptions to stock in such bank by national farm loan associations shall equal the amount of stock held in such bank by the Government of the United States."

Sec. 2. That all Acts or parts of Acts Inconsistent with this Acts are hereby.

Sec. 2. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect upon its passage. The right to amend, alter, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

RESOLUTION CALLING FOR DETAILS CONCERNING TRANSACTIONS UNDER FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT.

A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the House of Representatives a detailed report of the organization and operation of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, the Federal Farm Loan Board and the Federal farm loan banks was introduced in the House on Dec. 18 by Representative McFadden and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Among other things the resolution calls for detailed and specific information relating to loans negotiated under the Act, and to the flotation of bonds. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to furnish the House of Representatives, at the

earliest practicable date, the following information, viz.:

A full and detailed report of the organization and operation of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the Federal farm loan banks, respectively, covering the period from July seventeenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, the date of the approval of the so-called farm loan Act, to the present time; said report shall show the names of the directors, officers, and employees and all other persons employed or connected with said bureau, board, and banks, the compensation paid to each, and the nature of the duties performed by them. Said report shall also contain detailed and specific information respecting each and every transaction of such agencies relating to loans negotiated under and by authority of said farm loan Act, and relating to the flotation of bonds, the amounts of such bonds, and the amount or amounts of obligations incu and what resources, as authorized by said Act, are available with which to meet and liquidate such obligations.

STATEMENT ANSWERING CHARGES THAT FEDERAL FARM LAND BANKS ARE NOT SELF-SUPPORTING.

A statement was issued on the 23rd inst. in behalf of the Federal Farm Loan Board in answer to recent charges that the Federal land banks are not self-supporting, these charges being based on the request of the Board for legislation calling for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 with which the Treasury Department might absorb any farm loan bonds not sold privately. The statement points out that ordinarily such institutions are provided at the start with a

surplus to absorb the expenses of the first year, but these banks started six months ago with \$750,000 capital each and no surplus. Besides being obliged to pay organization and other expenses of operation, on Nov.1, it is stated, they had to pay six months' interest at bonds sold. Under these circumstances, says the statement, "each bank necessarily shows what is techinically called 'an impairment of capital." This so-called impairment, it is further said, "is 6%, but this does not actually impair the strength or the solvency of the banks, particularly as they have received from farm loan associations subscriptions to additional stock in excess of \$1,500,000, so that their actual capital is about \$1,000,000 greater than when they started. The statement also calls attention to assets which do not appear on the books of the banks, consisting of interest accrued but not yet due on loans, and charges for appraisements and examinations of titles payable by borrowers when their loans are closed. We print the statement made on behalf of the Board herewith:

From the time of the passage of the Farm Loan Act a majority of the private agencies engaged in the farm loan business have appreciated its advantages, and are about to ask Congress for some minor amendments to the Act which will justify their becoming members of the system as joint stock land banks. A very large majority of country bankers throughout the States have also appreciated the advantages of the new loan system to the rural communities and are heartily in favor of it.

There has always been, however, a small minority of farm loan men and country bankers bitterly opposed to it, and these interests have been waiting for an opportunity to attack it. Knowing perfectly the conditions under which the business is done, they now think they have found their coveted opportunity to attack the system. Their first step has been to instigate a call for a report of the condition of the twelve Federal land

Ordinarily such institutions are provided with a surplus to absorb the expenses of the first year, but under the Act of Congress each one of these banks was started six or eight months ago with \$750,000 capital and no surplus. They were obliged to pay out their organization expenses, including furniture, stationery, &c. They were obliged to organize their office force, and to employ and pay appraisers to appraise the farms of the applicants for loans. They were also obliged to create a legal department, to examine the titles of applicants. For at least six months they were paying out money continuously, with scarcely a dollar of receipts.

On Nov. 1 they had to pay six months' interest on the bonds they had sold. They are now just beginning to receive the first payments on the loans they have made. Under these conditions each bank necessarily shows what is technically called "an impairment of capital." The average "impairment," so-called, is 6%, but this does not actually impair the strength or the solvency of the banks, particularly as they have received from farm loan associations subscriptions to additional stock in excess of \$1,500,000. so that their actual capital is about \$1,000,000 greater than

on the other side, it should be remembered that they have assets which do not appear on their books, made up principally of two items. The first of these is the large amount of interest accrued, but not yet due upon the loans they have made. The second is the charges for appraisement and determination of title, payable by borrowers when their loans are closed. They have made appraisements and examinations of title on loans to the amount of over \$100,000,000, of which only a little over \$30,000,000 have been closed to date. They are therefore entitled to reimbursement of these charges on the \$70,000,000 of business which has been examined and approved, but not yet closed. The business of these banks consists of borrowing money at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, which they are under no obligation to repay for 20 years, and loaning this money out at 5% or $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ on first mortgages limited to 50% of the value of the land mortgaged.

Such a business is inherently profitable, but not until a reasonable volume of it is on the books. The necessary volume is in sight, and in process of being closed. As a matter of fact, its volume is so great that several of the more active banks, if permitted to continue their present rate of growth, will be able to begin the repayment of the Government subscriptions to their stock inside of eighteen months.

The business of the banks is similar to that of a life insurance or fire insurance company, which invests money to get profitable business on its books. The cost of getting this business has to be paid before the resulting profits begin to come in. To judge of the profitableness of their business by operations to date is like asking a farmer who took possession of a farm in October to give a statement of receipts and expenditures in May. Naturally, his statement would show all outgo and no income. It will be remembered that similar criticisms were directed at the Federal Reserve remembered that similar criticisms were directed at the Federal Reserve

banks toward the close of their first year.

We are advised that the next move of those who are seeking to break the system down will be to institute a suit contesting the constitutionality of the Farm Loan Act. The purpose of this suit will be to alarm investors who have already bought bonds, and to dissaude other from buying them. There is not the slightest reason to fear it, however. The constitutionality of the Act has already been passed upon by the Attorney-General of the United States, and by former Supreme Court Justice Hughes, who examined it critically for a group of banking houses who were not willing to recommend the bonds to their clients without disinterested opinion from eminent counsel of their own selection. The system is so strong, and its administra-tion is of such paramount importance to the agricultural development of the country, that attacks upon it are bound to fail. It is only proper, however that this warning should be given, in order that the farmers and all the friends of the system should grasp the sinister purpose that is be hind these attacks.

AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT TO ADMIT PRIVATE FARM MORTGAGE BANKS.

Announcement was made on Dec. 23 of amendments to the Federal Farm Loan Act which the Federal Farm Loan Board will recommend in its forthcoming annual report to enable private farm mortgage bankers to enter the Government system as joint stock land banks. These recommendations propose:

To remove the present restriction permitting a joint land bank to do business only in the State where it is situated and one contiguous State.

To permit a bank to issue bonds to the amount of twenty times its capital stock, which must be \$250,000 or more, instead of fifteen times, as

To raise from 6 to 6½% the maximum interest rate which joint stock land banks may charge on loans to farmers.

It is pointed out that all these amendments have been sought by the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association, whose leaders predicted that a large proportion of the members would seek Government charters and operate under supervision of the Farm Loan Board if the modifications were made. It is said that their plea to be allowed to use the name "National Land Bank" instead of "Joint Stock Land Bank" has not been received favorably by the Board, owing to fear of confusing the private institutions with the Government's twelve Federal land banks. Joint stock land banks would still be compelled to limit interest rates on loans within 1% more than the selling price of their bonds, even though the maximum were raised to 6½%. They also would have to compete with the Federal land banks' new rate of 51/2%.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD ON OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IN FARM LOAN BONDS.

In pointing out the opportunity for farmers to invest in Federal Farm Loan bonds the Farm Loan Board has issued a statement setting out that "investors of the United States have already placed their stamp of approval on farm loan bonds by purchasing \$21,500,000 worth of them up to Nov. 1." It is also stated that it is expected that these bonds will be issued at the rate of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 a week hereafter "to supply a steady stream of money to be loaned to farmers." We give the statement

In addition to providing loans to farmers an important function of the Federal Farm Loan Act is to provide a standard, attractive security for

The original capital provided for the 12 Federal land banks was small in comparison with the volume of loans which these banks are called upon to make. Some way had to be provided to furnish this system with a great volume of money to make these loans to farmers. The method provided by Congress for raising this money was through the issuance of farm loan bonds secured by the mortgages taken in by the Federal land banks in exchange for money loaned to farmers.

When a Federal land bank lends \$50,000 or more it takes in exchange from the farmers an equal amount of first mortgages. Inasmuch as the loans made in exchange for these mortgages were limited to 50% of the appraised value of the land plus 20% appraised value of the permanent insured improvements, every dollar of these bonds represents \$2 worth of land held as security, and in addition to this land security the assets of all of the 12 Federal land banks are pledged to secure all of the bonds issued by any one of the Federal land banks. These assets include all of the capital stock of all the banks, which grows constantly as the volume of loans increases, because an amount equal to 5% of all of the loans made is invested back in capital stock of the banks.

These bonds possess many attractive features as an investment for farmers. They bear an interest rate of 4½%, and they are entirely free of all forms of taxation with the exception of inheritance tax. They are free from income tax. They are regarded as one of the most attractive

investments ever offered in this country.

In view of the attractive character of these bonds they bear a small premium, selling at $101\frac{1}{2}$ (since changed to $100\frac{1}{2}$). This means that a \$1,000 bond would cost \$1,011.25. These bonds run for 20 years, but the Federal Farm Loan Board reserves the right to redeem them at the end o five years. They are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and

In view of the prosperity which has come to many of the agricultural ections of the United States this year it is probable that many farmers will find themselves in position to invest some of their profits in farm-loan bonds. Applications may be made to the Bond Division, Federal Farm Loan Bureau, Washington, D. C., or any of the Federal land banks.

The Federal Farm Loan Bureau has issued a special bulletin describing

these bonds in detail, and this bulletin will gladly be sent to any person

who indicates an interest in this investment.

Investors of the United States have already placed their stamp of approval on farm loan bonds by purchasing \$21,500,000 worth of them up to Nov. 1.

It is expected that these bonds will be issued at the rate of between two and three million dollars per week hereafter to supply a steady stream of money to be loaned to farmers. Many a retired farmer would have a better income if he would sell his farm to an actual working farmer and invest the money in farm-loan bonds.

SOUTH DAKOTA ISSUES RURAL CREDIT BONDS.

On Nov. 26 the State Rural Credit Board awarded \$500,000 53/4% coupon rural credit bonds to the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, of Chicago, at par. Denomination, \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1917. Interest January and December. Due Dec. 1 1937, subject to call Dec. 1 1922. The total amount of such bonds put out to date is \$1,000,000.

These bonds, which are accepted as security for postal savings deposits, are issued under an Act passed by the 1917 Legislature (Chapter 333), establishing and maintaining by the State a system of rural credits, creating the South Dakota Rural Credit Board for the management thereof, and authorizing the State to borrow money on its warrants and bonds, secured by the "good faith and credit of the State of South Dakota." Sections 5 and 14 of this Act, regulating the issuance of such warrants or bonds, in part reads as

Section 5. It shall be the duty of said Board to establish not later than July 1 1917, and maintain at the seat of Government of this State, a system of rural credits * * * and to receive applications for farm loans, approve same and borrow money on the good faith and credit of the State of South Dakota, to be used in lending money on real estate as herein provided, to receive from the Treasurer of the State of South Dakota moneys appropriated for the establishment and maintenance of such system; to acquire and dispose of such property, real and personal, as may be necessary or convenient for the transaction of its business, provided, that such properties shall be taken for a pre-existent debt; to issue warrants or bonds payable by the State of South Dakota, bearing interest at not to exceed 5% per annum in such amounts as may be necessary or convenient for the transaction of its business and sell the same at not less than their par value, but the whole amount of bonds and warrants outstanding at any time shall never exceed the total amount of cash on hand and in banks and of mortgages then held by and in the possession of said Board computed at the face of said mortgages and exclusive of the reserve fund provided for this Act. Before issuing such warrants or bonds it shall be the duty of the Board to furnish the Governor a financial statement showing the condition of the business of the Board and such other further information as may be required by him, which statement shall be filed in the office of the

Sec. 14. Bonds provided for this Act may be issued in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and in such other denominations as may be determined by the Board. They shall run for specific minimum and maximum periods, subject to payment and retirement at the option of the Board at any time after five years from the date of their issue. They shall have interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually, and shall be issued in series of not less than \$25,000, the amounts and terms to be fixed by the Board. They shall bear a rate of interest not to exceed 5% per annum. The Board may also issue warrants when in their judgment this is necessary, but such warrants shall come under the same limitations as to the total amount of money borrowed as is required by the provisions of this

T. W. LAMONT URGES THAT WE PREPARE FOR THREE YEARS' CAMPAIGN.

Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., who has just returned from a trip abroad, during which he visited England and France, is not sanguine of an early conclusion of the war. In a statement made on Wednesday of this week he says "no one can maintain that victory is close at hand, but it will soon be in sight if we once realize that we must now prepare not only for 1918, but for the campaigns of 1919 and 1920." We quote his statement in full below:

On the other side there is great satisfaction at the vigor with which America has taken hold. But even so, some doubt is expressed whether we yet fully realize the gigantic nature of the task ahead of us. Many here seem to have had the impression that, by the mere fact of our coming into the war, the early defeat of Germany became assured. One does not have to cross the ocean to realize that that is a delusion. No one can maintain that victory is close at hand. But it will soon be in sight, if we once realize that e must now prepare, not only for 1918, but for the campaigns of 1919 and

Great Britain and France have had three and a half years of cruel, grinding war. They have welcomed America's entry, not simply because of her great resources in men and food and munitions, but also because of the fresh viewpoint she is likely to bring to bear in the whole conduct of the war. This applies not only to military operations, but also in considerable

measure to the Allied diplomacy.

President Wilson is looked upon as having displayed great wisdom in choosing the time and manner of coming into the struggle, and our allies across the water welcome with confidence his opinion upon all the great problems that confront the Allied nations. His recommendation of war against Austria-Hungary, promptly followed by the declaration of it by Congress, had a most heartening effect upon Italy and has certainly been one of the factors to stimulate and strengthen recent military movements. You also hear it constantly repeated abroad that President Wilson will do much to bring about that closer unity of action that all the Allied statesmen

are agreed is necessary for the more vigorous prosecution of the war.

As to the work of the American Mission, the people and the press in both London and Paris expressed the greatest appreciation of the spirit shown and the ground covered by Colonel House and his colleagues.

Mr. Lamont went abroad at the time of the departure of Viscount Reading and Lord Northcliffe, their arrival on the other side being made known on Nov. 12.

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR HOOVER'S EXPLANATION OF SUGAR SHORTAGE.

The Committee on Public Information, with the approval and at the direction of the President, on Dec. 25 made public a lengthy statement, prepared by Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover, in which the latter explains the stand taken by the Food Administration in controlling the sugar situation in the United States, and, at the same time, replies to the charges made before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, now engaged in investigating the sugar shortage, that the Food Administration mismanaged the sugar situation. The action of the President in authorizing Mr. Hoover's statement for publication is taken in some circles as indicating his disapproval of the attitude which the Senate Investigating Committee has taken towards the Food Administrator's efforts to place before the public his side of the situation. As noted in these columns last week, Mr. Hoover appeared at the Capitol while the investigation was in progress, but left when

it appeared that he was not to be called upon to testify by Senator Reed, Chairman of the inquiry committee. Food Administrator, next, under the impression that he would be allowed to take the witness stand on Saturday, prepared an explanation of the sugar scarcity, which he forwarded to Chairman Reed. The Senate Investigating Comnittee, however, did not call on him to testify, and by a majority vote the Committee sustained an objection of Chairman Reed against making the Food Administrator's explanation public or permitting it to be read into the official record until Mr. Hoover himself was called to the witness stand. Mr. Hoover, it is said, felt that he had been treated discourteously by the Committee, and placed the matter in the hands of the President, who on Dec. 25 issued the statement to the press, over the Senate Committee's objection.

In his statement on the scarcity of sugar, Mr. Hoover attributes the shortage to the heavy movement of sugar from the Western Hemisphere to Europe and asserts that without the fixing of prices by agreement sugar would have been selling for 25 to 30 cents a pound, and more than \$200,000,000 probably would have been profiteered from the American people by this time. The Allies, according to Mr. Hoover, before the war took only 300,000 tons of sugar annually from the Western Hemisphere, while this year they have taken 1,400,000 tons. "That," says the Food Administrator, "is the cause of the sugar shortage and nothing else." The statement says that the Food Administration has handled the situation with a view of sustaining the morale of France and England, where the sugar ration has been extremely low for months, and at the same time preventing a jump in price here. Since the creation of the Food Administration in August the United States has exported to the Allies 110,356 tons of refined sugar and Cuba has shipped Europe 236,777 tons of the raw product. Even with these shipments, it is pointed out, consumption in England has been reduced to 24 pounds a year for each persons and in France to 14 pounds, against a consumption in America of 55 pounds.

The Food Administrator's statement read as follows: For purposes of understanding the world sugar situation, four factors

must be borne in mind: a. The United States, Canada, and England were importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self-supporting.
b. That the main sources of supplies to importing countries were:

Germany and neighbouring powers. The West Indies.

The East Indies.

c. The German sources have been cut off entirely and Germany also largely absorbs the sugar of surrounding countries at the present time. Before the war England drew approximately 1,400,000 long tons per annum from German and neighboring sources. France produced about 750,000 long tons of beet sugar and exported 50,000 tons. The French France produced about production in 1917 fell to 210,000 long tons. That preduction in 1917 fell to 210,000 long tons. Italy produced about 210,000 long tons and imported almost none. The Italian production fell to 75,000 long tons. Thus these three countries were thrown onto West and East Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons to maintain normal consumption—or to reduce this by home economies. The East Indian sugar requires about three times the length of voyage and, therefore, three times the amount of tonnage to bring it from that source compared to the West Indies. The actual draft of sugar from the Western Hemisphere by the Allies was 1,420,000 tons, against 300,000 tons pre-war normal. They also drew some

400,000 tons from Java and the East Indies.

d. The steady shortening of shipping throughout the year thrust an increasing drain on the West Indies. Aside from this constant element of uncertainty in the position from month to month, another uncertain factor arose in that we could not judge the effect of their conservation measures. in Europe. While drastic on the civil population, the consumption of soldiers is far above normal.

The Food Administration was created Aug. 10 1917. The statistical evidence had indicated for some time that the heavy but uncertain draft of Western Hemisphere sugar to Europe might narrow our margin of supplies pending the new crop. In order to prevent supplies from going elsewhere than to the Allies, an embargo upon exports from the United States was put into force on Aug. 27 1917, and the Cuban Government co-operated by placing an embargo on all its sugar except to ourselves and the Allies on Oct. 1 1917. In the meantime, every effort was made by the Food Administration to secure voluntary reduction of consumption by widespread propaganda, in order that we might afford as much supplies to the Allies as possible.

Efforts were made to secure Java imports, but no shipping could be allowed by the Shipping Board, nor did our efforts succeed in securing foreign shipping

In August the English Government reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita and in September the French Government reduced its household ration to 6 kilos, or about 13.2 pounds, and at the same time placed further restrictions upon use in manufacture. In August the French Government found itself unable to maintain even this ration from its supplies and appealed to the American Government for exports. These were granted, and it was agreed should be continued up to 100,000 tons.

The American household consumption being at least 55 pounds per annum per person, it was considered that the duty of maintaining French morale made our course plain. A plea for further reduction in consumption to assist the French was laid before the public by the Food Administration, as it was felt that this concession to the French and the other causes already noted would indicate at least sporadic shortages in the period prior to the harvest of Louisiana and beet sugars in November, although at no time would supplies wholly fail or even amount to privation if the public supported the administration in reducing unnecessary consumption. Requests were made to distributers to supply the confectionery and sweet drinks trade with 50% of normal, and this has been generally followed by patriotic

Such regulations were voluntary, as the Food Administration had no authority to impose them

The Department of Commerce returns show the exports to the Allies

were as follows:		
	United	
	Kingdom.	France.
August	17,990	21,051
September	146	10,896
October	9,868	32,670
November		17,702
*		
	28,037	82,319
	tive gives the following shipments to Fr	
	ctly coincide), and some sugar was div	verted en
route to France:		
August	13,879 October	22,783
September	35,731 November	13,033

During this period 236,777 tons of raws were shipped direct from Cuba to the Allies—a total of 327,133 tons to them since Aug. 1

Subsequent to granting the French permit up to 100,000 tons, the car shortage in this country rendered it impossible to secure an even distribu-tion over the country, and it was arranged to shift some sugar among Allies to France and allow the distribution of some 30,000 tons of sugar intended for France in the Northeast, we proposing to help the Allies from Gulf ports or Cuba, as the case might develop. We have not yet been able to do so, although the Allied situation is to-day more critical than ever.

The Food Administration has conducted a systematic campaign for the reduction of individual sugar consumption. The reduction has shown in the decrease in candy sales, &c., but, on the other hand, a similar campaign for the preservation of fruit has increased consumption in that direction—

but will reduce consumption later on.

In the face of the crucial situation in England and France, and the obvious shortage in this country, any discouragement to this campaign is a positive disaster

Taking into consideration the stocks of raw sugar on Jan. 1 1917, the total net supplies from all sources—after deducting exports—from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 1917 were, in the calculations of our statistical division, about 3,287,000 long tons, against 2,989,000 long tons in the same period of 1916, an apparent net increase in supplies by about 300,000 tons. other hand, the carefully compiled statistics of the Department of Agriculture show the net sugar retained in the United States for the last three years is as follows to the 30th of June each year:

	Long Tons.	Long Tons.
1914	3,925,801 1916	3,553,733
1915	3,851,327 1917	3,777,640

Average for three years, 1914-16, 3,776,952.

Therefore, while the consumption for the fiscal year 1917 was 223,907 tons in excess of 1916 it was only 688 tons in excess of the average of the three previous years. Consequently I am in doubt as to whether there was any real increase in consumption and as to whether the apparent increase cannot be accounted for as to differences in invisible stocks from year to year. A rough stock-taking by the Food Administration of supplies indicated on Sept. 1 that there was in the hands of refiners and principal storage houses about 300,000 tons. This has since been found by the Department of Agriculture to have been 325,000 tons. The stocks in these hands at the same date in 1916 are undeterminable.

Several explanations have been made of supposed increased con-sumption and many explanations given.

a. A higher wage level and consequent higher standard of living and the

increase due to increased dry area. b. The largely increased amount of home fruit preservation

Some household hoarding during the months of February, March and April upon the general alarm created by the declaration of war. journals of this period will confirm the time of this run upon the sugar bank. In my opinion there has been a reduction in household consumption since

d. No statistics on sugar consumption from year to year can be looked upon as precise because of the variation which may occur in trade supplies, of which there has been no collected data, and there is some evidence of increased holdings by the trade because of unsettled condition.

e. Taking into consideration all factors it is not certain that there has been any increase in actual consumption, and considering the increased canning use, there may have been a decre

As to the situation between Sept. 1 and Dec. 6, the following indicates the supplies as nearly as we can estimate in round numbers:

SUGAR RECEIVED AND DISBURSED.

(Long Ton	s.)		
Supplies—	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
On hand	_300,000	154,700	82,231
Cuban		72,981	9,882
All others	- 55,026	54,563	46,404
Louisiana			80,000
Beet	31,500	100,000	150,000
Totals	-526,906	373,244	368,517
Exports	_ 22,206	41.013	43,000
Balance	-504,700	332,231	325,517
Consumption, say		250,000	259,000
Balance, forwarded	-154,700	82,231	75,517

The average monthly consumption is about 350,000 tons, and there has

been in October and November at least 70% of normal supply.

During the month of December, if cars are available, the beet manufacturers can distribute 150,000 tons and Louisiana could ship 50,000 tons. Overseas arrivals should amount to 40,000 or 50,000 tons. This, together with stocks, should maintain 70% of normal consumption—if cars are Overseas arrivals should amount to 40,000 or 50,000 tons.

available. After Jan. 1 arrivals from overseas should rapidly increase.

The movement into the Northeastern States has been the most difficult point owing to the railway blockade and embargoes on the Eastern line One result is to give sufficient supplies in the area of free movement and to cumulate the shortage in the Northeast. At the present moment about 140 cars of beet sugar alone destined for the Northeast are held up en route. By Dec. 1 virtually all Cuban old crop had been exhausted, and under the Cuban embargo shipped either to the United States or the Allies.

My own conclusion is that the conflicting operation of the war declaration run on the sugar bank and the conservation measures have more or less neutralized each other; that the drain of the Allies on Cuban and American

supplies denuded us of a margin of about 300,000 tons that we needed to maintain normal consumption, instead of about 70 to 80%, during the last three months of the year; that this shortage has been accentuated by the lack of cars to move Louisiana and beet sugar promptly to area greater pressure; that there are not to-day, nor have there been, any supplies available which have not been brought into distribution.

There has been a constant administrative difficulty from month to month in being unable to forecast the Allied shipping position and the

results from their reduced consumption and consequently of their needs.

Such statements that there have been or will be ample supplies of sugar available are not only wrong and opposed to every fact in the situation, but if they are believed and acted upon the American public will have done this country's war efforts incalculable harm. It is our stern duty to feed the Allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to our-There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war.

To-day the number of soldiers we can send to France is limited by the ships we have available. If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year to piece out their ration we will have necessitated employment of the equivalent of eleven extra ships for one year. This in present situation is the measure of transport and maintenance of 150,000 to 200,000 men in France.

The food bill contains no price-fixing powers and no price-fixing in a legal use has been attempted, and there has been no restraint on competition below profiteering level.

In order to protect the public from profiteering and speculation, to protect it from 25-cent sugar in the face of a short supply, every element of the sugar production and sugar distribution in the country was called into conference and asked to voluntarily enter into an undertaking with the Administration to prevent these things. The national necessity was pointed out to these men. They were appealed to on the ground of patriotism to give their skill and co-operation to the undivided public interest in this time of national stress, to bury thoughts of personal gain and serve the nation. They were appealed to to bury their trade fights and trade jeal-ousies and work in the common interest.

There are many interests to consider. The cane producers of Louisiana,

the beet producers, the beet manufacturers, the Hawalian cane producers, the cane refiners, the Cuban producers, the Allied necessities, the American consumer. These conflicting interests have much accumulation of hatred and bitterness.

It has been necessary to organize these groups upon a voluntary basis and to drive this team to the common good; the ultimate ends being:

To protect our producer and consumer.

To prevent speculation and extortion. To supply the Allies.

You, gentlemen, will, before you are finished, have before you evidence of the gigantic difficulties in the sugar trade, and the animosities that make this problem almost insuperable. I would like to point out that a task of similar dimensions has needed to be carried on in many other trades. Food control is a new field in the world and we have taken on even newer ground

in the United States—organization on a voluntary basis.

The price of refined sugar to the consumer rose suddenly in August from 81/2 to 101/2 and 11 cents per pound. As a result of mes been reduced in the territory north and west of the Ohio and Mississippi to 8 and $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents, or a reduction of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents per pound, and in the South and Atlantic seaboard States to 91/2 cents, or a reduction of about 1 cent per pound.

The price of sugar rose from 10 cents to 30 cents during the civil war

when there was no restraint.

Sales of sugar from 16 to 20 cents per pound have been followed up vigorously and stopped, and is evidence itself of the prices at which consumers would have been mulcted had we not intervened. We have forfeited whosesalers' licenses in aggravated cases, and we have issued warnings to first offenders in a great many instances through our local administrators.

The Food Administration took the following steps:

 a. Suspension of speculation in futures in the sugar market. This step as necessarily discommoded the business of many persons who lived upon Exchange operations, but stopped high prices being made for advanced position and the tendency of distributors to follow with their shelf stocks.

b. A voluntary agreement with the beet sugar producers by which the price of beef sugar was made 7.25 cents, or about 1 to 11/4 cents below the price then ruling and its universal distribution provided for. tary agreement of the California-Hawaiian refinery to adhere to the beet basis, despite the higher basis for cane sugar in the East

c. An agreement with the Louisiana producers by which the price was limited to 7.80 cents for granulated.

A request to American refiners not to pay more than 6.90c. duty paid at New York, for import raws. Sales had been made as high as 7.75c. The balance of Cuban old crop sugar available has been bought at this price and distributed, either in the United States or by the Allies, at these prices, and that this sugar has already come into the market is sufficient answer to the charges that this action prevented the sugar from reaching the American consumer.

A regulation limiting the profits of refiners.

f. A regulation limiting the profits of wholesalers and dealers.
 g. A widespread propaganda informing the public of the maximum price

it should pay retailers and that wholesale prices were not to be raised, and a ruling that retailers charging exorbitant prices would have their supplies cut off.

The Food Administration, of course, has no ability to control retail prices except by public opinion, but all these measures have resulted in

maintaining a price of from 8½ to 9½ cents, granulated, retail, depending upon the locality, and therefore the necessary freight difference.

Every one-cent raise in sugar from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 means \$18,000,000 to the American consumer. Numbers of gentlemen would tell you that 20-cent sugar would have prevailed and the public been robbed of \$180,000,000 this year if we had not taken these actions. I do not contend that they could not have been more efficient. They are as efficient as the vould be weapon of voluntary agreement that we have been able to with the feeble weapon of voluntary agreement that we have been able to wield. Had the right not been stricken out of the food bill for us to purchase sugar directly for the Government both the price and the distribution could have been handled more efficiently.

The statement has been made that the action of the Food Administration in September in limiting the price to be paid for Cuban raws caused some 50,000 to 100,000 tons of these sugars to be diverted elsewhere and contributed to this shortage, aside from the operation of the embargo of the Cuban Government in our favor. A complete answer to this statement lies in the fact that all of the Cuban sugar since that date has come either to this country or the Allies and has been consumed. Some existing small contracts were permitted to Spain and Mexico, amounting to less than 2,000 tons.

I submit the following telegram from our Consul General to Cuba:

"Exports from Cuba to neutral countries for September, October, and November, according to statistics here, as follows: Spain, 316 long tons; Virtually no sugar on islan H. H. MORGAN, No other. island of old crops Mexico, 1,650. unsold.

American Consul General."

Immediately upon the establishment of the Food Administration an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining, and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per 100 pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents, and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war; increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest, and other things, rather more than cover the difference

After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on Oct. 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law. In the course of these investigations, it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had during the first nine months of the last year sold for an average of about \$4 24 per hundred, free on board, Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiner's cost amounted to about \$5 66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries cost, according to our investigation, was about \$7 50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1 84. In reducing the differential to \$1 30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from Jan. 1-1917, the public would have

saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported su-

gars next year, these two committees have been formed:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian Governments, two representatives of the American refiners, and a member of the Food Administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the Allied Governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies, to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and Allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian Governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the Governments concerned, together with the Cuban Government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned are good commercial men and have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred.

The price agreed upon is about \$4 60 per 100 pounds, free on board.

Cuba, or equal to about \$6, duty paid, New York. This compares with:

Duty Paid

The average realization of raws to Sept. 1 1917_____\$5 66 The high price of raws in August 7 77

The price of raws was limited in September 6 90 — 90
This price should eventuate to about \$7 30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners, at seaboard points, or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8½ to 9 cents per pound depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last

and from ½ to 1 cent per pound cheaper than to-day.

There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and, in the refining alone, the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisianian producers, and part to the consumer. Appeals to prejudice against the Food Administration have been made

this committee because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It it said in effect that the Cubans are at out mercy; that we could get suger 1 cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year, through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3 39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least 1 cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production, or that a minimum price of \$4 37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers. The price ultimately agreed on was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer and more than this average the beauty and the cent per pound to the American consumer and more than this average the period to the American consumer and more than this average that the period to the American consumer and more than the contract the consumer and more than the contract the consumer and more than the contract the contract that the contract that the contract that the contract the contract that the contra pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits.

If we wish to stifle production in Cuba, we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the Allies. Further than that, the State Department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies—but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba. Therefore, there is no imposition upon the American pub-

Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34-cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1 30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade. Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery.

In any event, by the voluntary limitation of the California refinery sugar price to the \$7 25 level, three months before it came into force on the Atlantic seaboard, in order that we might have a universal price west of the Ohio, Mr. Rolph has penalized the company of which he was manager over \$700,000 under what it might justly have stood out for. That is equal treatment with the Atlantic refineries. He has done distinguished service for the American people.

I submit herewith a statement of our views as to the sugar supplies for ourselves and the Allies next year. You will observe that it entails the transport of 250,000 tons of sugar for the Allies from Java, if the American public is to have its normal supply. Such transport will diminish our ability to send soldiers to France by 200,000 men. If, however, the American public will diminish their consumption by 10 to 15 per cent, or if the Cuban crops are larger than we anticipate, this disaster of transport neces

NEW STEEL PRICES ANNOUNCED BY JUDGE GARY THIS WEEK.

Additiona! prices and differentials on steel products which are to apply on orders for the Government, the war requirements of the Allies and for domestic consumption within the United States were announced this week by Judge E. H.

Gary, Chairman of the Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron and Steel Institute. These latest prices affect rolled steel angle splice bars for standard sections; rolled tie plates; forging bars; iron spikes; standard railroad track spikes; standard railroad track bolts; rail steel bars; forging ingots; splice joints complete for light rails; cast iron water pipe and standard steel cut nails; the statement also contained recommendations with regard to prices of scrap iron and steel. In the case of the last named, the maximum price recommended for No. 1 heavy melting scrap is \$30 per gross ton f. o. b. consumers' works, this price to apply to all grades of iron and steel scrap to be melted which normally sold at or under the price for No. 1 heavy melting. On steel rails, 56 lbs. per yard, and heavier, 5 feet and over in length, suitable for re-rolling purposes, a differential of not more than \$5 per gross ton over the heavy melting scrap base is proposed.

The quotation on old locomotive tires and other re-rolling material of that kind is placed at \$47 50 per gross ton; No. 1 railroad wrought scrap at \$35 per gross ton, f. o. b. consumers' works, and east iron borings and machine shop turning at \$20 per gross ton. Users who purchase through recognized scrap dealers or brokers are permitted to pay a commission not to exceed 31/2% of the actual delivered price of

the materials.

Some of the other prices fixed include:

Rolled steel angle splice bars, standard sections, \$3 25 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. makers' mill.

Rolled tie plates, single shoulder type, \$3 25 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. makers Standard railroad steel track spikes, \$3 90, and iron spikes \$4 50 per

100 lbs., f. o. b. cars at Pittsburgh.

Standard cast iron bell and spigot water pipes \$49 per ton f. o. b. Birmingham, \$55 35 f. o. b. New York, and \$54 35 f. o. b. Chicago.

Rail steel bars rolled from old steel rails \$3 base per 100 lbs., f. o. b, makers' mill.

Standard steel cut nails, base, \$4 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Pittsburgh. Forging ingots, basic or acid open hearth steel, \$73 per gross ton f. o. b.

Extras for quality, workmanship, &c., also figure in the price schedules announced this week.

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR'S ORDER PROVIDING FOR STRICT CONTROL OF COAL AND COKE OUTPUT.

U. S. Fuel Administrator Garfield on Dec. 27 issued an order under which the Fuel Administration will obtain absolute control of the coal and coke output of the United States. The order will go into effect immediately upon the termination of all existing contracts, the majority of which will expire on April 1 1918, and provides that no new contract shall be for a period longer than one year; that all contracts may be canceled at any time by the Fuel Administration, and that all coal thus sold under contract shall always be subject to requisition by the Government. The Fuel Administrator's order will, it is expected, abolish what is known as the cross haul. This means that industries in various sections of the country must obtain their supply of coal and coke from the fields nearest to their plants. This rule will not apply to gas coal and coal used for byproduct purposes. A thorough investigation by agents of the Fuel Administration has, it is said, developed that practically all the contracts now in force will expire by April 1 1918. As a result of the new order, therefore, the Fuel Administration will be in full control of the situation after that time, and in a position to work in the closest co-operation with the Government's Director General of the Railroads. The order issued on Dec. 27 is the most important to come from the Fuel Administration in many weeks. It is designed, it is said, to aid in carrying out Fuel Administrator Garfield's general plan to establish regional mining and distribution of coal and coke which it is expected, as already stated, will lead to complete Government control of output as well as transportation, should the war continue for any extended length of time.

The order issued by Dr. Garfield on Dec. 27 read as follows: The United States Fuel Administration, acting under authority of an executive order of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 23 1917, appointing said Administrator, and in furtherance of the purpose of said order and of the Act of Congress therein referred to and approved Aug. 10 1917, hereby orders and directs that until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administration and subject to modification hereafter from time to time and at any time, the following regulations are established

relative to contracts for the sale of coal and coke:

A coal or coke operator or producer may, in accordance with these regulations and not otherwise, make contracts for the sale of coal mined or produced, or of coke produced or made, by him with any consumer or

other person, including jobbers.

(1) No such contract shall provide for the delivery or supply of coal or coke over a period longer than one year; and such period of one year shall terminate at a date not more than eighteen months from the date of actual execution of the contract.

(2) Every such contract for the sale of coal shall provide that the price of any coal delivered thereunder shall, with respect to each shipment of coal under such contract, not exceed the price at the mine as fixed by the President, or by the United States Fuel Administrator under authority of the President, and in effect at the date of such shipment from the mine.

(3) Every such contract for the sale of coke shall provide that the price of any coke delivered thereunder shall, with respect to each shipment of coke under such contract, not exceed the price for coke as fixed by the President, or by the United States Fuel Administrator under authority of the President, for the kind of coke specified in the contract, and in effect at the date when such shipment of coke leaves the point at which it is produced or stored.

(4) Every such contract shall provide that the same shall be forthwith canceled and of no further binding effect upon either party thereto, upon receipt of a request or an order from the United States Fuel Administrator for such cancellation, and that in case of such cancellation neither party to the contract shall be under any further liability to the other thereunder and that neither shall have any claim against the United States Govern-

ment by reason of such contract or the cancellation thereof.

(5) Every such contract shall provide that coal or coke delivered thereunder shall be subject to requisition by the United States Fuel Administrator, including under the term requisition the right to divert such coal or coke to any other party than the purchaser named in the contract; that such requisition may be made at any time during the continuance of the contract and prior to actual receipt and unloading of the coal or coke so requisitioned at the point of ultimate destination, by the person entitled thereto under the terms of the contract; that such requisition shall be made at the going Government price at the date of shipment from the mine of the coal so requisitioned or of the shipment of the coke so requisitioned from the place of production or storage thereof, and without other or further liability of the Government to either party to the contract than the payment of such price and freight, so far as either party to the contract may at the time of such requisition or diversion be liable for such freight payment.

(6) A jobber may make contracts for the sale of coal or coke owned by him, or to which he is entitled under contracts made by him with operators or producers in conformity with these regulations, at a price not exceeding purchase price paid or payable by such jobber for such coal or under the limitations of the foregoing paragraphs numbered (2) and (3), plus such commission as may, at the time of the shipment thereof from the mine where such coal is produced, or from the place where such coke is made or stored, be the then permissible jobber's commission. All such contracts by jobbers for the sale of coal or coke shall conform to the provisions and requirements in the foregoing paragraphs numbered (1), (4)

(5).

(7) Every coal or coke operator or producer and every jobber shall send within ten days of the execution of any contract by him a certified copy thereof to the United States Fuel Administrator at Washington, D. C., marked "Attention of Legal Department."

No contract may be made, or will be recognized as valid, by the United States Fuel Administrator, which involves railroad cross-hauling of coal, except in the case of gas coal or coal to be used for by-product purposes.

Oral contracts for the delivery or supply of coal or coke will in no cases be recognized by the Fuel Administrator as valid or binding upon either party thereto and are hereby prohibited.

All and any contracts for the sale of coal or coke are subject to cancellation and termination at any time by the President or by the United States Fuel Administrator acting under authority of the President. H. A. GARFIELD,

United States Fuel Administrator.

STATE FUEL ADMINISTRATOR WIGGIN GIVEN WIDE POWERS TO REGULATE COAL SITUATION-CONSERVATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Wide and unlimited authority to take any steps he may deem necessary in order to relieve the prevailing scarcity of coal throughout New York State was granted to Albert H. Wiggin, New York State Fuel Administrator, on Dec. 21 by the United States Fuel Administration. The power to handle any emergency in the coal situation without consulting Washington was given Mr. Wiggin by United States Fuel Administrator Garfield in the following telegram:

With reference to the introduction of stringent conservation measures, you are hereby authorized to issue such orders as shall discriminate between industries and against all industries in favor of domestic consumers as you may determine necessary.

As the first step in preparing to use the power given Mr. Wiggin by Dr. Garfield, Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for New York County, on Dec. 21 stated that a Conservation Committee would be formed with a practical coal man as its Chairman. The work of the committee, Mr. Schley said, would be twofold: to determine how to operate the discretionary power of stopping coal to unnecessary industries. and to conduct a campaign of coal conservation that would take in every user of coal. In discussing the appointment of the committee, Mr. Schley said:

"The committee will have a schedule that will be worked out with exceeding care and by men who are experts in the business. With the additional powers conferred upon the Administrator in this State, we will be in a position to cope with any situation. Under this system, should conditions arise, and the essential industries and the consumers become menaced, industries that engage in business that may be classed as luxuries will be shut off from the coal supply. There are certain industries that might be so classifie, as luxuries. While I do not care to refer to them, it might be noted that a skating rink where artificial ice is used can safely be put

The full personnel of the new Conservation Committee was announced by State Fuel Administrator Wiggin on Dec. 25. The committee is composed of six members. They are: Harry T. Peters, of Williams & Peters, coal merchants, Chairman; John W. Whitney, of Whitney & Kemmerer; Walter S. Sullivan, of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George B. Pratt, of the Standard Oil Co., State Conservation Commissioner; Reeve Schley, New York County

Fuel Administrator, and Gerhard M. Dahl, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank.

State Fuel Administrator Wiggin, in discussing the purposes of the committee on Dec. 23, stated that while it was important that the program of conservation of fuel be gotten under way at once, the committee would not take drastic action which might disrupt industries. This statement from Mr. Wiggin was prompted, it is said, by reports of uneasiness in certain industries because of the report that Mr. Wiggin had power to refuse coal in an emergency to industries considered non-essential. Mr. Wiggin was quoted as having said:

"This committee is not going to do anything to cause an upheaval in industry. We will get together as soon as possible and decide where to begin with the conservation program. But we are not going to be drastic to the extent of causing an industrial eruption."

The new Conservation Committee appointed by State Fuel Administrator Wiggin held its first meeting at the Fuel Administrator's offices, 65 Broadway, on Dec. 26. In a statement issued following the close of the meeting, Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the Committee realizes that the prevailing fuel shortage is national; that more coal has been mined in the country in the past year than in any year in the history of the country; that this fuel has since been consumed, and that there is no reserve for present needs. The statement in part follows:

Due to the greatly increased industrial activities resulting from the war creation of large army cities and war and munition plants, the additional use of fuel for the railroads and for all our shipping, we find that even with increased mining the supply of fuel has not been able to keep pace with the

We therefore find that we are facing the present crisis entirely dependent on fresh mined coal, with no reserve to call upon as in the past.

The supply of fuel from the mines during the winter is subject to interruptions and delays due to weather conditions. Also, the transportation problems become more serious during this season of the year.

Railroads already overloaded with freight have to meet all the unavoid-

able hardships of transportation which come with snow in winter. scarcity of labor is also a very serious question, as a great number of men are required for loading and unloading this frozen coal.

Knowing the work that has already been done and is being done by the New York Fuel Administration, this committee on conservation feels that everything is being done to secure for New York its fair allotment of this fresh-mined coal and expedite the transportation to New York of all available coal with the least possible loss of time.

The conservation committee therefore feels the condition to be a serious one and earnestly desires the co-operation and assistance of every fuel con-

sumer in the State to further the following recommendation

That it is the patriotic duty of every citizen to assist the Fuel Administration to conserve coal, knowing as we now do that the supply is already short, that coal is vitally necessary for the production of food, heat, light and power, all of which are absolute necessities to win the war.

It is further recommended that all unnecessary uses of fuel immediately case. All use of fuel for unnecessary heat and light should at once be copped. All retail fuel distributors should be instructed to distribute stopped. coal received by them so that the greatest number of consumers may benefit

In no case is any consumer to receive more fuel than he needs for his immediate necessities. All retailers should before delivering coal make proper investigation as to the amount already on hand, and the uses to which it is to be put, for which purpose this committee recommends the use of an attached form which has been used in a number of large cities, especially Chicago, for the past three months, where it was found of great

Announcement was made by the New York City Fuel Administration yesterday, following a conference in the Fuel Administrator's office between representatives of coal-carrying railroads, wholesale and retail coal dealers and officials of the Fuel Administration, that the Administration would begin at once the distribution of 3,000 tons of coal a day directly to the poor of the city. The coal will be distributed to the poor people who have made application for a small supply of coal at the Fuel Administration's offices at 65 Broadway. Tentative plans were made at the conference for an organization to have charge of the distribution of the coal and to check up the deliveries so that there will be no hoarding. The coal allotted by the Administration will be labeled "Peddler" coal, and will not be sold in quantities exceeding half a ton to a customer. The coal will be dis_ tributed under the direction of Reeve Schley, New York County Fuel Administrator, and Frederick Gunnison, the Kings County Administrator.

That the United States Fuel Administration does not intend to completely close down a single industry non-essential to the prosecution of the war, in order to save coal, but instead will put into practice a system of reducing their activclosed in a letter written by B. V. Noyes, Chief of the Conservation Bureau of the Federal Fuel Administration, to Health Commissioner Emerson of this city, made public on Dec. 24. Mr. Noyes's letter was sent in reply to one from Commissioner Emerson to Dr. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, in which the Health Commissioner had appealed for coal for New York City on the ground that the weather and the insufficient coal supply had alarmingly raised the death rate from pneumonia. Mr. Noyes's letter said in

The problem divides itself, so it seems to me, into two parts. any sudden emergency, such as has been created by the recent cold snap and temporary tieup of railroad facilities by the unusual snowstorm, coal for the people, and especially for service among the poor people, should be drafted wherever found. It is my impression that the local Fuel Administration has been extremely active during this period and has obtained results under very trying circumstances. The general question of shutting off coal from the so-called non-essentials and the interests of the war and domestic consumers has very wide bearings and has been given, as I am sure you would wish it to be given, intensive study here in Washington, so as to take only such action as would result in permanent advantage to the country.

A study of this immediately suggests the fact that an ill-considered cutting off of so-called non-essential industries would be likely to produce among the very people we are trying to help even greater distress than the shortage it aimed to rectify. The list of industries which must be cut, if industries are to be treated fairly among themselves, would throw millions suddenly out of employment in the depths of winter, besides the probability of dislocating our entire industrial system and produce one of those financial, industrial depressions which always bear hardest on the poor.

With this in view, we have devised a plan of taking up industries non-essential to the war and reducing them pro rata along lines volunteered by them, thus relieving the coal situation without the disastrous consequences I have suggested. This system of reduction will be put into effect just as rapidly as possible. Each industry is being asked to consider where a reduction may be made with the least unsettlement to itself, but the amount of reduction is being dictated by the Government.

SENATE COMMITTEE BEGINS INQUIRY INTO COAL SHORTAGE.

An investigation into the fuel shortage in the United States was begun on Dec. 26 by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, which last week was engaged in inquiring into the sugar scarcity prevailing throughout the country. The fuel investigation was continued on Thursday and Friday. Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, was the first witness called to testify in the fuel investigation, and he declared that if the war continued very long the Government would be compelled to pool coal and sell it at reasonable prices. Some coal operators, he said, were making the greatest profits in their history, but he considered high prices a stimulus to the great production the war demands. Much of the effect of the Fuel Administration's work, he declared, has been nullified by the transportation tie-up. He said little general relief could be expected until the railroads were put under one management. The Administration's efforts, Dr. Garfield said, have been directed to a great extent to the stimulation of production to meet the demands occasioned by the war, but, he said, because of the traffic congestion, "the more we produced the more trouble we added to the railroads." The normal 10% increase over the production of last year had been maintained, he added, although the war had brought a demand for an additional 10% over the 1916 output which had not been met. Dr. Garfield said he did not want to place the blame for lack of transportation on any one nor did he want to try to shift blame that might be attached to his administration. Adding that it was impossible for the roads to cope with the situation, he continued:

"Coal is responsible for one half the congested traffic and thousands of cars are being backed up at bottle-neck points through which the railroads have endeavored to move large amounts. The only thing to do is just what we have done—asked Judge Lovett for a priority order for coal and to appeal to operators to shoot whatever coal they can to points where most needed. That has helped in some respects."

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Toledo were mentioned by Dr. Garfield as "bottle-neck" points, but he said there were many others. Mines in eastern West Virginia are shipping West, he stated, and those in the Western part are shipping East, causing congestion at meeting points. A change involves great detail in changing contracts, which he said, are not closed until next April. Questioned by Senator Kenyon, Dr. Garfield said his organization is composed of about 200 persons, chief of whom are engineering experts, lawyers, coal operators and John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America. Dr. Garfield said his chief advisers were volunteers and worked without salaries or expense accounts. Ohio State officials were to have testified at the hearing on Dec. 27 but did not arrive, so Commissioner Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, took the stand, recounting the investigat the Trade Commission of the coal situation, before the Fuel Administration came into being. Failure of railroads to furnish cars at the mines resulted in miners in bituminous fields being idle on an average of two or three days a week, Mr. Colver said, while mines in which the railroads themselves were interested were better served. Mr. Colver again took the witness stand yesterday (Dec. 28) and tesified as to the profits made by retail dealers.

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR ORDERS REGULAR COAL SUPPLY FOR FOUR BIG RAILROADS.

Orders were issued on Dec. 27 by Fuel Administrator Garfield directing coal operators under contract with the Pere Marquette, Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, and the Norfolk Southern Railroads to furnish a regular and adequate supply of bituminous coal to these roads each week provided the mines are in operation. The order of the Fuel Administrator states that the present method of procuring coal under contract for the above mentioned roads is causing delay in the shipment and supply, and interference with commercial coal distribution, and that an adequate and regular supply of coal for the roads each week is necessary as a part of the national security and defense, for the efficient prosecution of the war and to facilitate the movement of essentials of war.

MICHIGAN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS ASKED TO SUS-PEND OPERATIONS FOR ONE WEEK BECAUSE OF FUEL SHORTAGE.

Dispatches from Washington on Dec. 21 stated that W. K. Mudden, Fuel Admnidtrator for Michigan, had requested manufacturers throughout that State to suspend operations of industrial plants from midnight, Dec. 22, until midnight, Dec. 29, because of the scarcity of fuel supplies. The only exceptions to the Fuel Administrator's request, the dispatches said, are factories making war munitions needed for prompt shipment.

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR NAMES JAN. 30 "TAG-YOUR-SHOVEL DAY" AS FUEL CONSERVA-VATION MEASURE.

The Federal Fuel Administration in a statement issued on Dec. 23 announced that it had set apart Jan. 30 1918 as a national "Tag-Your-Shovel Day," in an effort to save coal for war purposes. On Jan. 30 the school children of the country will be asked to perform the patriotic task of tieing tags, bearing instructions for coal saving to the coal shovels in all American homes. Fuel Administrator Garfield is anxious that the widest publicity be given to the "Tag-Your-Shovel Day," as by it he expects to affect a saving of millions of tons of coal. He issued the following statement on Dec. 23 explaining the purpose of the new tag

The United States is mining a record-breaking amount of coal in an at-

tempt to supply the record-breaking demand caused by the war.

Coal is the great force behind the men in the trenches, behind the battleships, the transports, the munitions factories and the railroads. The war demands a hitherto unheard of amount of coal. The Fuel Administration is doing its utmost to supply this emergency demand. Through the adjustment of labor troubles at the mines, the increase of the available number of coal cars and the speeding up on coal transportation, the Fuel Administration is endeavoring to supply army and navy needs and to keep factories running and homes warm. The miners are doing their part to aid the Fuel Administration in its task. They are mining more coal than ever before. The overburdened railroads are grappling with the problem of transporting this unusual quantity of coal in addition to the great amount of war freight which is congesting their lines.

As a result of all of these efforts, an extra million carloads of coal have

been mined this year. This is 50,000,000 tons more coal than has ever

been mined before in any year in the history of the United States.

We need another million carloads. It is a physical impossibility to produce this additional amount at once. It must be saved from the coal already available. The American people are asked to do their part in this emergency by saving shovelful by shovelful in factory and home this additional coal for war needs. Jan. 30 1918 has been set as national "Tag-Your-Shovel Day" by the United States Fuel Administration. On that day school children will tie tags bearing instructions for coal saving, to every coal shovel in the country. This tag should remind each man, woman and child who uses a coal shovel that each shovelful of coal saved means just so much additional power and help and support for the American soldier and sailor on the firing line.

EFFECT OF EMBARGO ON CARBON BLACK ON PUBLISHING TRADES.

Attention to the crisis threatening the printing industry because of the embargo on the shipment of carbon black over the railroads, ordered some time ago by the Federal Priority Board, has been drawn by Philip Ruxton, President of the National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers, who has requested of President Wilson a modification of the order. Mr. Ruxton points out that the failure to include arbon black among the materials which may be accepted shipment by the railroads will vitally affect publishers of newspapers, magazines and all other users of printing ink. A telegram was sent by him to the President concerning the situation confronting the printing and publishing interests. after application to Robert S. Lovett, head of the Priority Board, and to the Car Commission had failed to bring results. On Dec. 24 Mr. Ruxton stated that his telegram to the President had brought a reply saying that his request for action had been turned over to the Car Commission. Mr. Ruxton's telegram to the President read as follows:

If we do not get immediate relief there will be no ink for daily papers of publications of any kind nor for any commercial purpose whatever. A grave crisis faces all industries because of our inability to get raw material for printing ink. Neither Robert S. Lovett nor the Car Commission make replies to our appeals. We must have carbon black from Virginia at our sixty plants making every pound of printing ink used in America. Can we get any assurance that Washington officials will help out of this dangerous

While we realize that almost every industry is insisting that the supplies it needs are vital to the nation's war program, seemingly all departments of the Government fail to realize that unless their printer can supply them with necessary printed forms, and unless publicity of all kinds can continue in the daily press, the whole fabric of industry and war activities must necessarily collapse.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE PLACES BAN ON DECEMBER CORN TRADING.

Dispatches from Chicago on Dec. 27 stated that the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade had ordered the cessation of all trading in corn for delivery in store by grade alone in Chicago in the month of December. The price at which existing contracts will be settled was fixed yesterday at \$1 28 by a committee appointed by the directors. The action of the directors in placing a ban on December corn trading was taken merely to clear up existing contracts, as, it is stated, trading in December corn virtually ceased sixty

FOOD ADMINISTRATION URGES FARMERS TO HOLD BACK HOGS FROM CHICAGO MARKET.

The statement that there is a "glut of hogs on the Chicago market," largely due to the transportation difficulties in the East, was made on Dec. 19 by Joseph P. Cotton, head of the Meat Division of the United States Food Administration. Mr. Cotton advises farmers and commission men to temporarily "hold back your hogs" from the Chicago market, and in this way help to maintain the minimum price of \$15 50 per hundredweight, which (as noted in our issue of Nov. 10) has been established as a fair price for hogs. Mr. Cotton's views were set forth in the "Official Bulletin" issued at Washington for Dec. 20 as follows:

Hold back your hogs. On Nov. 3 I stated that the prices of hogs, so far as this division could affect them, would not fall below about \$15,50 per hundredweight for the average of the packers' droves on the Chicago market until further notice. That statement I make again.

The packers inform me that they are doing their best to aid us in that blicy. But largely owing to transportation difficulties in the East, there is now a glut of hogs on the Chicago market, and more hogs than the packers can kill and handle.

The farmers and commission men in this territory must help by holding back hogs temporarily, especially from that market. If there is co-opera-tion, the minimum will be maintained. Do not sacrifice your hogs by dumping them on an overcrowded market.

UNITED STATES PROHIBITS EXPORTATION OF BUTTER EXCEPT TO ALLIED COUNTRIES.

Announcement was made by the United States Food Administration on Dec. 21 that it had placed an embargo on the exportation of butter from the United States except to countries allied with the United States in the war. The Food Administration in announcing the embargo issued the following statement:

An embargo has been placed on the exportation of butter, except to nations associated with the United States in war. The Food Administration requests butter makers and dealers, therefore, to abandon certain types of packages used in shipping butter to the Orient, the tropics and other sections outside the selected list of countries. They should use only packages like tubs and boxes that are known to the American trade and will find ready sale in the United States.

Preservatives, flavoring matters and other materials frequently added to butter for certain export trade should not be used now, since these are not rable in home trade nor acceptable to our associates. Butter should be put up strictly in accordance with domestic requirements and in compliance with the provisions of the Food and Drug Law.

UNITED STATES TO ALLOW SHIPMENT OF CORN AND OATS TO RELIEVE STARVING FINLAND.

It became known on Dec. 21 that the Food Administration at Washington and the War Trade Board had, upon evidence that thousands of the Finnish people are starving, granted permission for the shipment of about 40,000 tons of corn and oats to Finland, by way of Sweden. An agent of the War Trade Board will be sent into Finland from Sweden to investigate conditions there and to make certain that none of the American corn and oats find their way into the hands of the enemy. Dr. Kaarle Ignatius, Special Commissioner of Finland in this country, has arranged for the transportation of the corn and oats, which will require about ten ships. Conditions in Finland are said to be desperate.

According to Dr. Ignatius, the people are in a pitiable plight. The Finnish people, it is stated, ordinarily raise one-half of the foodstuffs they consume and procure the other half chiefly from Russia. A July frost killed the crops last summer, and the situation in Russia has made it impossible to obtain food there. Twelve million dollars has already been paid by the Finnish Government for food in Russia which has never been delivered, Dr. Ignatius is quoted as having said, because starving Russians looted the trains before they could reach the Finnish border. Dr. Ignatius declared that by supporting Russia in the war his people have been stripped of raw materials for manufacture, their industries have been disorganized to turn out munitions of war, and their finances impoverished by the payments of millions a year to the Russian Government and the receipt of worthless paper rubles for their goods.

U. S. TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SWITZERLAND.

Announcement was made by the War Trade Board at Washington on Dec. 27 of a trade agreement which has been reached between the United States and the Swiss Governments, under which the exportation of goods to Switzerland will be facilitated. American shippers under the agreement, must procure permits from the Societe Surveillance Suisse, and approval by the Swiss Legation at Washington, before applying to the War Trade Board for export licenses to Switzerland. The Societe Surveillance Suisse is a Swiss corporation organized to guarantee that commodities permitted to enter Switzerland by the Allies will not reach the Central Powers. The War Trade Board on Dec. 27 issued the following statement, explaining the manner in which licenses may be secured by American shippers:

Applicants must first procure a Societe Surveillance Suisse permit and show the number of same on their application.

Applications should be sent by applicants to the Legation of Switzer-land, 2013 Hillyer Place, Washington, D. C., who will check up the Societe Surveillance Suisse permit number with their records, and upon their endorsing the application it will be forwarded by the Legation of Switzerland to the War Trade Board.

Licenses when granted by the War Trade Board will be sent to the Legation of Switzerland, who will in turn notify the applicant and ultimately

deliver the license to him. Should applications be refused by the War Trade Board, the Swiss

egation and the applicant will both be notified. Licenses will not be given to the applicant until there is definite in-formation lodged with the Swiss Consul in New York or with the Swiss Legation in Washington as to the steamer on which the commodities are to go forward.

PERMISSION TO MAKE DRUGS UNDER GERMAN OWNED PATENTS-ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN TO GET 5%.

Licenses to three American firms to manufacture and sell two drugs which heretofore have been controlled by enemy aliens under American patents were granted by the Federal Trade Commission on Dec. 19. These drugs are "veronal," which is hereafter to be known as "barbital" and "novocaire," which is to be known as "pro-caine." The "Journal of Commerce" of the 19th inst. in reporting the action of the Commission said:

The Abbott Laboratories of Chicago were licensed to produce and sell "veronal" under a non-exclusive license. The patent for this important drug was granted to Emil Fisher for E. Merck, of Darmstadt, Germany, to run until 1922. Under the terms of the license issued to-day the drug, one of the safest and best hypnotics and nerve calmatives, is hereafter to be known as "barbital."

It is stipulated that the new name, together with the scientific name C. C. diethylbarbituric acid, be printed on all packages containing the drug. The old name of "veronal" also may be used on the packages in

an explanatory sense.

The Abbott Company is required under its license to pay to the alien property custodian 5% of its gross receipts on the sale of the drug. It is further stipulated that the Federal Trade Commission reserves the right to fix prices and be the judge at all times of the quality of the drug manu-

The pre-war price of this drug was \$21 50 per pound; it now costs \$40 per pound to import it. The Abbott Company can make it at \$20 per pound, and will sell it at a 15% profit.

The Rector Chemical Company, of New York City, and the Farbwerke Hoechst Company, of which Herman Metz holds all the stock, were licensed to manufacture and sell the drug introduced as novocain, which is hereafter to be called "pro-caine."

"Pro-caine" is a local anaesthetic extensively used in surgery. It has largely supplanted the use of cocaine, and has none of the ill effect of habit forming qualities of cocaine.

forming qualities of cocaine.

The pre-war price for "pro-caine" was \$52 per pound, but the last sale, a few weeks ago, brought \$720 per pound. The Rector Company believes it can manufacture "pro-caine" for \$65 per pound, and agrees to sell it at about \$95 per pound. Right to fix price and judge of the quality of the production, as usual is recovered by the Reden Rector Rector Rector. production, as usual, is reserved by the Federal Trade Commission

The licensees are required to pay to the Alien Property Custodian 5% of their gross receipts. It is stipulated also in the licenses that the new

ame, "pro-caine," must appear on all packages containing the drug. All these cases are said to illustrate a rule, which the Federal Trade Commission will follow in every case, of limiting profits on drugs manu factured in this country on licenses to use German-owned patents, and thus reduce the high prices which have prevailed since the war began.

HAM AND SUGAR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Postmaster Patten calls attention to the fact that the importation into Great Britain of ham by parcel post is prohibited except under the authority of a license issued by the British Board of Trade, unless it can be proved that the goods are bona fide presents to the addressees. The importation of sugar into Great Britain is also prohibited except under license issued by the Royal Commission on Sugar Supply; but, as a concession, parcels containing sugar addressed to individual members or bodies of the overseas troops in that country or in France may be imported without a license.

PACKAGES OF MERCHANDISE FOR CUBA MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CUSTOMS DECLARATION.

Postmaster Patten has issued a notice to the effect that for the future it will be necessary to attach a Customs Declaration to each package of merchandise mailed in the United States and addressed for delivery in Cuba.

INCREASED COST OF PUBLICATION CAUSES SUSPENSION OF "LADIES WORLD."

The decision to suspend, for the period of the war, the publication of the "Ladies World," a monthly magazine, because of the high cost of materials, paper, &c., was made known by Arthur S. Moore, Treasurer, at the offices of the McClure Publications, Inc., this city on Dec. 21. It was at first proposed to change the form of the magazine, but the decision was finally reached to discontinue the publication at least for the duration of the war, the suspension to take effect Jan. 1. Mr. Moore in announcing this said:

We have decided to discontinue the publication of the "Ladies World" in its present size with the current January number and to postpone the making of the new-sized magazine until after the war. We take this step strictly as a war measure to conserve all our energies and resources for the conduct and development of "McClures" Magazine and its allied interests.

It is reported that the magazine had a circulation of 600,000 and that it had at one time reached 1,000,000. F. L. Collins, President of the McClure Publications, Inc., has been editor of the "Ladies World" as well as Managing Editor of "McClure's Magazine."

WAR SERVICE CONFERENCE OF U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the War Service Conference held in Washington on Dec. 12, at the call of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, resolutions were adopted creating a Central War Industries Committee of the Chamber. The new central committee is to be the National Chamber's War Committee, of which Waddill Catchings is Chairman, and which was formerly known as the National Chamber's Committee on Co-operation with the Council of National Defense. In addition to Mr. Catchings the members of the committee are Lewis E. Pierson, William Butterworth, Hon. Charles Nagel, Homer L. Ferguson, John H. Fahey and Harry A. Wheeler. The new central committee was empowered by the convention in its resolutions either to increase its number or to organize an advisory council from the Chairmen of the various war service committees, or both. The convention voted that where there are at present war service committees they be requested to ask recognition of the War Committee of the National Chamber.

The meeting brought together Chairmen of war service committees of the Chamber representing virtually every branch of industry, its purpose being to effect a mobilization of the industries of the country. Mr. Catchings explained the object in bringing the members to Washington, pointing out that they will be known as "War Service" committees.

W. S. Gifford, Director of the council of National Defense, in addressing the gathering stated that the co-operative committees of the Council of National Defense, which have just been dissolved, had played a most important part in assisting the Government to organize the war. He paid a high tribute to their faithful and unselfish work, but he said it had become apparent that it would be advisable to have the industries themselves name committees which should do some of the work which had been done by the Council's committees which had been named by the Government. An anomalous situation had been created, in a technical way, he said, by the existence of committees, sworn officials and employees of the Government, who at the same time represented their industries: Mr. Gifford said:

"It is not going to be an easy task to organize industry in this country completely, but we think we are going to do it effectively, so that we may go ahead and have these new war service committees of the Chamber

tell the Government what can and what should be done. It is obvious that some industries are going to be more essential than others, but it would be foolhardy to think that the time will not come when the so-called less essential industries may not be needed."

Mr. Gifford spoke of the question of possible Government recognition of the war service committees. "This," he said, "is a democratic formation of committees by the industries

and not by the Government."

A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Co., and who has been Chairman of the Council of National Defense Committee on Oil and Petroleum Products; Daniel Willard, Chairman of the War Industries Board; Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, and Clarence A. Woolley, representative of the Department of Commerce on the War Trade Board, were also some of those who addressed the meeting. Mr. Willard discussed the industrial end of the war. He analyzed some of the criticism which he said had been leveled at the plan of activities of the Government as evidenced in the work of the Board, of which he has recently become Chairman. It has been said, Mr. Willard remarked, that the present plan will not get results, but, he pointed out, any plan would fall short of the ideal. After saying that legislation by Congress will be necessary before the country can have a plan of one centralized control for purchasing such as the British Ministry of Munitions, Mr. Willard said that because a Ministry of Munitions had been established in England it does not follow that such a plan would be successful here. He contrasted the smallness of the size of Great Britain with the vast geographical limits of the United States and said that while one man control in a small country might be highly successful, there might be reasons against one man centralization in a country of the great size of the United States. Dr. Garfield spoke on the so-called less essential industries. The thought had been presented to him that it might be necessary to cut off fuel to some industries. A list had been presented to him of between 500 and 600 industries, in one of which \$1,000,000,-000 was represented, and which was called a "non-essential" industry. Dr. Garfield said that he had refused to accept the responsibility for calling that or any other industry non-essential, and said that no such list would ever be published. Dr. Garfield proposed the idea that there might be combined action by agreement in each industry with the purpose of reducing the consumption of coal, and said he would be glad to make such an arrangement if the business men present wished to do so. He gave figures to show that coal is being produced and supplied to all industries in larger quantities than in normal times, but that the United States is still 50,000,000 tons short of the unusual demand. These figures led him to suggest willing, co-operative conservation as the only method by which American business can get out of the hole it is in for want of coal. Edwin B. Parker, of the Priorities Board, who spoke in place of Judge Lovett, Director of Priority in Transportation, analyzed the objects of the War Industries Board, as he conceives them: First, to increase production if necessary, and second, to curtail demand if necessary to meet supply. He told of the work of the Commercial Economy Board in connection with bringing the demand in woolen goods down to the supply. The remaining object of the Industries Board, he said, was to distribute supply, and in that work lay the real object of the direction of priority in transportation.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF SHIPBUILDING SITUATION—HARRIS RESIGNS AS GENERAL MANAGER OF FLEET CORPORATION.

The resignation of Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris as General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the U. S. Shipping Board, announced on Dec. 18, after only shout a month's service with the corporation, and the delay in the shipbuilding program occasioned by the numerous resignations and removals from the executive offices of the Fleet Corporation since its creation last April has impelled Congress to inquire into this important branch of the Government service. An investigation into the shipbuilding situation is now being made by the Senate Committee on Commerce, under authority of the following resolution unanimously adopted by the Senate on Dec. 18:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce or any sub-committee thereof be and hereby is authorized and directed to proceed at once with an investigation of the program, progress, and all matters connected with the building of merchant vessels under the direction of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and report its findings to the Senate at the earliest practical day, together with such recommendations as it may see fit to make as to remedies of existing difficulties, if any; and for the purpose the Committee is authorized dur ng the Sixty-fifth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths, to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding \$1 per printed page, to report such

hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said Committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the Committee or any sub-committee

reof may sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate.

The fact that Rear Admiral Harris had asked to be relieved of the duties of General Manager of the Fleet Corporation, which was first made known on Dec. 17, caused a distinct stir in official circles at Washington. The reason for Admiral Harris' resignation, it was stated, was that he had found the position uncongenial. Chairman Hurley in formally announcing the Admiral's resignation on Dec. 18 stated that Charles A. Piez, the Chicago engineer, who had been serving as Vice-President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, would assume also the duties of General Manager, relinquished by Rear Admiral Harris. In a statement reviewing the circumstances leading up to Admiral Harris' resignation, Chairman Hurley said:

"The Emergency Fleet Corporation was organized in the same form as other large and successful corporations. The Chairman of the Shipping Board is the President of the Fleet Corporation, and there are two Vice-Presidents, R. A. Donald of the Board, and Charles A. Piez, elected several weeks ago. There is a Board of Trustees, which corresponds to the usual Board of Directors, and of which the President, Vice-President, and members of the Shipping Board are members. members of the Shipping Board are members. The organization is precisely the same as that of the usual corporation.

"In order to expedite the actual production of ships, the groundwork of plans having been laid by previous managements, Mr. Piez, one of the most noted organizers and engineers in the country, was requested by me to effect a reorganization. This reorganization is nearly completed. Its is is assured by the fact that it derives its inspiration from the actual conditions in the shipyards of the country. Mr. Piez was head of our Production Committee, which investigated conditions in the shipyards,

Production Committee, which investigated conditions in the support spending considerable time in many of the representative plants.

"Admiral Harris, upon the retirement of Admiral Capps on Dec. 1, on account of ill health, was designated General Manager.. While the reoraccount of ill health, was designated General Manager.. While the reorganization was in progress he suggested to me that the Emergency Fleet Corporation be moved to Philadelphia. I suggested that a matter of this kind, involving policy as well as possible legislative approval, would certainly have to be submitted to the Board of Trustees, as it would be sub-

mitted in any corporation to the Board of Directors.

"He also wanted to give his immediate approval to an expenditure of \$12,000,000 for housing operations in connection with the shipyards. This being a departure from the corporation's function of shipbuilding. I felt that the trustees should pass upon it. Admiral Harris then expressed the opinion that his authority was to be limited, and he would be able to render more service elsewhere. The Board of Trustees concurred in this judgment, feeling that their duty required, careful consideration of projects

apart from shipbuilding.
"Mr. Piez's grasp upon the whole shipbuilding program has been so strong and his knowledge of actual conditions in the yards so definite as a result of his study in the field that the best results can be obtained by combining his function as Vice-President with those of General Manager. has been designated as General Manager. Former Rear Admiral Bowles, whose practical shipbuilding experience was gained as President of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and who has for a long time been in actual charge of construction plans, is to be assigned an important part in the direction of affairs. James Heyworth has been placed in charge of wooden

rection of ariars. James Reyworth has been placed in charge of wooden ship construction and Charles Day, another foremost engineer and production expert, is to be manager of the production department.

"Underlying the reorganization which has been completed was the desire to bring the Fleet Corporation closer to the shipyards. Mr. Day, for instance, served with Mr. Piez in the personal visits of the Production Committee to the shipyards, where actual construction conditions were ascertained. Mr. Day then went to England, where he made an exhaustive instance, where the made an exhaustive instances in the production of vestigation into the methods which prevailed in the shipyards there. He has now returned and becomes one of the important factors in our speeding-

up program.
"The result of the reorganization already is apparent in all the yards. Lloyds has just made a report which has been carefully checked up and which shows that there is a better basis for optimism than there has been at any time since the emergency program was launched. Admiral Bowles's reports show that construction work is progressing as fast as human labor can turn it out.

The plans of last May have been translated into hulls on the shipways and ships on the seas. We are close to the point where the results of what has been done will be apparent to every one. Admiral Bowles's carefully checked figures show 8,385,308 dead weight tons under construction and

Rear Admiral Harris in presenting his resignation as General Manager of the Fleet Corporation, asked to be returned to his former position as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department. Secretary Daniels early on the 18th stated that the Admiral would get his former position back, but President Wilson later in the day submitted to the Senate the nomination of Civil Engineer Charles Wellman Parks, U. S. N., as head of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. It is now said that Admiral Harris will be assigned to some special construction work in the Navy Department. Admiral Harris is in his forty-second year, and is the youngest Admiral in the Navy. He had proved successful as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. His appointment as General Manager of the Fleet Corporation to succeed Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps was announced by President Wilson on Nov. 24. Rear Admiral Capps had been in ill health for some time past, and his condition became such that, upon the advice of his physician, he tendered his resignation to President Wilson. Admiral Capps's resignation, it was stated by all parties concerned, was not due to lack of harmony in carrying out the shipbuilding program with the Shipping Board officials. Admiral Capps is recognized as one of the great naval constructors in the world, and while General Manager of the Emergency

Fleet Corporation rendered very valuable service. It is stated, however, that one of the main reasons for the appointment of Mr. Piez as Vice-President in charge of construction, thus relieving the Admiral of much of his authority, was that it was believed to be the opinion of the Shipping Board that the Admiral's experience did not fit him for dealing with the present shipbuilding situation, which requires extensive knowledge of efficiency methods in production. This knowledge, it is said, is possessed in marked degree by Mr. Piez.

The fact that Rear Admiral Capps had tendered his resignation to the President was announced by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Nov. 23, following a conference with the Chief Executive. Secretary Daniels on Nov. 23 also made public Admiral Capps's letter of resignation, the President's reply, and a letter from Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to Secretary Daniels in which the Chairman recommended that a naval constructor be selected to replace Admiral Capps. The following is the Admiral's letter of resignation.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 15 1917. Dear Mr. President-With great regret I beg to inform you that the physical disability under which I labored at the time of my assignment to duty with the Emergency Fleet Corporation has increased to a serious and my medical adviser has stated that I cannot continue my present duty without very serious impairment of health, the developments during the past month having been especially unsatisfactory.

In view of these conditions I request that I may be relieved from my present duties with the Emergency Fleet Corporation as soon as possible.

This matter has been previously brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Shipping Board and the Secretary of the Navy, the last-named officer having, by your direction, assigned me to my present duty.

May I add, in conclusion, how deeply I appreciate the trust and confidence you have at all times reposed in me, especially as shown in my present assignment to duty as General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and I shall look forward to the privilege of giving such further service as may be within the limits of my physical capacity as soon as I have had the opportunity to recuperate somewhat from the recent rather Very respectfully, severe strain.

W. L. CAPPS, Chief Constructor, U. S. N.

President Wilson in accepting Rear Admiral Capps's resignation, wrote:

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Nov. 23 1917.

My Dear Admiral Capps-It is with something more than regret that I have received through the Secretary of the Navy your letter informing me of the necessity you are under to relinquish your duties in connection with the Emergency Fleet Corporation. I have admired the work you have done there most warmly, for I have kept informed concerning it, and know with what devotion and intelligence you have done it. It will be a very great loss to the Emergency Fleet Corporation that you must with-draw, and it particularly distresses me to know that the cause is your impaired health.

Of course, I will yield to your desire and assign you to other duties as soon as your health will permit you to undertake them, but I want you to know with what reluctance I do so and with what genuine personal esteem and confidence. I realize now that you have remained longer at your present post than your strength justified, and I know that you have done so from motives of patriotism. May I not express my obligation to

you as a public servant?

 $\begin{array}{c} {\bf Cordially\ and\ sincerely\ yours,}\\ {\bf WOODROW\ \ WILSON.} \end{array}$

Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Care of the Secretary of the Navy.

Chairman Hurley's letter to Secretary Daniels read as follows:

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary—Admiral Capps has informed me that he has asked you to detail him to some other post. He has told me of the advice of his physician, which is that his health will not stand the contantly increasing strain of the work of General Manager of the Emergency Fleet. Corporation. Dr. Grayson suggested to me a few weeks ago that it was very doubtful whether the admiral could continue to hear the burden.

I need not tell you that these reports, confirming what Admiral Capps himself has told me on numerous occasions, are a source of great concern The work that Admiral Capps has been doing has won the admiration of the officers and trustees of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. No consideration, other than personal concern for his health, could bring

us to join in his own request for a transfer to work less arduous.

We have been building up the organization of the Emergency Fl Corporation, bringing into it the best organizing and engineering skill in the country, and we have been hopeful that, by relieving Admiral Capps of part of the tremendous work he has been doing, we would be able to

e the pressure upon him.

As the program of shipbuilding is enlarged, the duties and responsibilities As the program of singularities are all and account of General Manager also must be enlarged, and Admiral Capps reluctantly has yielded to the advice of his physicians. My association with Admiral Capps has been so congenial, his remarkable abilities have so won my admiration, that I am divided between a sense of loss in letting him go, and sense of personal loyalty to him in suggesting that you approve of his request, in order to conserve his health and retain his skill and experience in work where physical endurance will play a smaller part.

Incidentally, Admiral Capps's work has convinced me that his successor should be some one trained in the same service, a naval engineer Might I not ask you to look over the field and suggest some of

equal skill and devotion to the Nation's interest?

Faithfully yours EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chairman.

A reorganization of the management of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was begun on Nov. 10 when Mr. Piez was made Vice-President in charge of operations. Mr. Piez had been President of the Link Belt Company, and is regarded as a man of wide business and executive experience. At that time several other changes were made, James Heyworth, a Chicago contractor, being put in charge of wooden ship construction, displacing Rear Admiral Bowles. The building of fabricated steel ships was then placed under the direction of Charles Day, of Philadelphia, and A. J. Mason, a Chicago engineer, was chosen field inspector for the corporation, his duty being to visit the various shipyards to see that they are maintaining their maximum efficiency and that they are kept well supplied with labor and materials. It was made known on Nov. 10 that the Shipping Board's decision to re-organize the staff of the Fleet Corporation had been reached after an investigation by a special committee. committee, named by the Board, was headed by Mr. Piez and had as its other members Mr. Mason, Mr. Day and Frank Kirby, a New York engineer. The committee reported, it was said, that the shipbuilding program was not progressing as it should because of a lack of business methods within the Fleet Corporation. Yards, they reported, were not obtaining material as rapidly as they needed it. Specifications, they found, were changed too often, and a general lack of harmony existed, they declared, between shipbuilders and the Fleet Corporation officials.

On Nov. 16 it was announced that Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, had joined the staff of the Fleet Corporation, and would lend his talent for standardization of production in speeding up the building of a merchant fleet, in the capacity of special assistant to Vice-President Piez.

In a report issued on Nov. 25 showing the work achieved up to that time by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in the construction of vessels, and the creation of a merchant marine, it was revealed that since the corporation was organized contracts have been let for 884 new vessels, aggregating 4,724,300 deadweight tons; that 426 vessels of 3,029,508 tons building on the ways were requisitioned, and that contracts for 99 other vessels of 610,000 tons are pending. This program represents a grand total of 1,409 vessels of all types, aggregating 8,363,808 deadweight tons.

MEN DRAFTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE BUT NOT YET IN CAMP TO GET NEW CLASSIFICATION.

The Governors of the various States were yesterday (Dec. 28) notified by Provost Marshal General Crowder that there will be no formal calls for deferred percentages of the present quota of National Army men before Feb. 15. This means, it is said, that all registrants who have been called into the military service but whose order numbers on the list are so low that they are not actually in camp will get the benefit of the new classification. Draft boards have been instructed, however, to continue sending men to make up their deficiencies in the quotas caused by rejection of men already in the service until they have enough men finally placed in the first class. They were notified also to expect very shortly calls for men skilled in special lines of work.

NEW YORK WATERFRONT UNDER MILITARY CONTROL—ENEMY ALIEN REGULATIONS.

Certain sections of New York Harbor were, under regulations issued by the Department of Justice, on Nov. 24, placed under military control. Coast artillerymen drawn from the fortifications in and near New York City, under command of Captain W. A. Heath, U. S. A., on Nov. 29 assumed guard at certain "vital points" of the port, namely, in front of the great Chelsea Piers, south of Twenty-third street, and the Southern Pacific Piers in the Christopher Street district, from which points munitions and supplies are shipped to the American Expeditionary forces abroad and the Allies. Barbed wire fences have been constructed in front of the piers, and everyone (except those vouched for by the steamship company officials) is forbidden to enter beyond this boundary line. One step inside the line brings a command from the nearest soldier on guard, and failure to obey that command will bring, it is said, summary action from the guard, who have strict orders to prevent enemy aliens or any unauthorized persons from entering the barred zone which extends 100 yards from the waterfront.

The plan to place New York piers devoted to the shipment of war supplies under military control was made known in orders promulgated by the Department of Justice on Nov. 24. It was originally announced that the entire waterfront of New York Harbor would be placed under military guard

at midnight Sunday, Nov. 25, but after consultations between officials of the Department of Justice and the Department of the East of the Army, it was decided first to place under guard only the "vital points" of the port, and later to extend the control to other sections of the harbor. That the entire waterfront of the port of New York is now technically under military control was made evident by an announcement of the Department of Justice at Washington on Nov. 25, which said:

The Department of Justice authorizes the announcement that the port of New York was put under military control in compliance with the proclamation of the President of Nov. 16 1917, at midnight (Sunday night, Nov. 25) all docks and waterfronts involved in trans-Atlantic shipping to be guarded by the Regular Army, in dress uniform to distinguish them from enlisted men on other duty, fully armed and with orders to prohibit the passage of any person, alien or citizen, who can not establish a business reason for access to waterfront areas. Citizens and aliens are warned of the peril of trespassing on the prohibited areas. The War Department has requested the Department of Justice to emphasize the necessity of a strict observance by the public of the military control.

As rapidly as the machinery of Government can be applied to the administration of the service the same military control will be established at all other American ports.

The Department of Justice has authorized specific instructions relative to the control of alien enemies in waterfront areas, conforming to the President's proclamation, and also has authorized specific instructions to persons owning or operating waterfront shipping facilities.

This marks the inauguration of a new policy, in that the Government in future proposes to place increased responsibility upon the owner of shipping facilities for the safety of merchandise and supplies owned by tnem or in their keeping and contemplates the extension of this policy to include munitions factories and other establishments engaged in the manufacture of war supplies.

The regulations issued on Nov. 24 by the Department of Justice are designed to carry into effect the President's proclamation issued on Nov. 19 and referred to in these columns on Nov. 24, page 2057, governing the conduct of enemy aliens in the United States, and providing that they shall not approach within 100 yards of any wharf, pier or dock. Under the regulations responsibility for the safety of warehouses and piers and the shipments they handle for the American forces abroad is placed directly on the owners of the warehouses and terminals. They are required to maintain the strictest scrutiny of their rosters of employees, having lists available for the army officers at all times with complete data as to every employee's nativity, present allegiance, and former places of employment. They must also furnish an inspector of identification, who will identify to the military patrol persons having business on the piers and wharves. A pass card system is to be established which will simplify the admittance of persons employed on the piers. The following are the rules announced on Nov. 24, as regards the responsibility of persons owning or operating waterfront shipping facilities:

On Nov. 16 1917 the President issued a proclamation providing additional regulations concerning alien enemies, of which Regulation 13 reads as follows:

13. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one hundred yards of any canal, nor within one hundred yards of any wharf, pier, or dock used directly by or by means of lighters by any vessel or vessels of over five hundred (500) tons gross engaged in foreign or domestic trade other than fishing; nor within one hundred yards of any warehouse, shed, elevator, railroad terminal or other terminal, storage or transfer facility adjacent to or operated in connection with any such wharf, pier, or dock; and whenever the distance between any two of such wharves, piers or docks, measured along the shore line connecting them, is less than eight hundred and eighty yards, an alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one hundred yards of such shore line.

The object of the proclamation is to provide adequate protection of shipping and of docks, piers, wharves, warehouses; elevators, and similar waterfront facilities actually engaged in the operation of shipping, particularly the shipping of munitions and supplies to the American expeditionary forces and to the Allies. This protection of property cannot be maintained without the fullest co-operation on the part of those owning or operating these facilities, and the responsibility for affording such protection rests upon them equally with the Government officials. Assuming that this co-operation will be cordially entered into, the Department of Justice has therefore promulgated the following instructions, which must be strictly complied with:

1. In order that notice may be promptly be given by the Government officials to the operators of all waterfront facilities, every corporation or person operating such facilities must immediately designate some person on whom the Government officials may serve such notices. These persons are to be designated at once, and their names and addresses forwarded to the United States Marshal of the district in which the waterfront facility is located.

2. Every operator of a waterfront facility included in the scope of the proclamation shall immediately appoint and maintain identification inspectors at his own expense, to be stationed one for every entrance to the dock, wharf, warehouse or other waterfront facility. Such inspectors shall be maintained during all of the hours, day or night, during which the dock or waterfront facility is being operated. It is the duty of these inspectors to identify to the Government patrol all persons entitled to access to the waterfront facility, and this system of identification is to applied both to officers and employees of the wharf or warehouse, and also to truck drivers, pedestrians, and all other persons having legitimate business at such waterfront facility. It is the duty of such inspectors to see to it that all persons who enter upon the docks, after being identified shall depart therefrom at the conclusion of their business, so that no person shall lurk on the premises after the completion of his business.

shall lurk on the premises after the completion of his business.

3. The operator of such waterfront facility shall at once prepare, ready for the inspection of Government officials, and keep on the premises, a complete and accurate record of all of its officers and employees, containing for each person the following data:

(a) Name and address. (b) Nationality—and if naturalized citizen, place, and time of naturalization. (c) Date when employed. (d) Last previous place of employment. In order that business may not be unduly interfered with, as speedily as possible after the completion of such record, a pass card system will be put into operation by the Government, under which each employee shall be provided with a suitable card of identification. The employer must use suitable precaution for the issue and surrender of such pass cards in order to prevent their getting into unauthorized hands.

4. Every operator of such waterfront facility shall at once give formal

4. Every operator of such waterfront facility shall at once give formal notice, in writing, to the United States Marshal, stating the names and addresses of the watchmen in its employ, a brief statement of their prescribed duties, and the hours of their employment. This requirement applies both to names of watchmen and names of the identification inspectors above referred to.

5. Every operator of a waterfront facility shall on or before Dec. 1, file with the United States Marshal, in writing, a statement describing its

system of fire patrol and fire prevention.

6. These regulations are prescribed for the purpose of aiding and enforcing the President's proclamation. The requirements of that proclamation must be strictly complied with. Under no circumstances will alien enemies be permitted to enter the waterfront prohibited areas defined by said proclamation, and the operators of the waterfront facilities referred to will be held responsible for keeping alien enemies off their premises.

Dispatches from Washington on Nov. 22 stated that it had been learned that the United States Government would inform Germany of the steps taken under the President's alien enemy proclamation to impose restrictions on unnaturalized Germans in this country, in order to assure the Berlin authorities that no abuse of their countrymen here is contemplated. The information was to be transmitted through the neutral embassies now representing the hostile Governments at the two capitals.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROCLAMATION ASSUMING CONTROL OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS.

President Wilson's expected action looking toward the Government operation of the railroads of the country during the period of the war was taken on Dec. 26, when he issued a proclamation announcing that he would "take possession and assume control" of the transportation systems beginning at 12 o'clock noon Dec. 28 (yesterday). At the same time he made known that he had directed that "possession, control, operation and utilization" of these systems would be exercised by and through Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, who has been designated Director General of Railroads. In a statement in which he set out that "a great national necessity" had dictated his action, President Wilson stated that immediately upon the reassembling of Congress after the holiday recess which continues until Jan. 3, he would recommend legislation guaranteeing that the railway properties will be maintained during the period of Federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the Government, and that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30 1917. Under the proclamation control is assumed by the Government not only of railroads, but their "owned or controlled systems of coastwise and inland transportation, engaged in transportation, whether operated by steam or by electric power, including also terminals, terminal companies and terminal associations, sleeping and parlor cars, private cars and private car lines, elevators, warehouses, telegraph and telephone lines and all other equipment and appurtenances commonly used upon or operated as a part of such rail or combined rail and water systems of transportation." It is pointed out that there is no intention to take over local water routes or steamer lines having no connection with the rail systems. With regard to the electric systems the President specifically sets out that his proclamation shall not be construed as now affecting "street electric passenger railways, including railways commonly called interurban, whether such railways be or be not owned or controlled by such railroad companies or systems." He indicates, however, that if it should later be found necessary or desirable to take over these properties action to this end will be taken.

With reference to his decision of Wednesday to exercise control over the transportation systems the President states that "it is necessary for the complete mobilization of our resources that the transportation systems of the country should be organized and employed under a single authority and a simplified method of co-ordination which has not proved possible under private management and control." He takes occasion to state that "the committee of railroad executives who have been co-operating with the Government have done the utmost that it was possible for them to do" but he adds that "there were difficulties that they could neither escape nor neutralize." He further says that "complete unity of administration in the present circumstances involves upon occasion and at many points a serious dis-

location of earnings, and the committee was, of course, without power or authority to rearrange charges or effect proper compensations and adjustments of earnings." The Associated Press dispatches of Dec. 26 in pointing out that "the chief practical effort of Government operation will be to permit a complete unification of all rail systems, impossible under private operation by reason of statutes prohibiting pooling of rail traffic and earnings," added "the roads themselves had gone as far as they dared in this direction, and it became known only to-day that they had been warned by Attorney General Gregory that a violation of anti-pooling laws could not be permitted." The Director General of Railroads is authorized to perform the duties imposed upon him "so long and to such extent as he shall determine, through the boards of directors, receivers, officers and employees of said systems." The Inter-State Commerce Commission and other Government agencies which have to do with the railroads, will continue to perform their functions as heretofore, except that they will be subject to orders of the Director of Railroads. Below we give the President's proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the Constitutional authority vested in them, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, bearing date of April 6 1917, resolved:

"That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared, and that the President be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government, and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

And by joint resolution, bearing date of Dec. 7 1917, resolved:

"That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the Inited States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Impeiral and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

And, whereas, It is provided by Section 1 of the Act approved Aug. 29 1916, entitled "An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30 1917, and for Other Purposes," as follows:

"The President, in time of war, is empowered, through the Secretary of War, to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation, or any part thereof, and to utilize the same, to the exclusion as far as may be necessary, of all other traffic thereon, for the transfer or transportation of troops, war material and equipment, or for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful or desirable."

And, whereas, It has now become necessary in the national defense to take possession and assume control of certain systems of transportation and to utilize the same, to the exclusion as far as may be necessary of other than war traffic thereon, for the transportation of troops, war material and equipment therefor, and for other needful and desirable purposes connected with the prosecution of the war:

nected with the prosecution of the war;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the foregoing resolutions and statute, and by virtue of all other powers thereto enabling me, do hereby, through Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, take possession and assume control at 12 o'clock noon on the twenty-eighth day of December 1917. of each and every system of transportation and the appurtenances thereof located wholly or in part within the boundaries of the continental United States, and consisting of railroads, and owned or controlled systems of coastwise and inland transportation, engaged in general transportation, whether operated by steam or by electric power, including also terminals, terminal companies and terminal associations, sleeping and parlor cars, private cars and private car lines, elevators, warehouses, telegraph and telephone lines, and all other equipment and appurtenances commonly used upon or operated as a part of such rail or combined rail and water systems of transportation—to the end that such systems of transportation be utilized for the transfer and transportation of troops, war material and equipment to the exclusion so far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon, and that so far as such exclusive use be not necessary or desiarble, such systems of transportation be operated and utilized in the performance of such other services as the national interest may require and of the usual and ordinary business and duties of common carriers.

It is hereby directed that the possession, control, operation and utilization of such transportation systems hereby by me undertaken shall be exercised by and through William G. McAdoo, who is hereby appointed and designated Director-General of Railroads. Said Director may perform the duties imposed upon him so long, and to such extent, as he shall determine, through the boards of directors, receivers, officers and employees of said systems of transportation. Until and except so far as said Director shall from time to time by general or special orders otherwise provide, the boards of directors, receivers, officers and employees of the various transportation systems shall continue the operation thereof in the usual and ordinary course of the business of common carriers in the names of their respective companies.

Until and except so far as said Director shall from time to time otherwise by general or special orders determine, such systems of transportation shall remain subject to all existing statutes and orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and to all statutes and orders of regulating commissions of the various States in which said systems or any part thereof may be situated. But any orders, general or special, hereafter made by said Director shall have paramount authority and be obeyed as such.

Nothing herein shall be construed as now affecting the possession, operation and control of street electric passenger railways, including railways commonly called interurbans, whether such railways be or be not owned or controlled by such railroad companies or systems. By subsequent order and proclamation, if and when it shall be found necessary or desirable, possession, control or operation may be taken of all or any part of such street railway systems, including subways and tunnels, and by subsequent order and proclamation possession, control and operation in whole or in part may also be relinquished to the owners thereof of any part of the railroad systems or rail and water systems, possession and control of which are hereby assumed.

The Director shall, as soon as may be after having assumed such posse sion and control, enter upon negotiations with the several companies looking to agreements for just and reasonable compensation for the posse and control of the respective properties on the basis of an annual guaranteed compensation above accruing depreciation and the maintenance of their properties, equivalent, as nearly as may be, to the average of the net operating income thereof for the three-year period ending June 30 1917, the results of such negotiations to be reported to me for such action as may be appropriate and lawful.

But nothing herein contained, expressed or implied, or hereafter done or suffered hereunder shall be deemed in any way to impair the rights of the stockholders, bondholders, creditors and other persons having interests in said systems of transportation or in the profits thereof, to receive just and adequate compensation for the use and control and operation of their

Regular dividends hitherto declared, and maturing interest upon bonds, debentures and other obligations, may be paid in due course; and such regular dividends and interest may continue to be paid until and unless the said Director shall from time to time otherwise by general or special orders determine. And, subject to the approval of the Director, the various carriers may agree upon and arrange for the renewal and extension of maturing

Except with the prior written assent of said Director, no attachment by mesne process or on execution shall be levied on or against any of the property used by any of said transportation systems in the conduct of their business as common carriers; but suits may be brought by and against said carriers and judgments rendered as hitherto until and except so far

as said Director may, by general or special orders, otherwise determine.

From and after 12 o'clock on said 28th day of December 1917 all transportation systems included in this order and proclamation shall conclusively be deemed within the possession and control of said Director, without further act or notice. But for the purposes of accounting said possession and control shall date from 12 o'clock midnight on Dec. 31 1917.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done by the President, through Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War,

Lord 1917 and of the independence of the United States the 142d.

WOODROW WILSON.

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

The following is the statement issued by the President, explaining his proclamation taking over the railroads:

I have exercised the powers over the transportation systems of the country which were granted me by the Act of Congress of August, 1916, be-

cause it has become imperatively necessary for me to do so.

This is a war of resources no less than of men, perhaps even more than of men, and it is necessary for the complete mobilization of our resources that the transportation systems of the country should be organized and employed under a single authority and a simplified method of co-ordination which have not proved possible under private management and control.

The committee of railway executives who have been co-operating with the

Government in this all-important matter have done the utmost that it was possible for them to do; have done it with patriotic zeal and with great ability; but there were difficulties that they could neither escape nor neutralize. Complete unity of administration in the present circumstances involves upon occasion and at many points a serious dislocation of earnings, and the committee was, of course, without power or authority to rearrange charges or effect proper compensations and adjustments of earn-

Several roads which were willingly and with admirable public spirit accepting the orders of the committee have already suffered from these circumstances and should not be required to suffer further. In mere fairness to them the full authority of the Government must be substituted. The

Government itself will thereby gain an immense increase of efficiency in the conduct of the war and of the innumerable activities upon which its successful conduct depends.

The public interest must be first served, and, in addition, the financial interests of the Government and the financial interests of the railways must be brought under a common direction. The financial operations of the railways need not then interfere with the borrowings of the Government, and they themselves can be conducted at a great advantage. Investors and they themselves can be conducted at a great advantage. Investors in railway securities may rest assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the Government as they could be by the

directors of the several railway systems.

Immediately upon the reassembling of Congress I shall recommend that

these definite guarantees be given:

First, of course, that the railway properties will be maintained during the period of Federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the Government, and, second, that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30 1917; and I am entirely confident that the Congress will be disposed in this case, as in others, to see that justice is done and full security assured to the owners and creditors of the grent systems which the Government must now use under its own direction or else

tems which the Government must now use under its own direction of casesuffer serious embarrassment.

The Secretary of War and I are agreed that, all the circumstances being taken into consideration, the best results can be obtained under the immediate executive direction of the Honorable William G. McAdoo, whose practical experience peculiarly fits him for the service and whose authority as Secretary of the Treasury will enable him to co-ordinate as no other man could the many financial interests which will be involved and which might, unless systematically directed, suffer very embarrassing entanglement.

The Government of the United States is the only great Government now engaged in the war which has not already assumed control of this sort. It was thought to be in the spirit of American institutions to attempt to do everything that was necessary through private management; and if zeal

everything that was necessary through private management; and if zeal and ability and patriotic motive could have accomplished the necessary unification of administration, it would certainly have been accomplished; but no zeal or ability could overcome insuperable obstacles, and I have d it my duty to recognize that fact in all candor now that it is demonstrated, and to use without reserve the great authority reposed in me. A great national necessity dictated the action and I was therefore not at liberty

WOODROW WILSON.

W. G. McADOO URGES PUBLIC TO SUPPORT GOV-ERNMENT'S OPERATION OF RAILROADS.

W. G. McAdoo, in a statement issued on Dec. 27, in which he pointed out the necessity of securing the united support of railroad interests and the public generally in

earrying out the Government's new program with respect to the railroads said:

This new task is of great magnitude and difficulty. It cannot be done in a moment and it cannot be done at all unless the people of the United States, as well as the officers and employees of the railroads, give to the Railroad Director their intelligent and patriotic support. I earnestly seek the co-operation and assistance of every good citizen in this great work.

The operation of the railroads as a thoroughly unified system is of fun-

damental importance to the success of the war. Without it we cannot get the effective use of our resources. The supreme test in this war will probably come in the year 1918. Victory will depend upon our speed and efficiency. We can get neither speed nor efficiency unless the railroads are equal to the demands of the situation.

I can only say at the moment that the problem will be taken hold of vigorously and that plans and policies will be announced from time to time as rapidly as it is possible to mature them. Meanwhile the business will be conducted through existing railroad organizations with all the support and power of the Government asserted in behalf of more efficient and satisfactory operation.

The Director-General of Railroads, upon invitation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has accepted offices in the Inter-State Commerce Building. The Commission has also placed at the disposal of the Director the entire work and facilities of the Commission.

TAKING OVER OF RAILROADS BY DIRECTOR GENERAL McADOO EFFECTED WITHOUT CEREMONY.

W. G. McAdoo, as Director General of Railroads, automatically took over the railroads of the country at noon yesterday, under President Wilson's proclamation of Wednesday, printed elsewhere in to-day's issue of our paper. There were no formalities to mark the epoch making incident, Mr. McAdoo at the time being in conference with members of the Railroads' War Board, and other railroad men, as well as Robert S. Lovett, Director of Priorities. As a result of the conference Mr. McAdoo is said to have announced that all railways officials would be continued in their present positions; that the Railroads War Board would continue as it has since its organization and would act as his advisors, that the operating committee of Eastern railroads would remain and that the American Railway Association would continue to advise what measures would be taken to increase efficiency. The following five railroad executives, each a leader in the business of transportation, will work out the plans for welding approximately 255,900 miles of railroad into one great continental system for winning the war. Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway; Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Board of the Southern Pacific; Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania RR.; Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Howard Elliott of the New Haven Director-General McAdoo, it is understood, will issue no orders or directions for the immediate present, but will await recommendations of the War Board before taking any measures to clear the freight congestion.

COMMENT ON THE TAKING OVER OF THE RAIL-ROADS BY GOVERNMENT.

While the President's action with regard to the railroads was on the whole favorably viewed by both banking and railroad interests, the selection of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo as Director General of Railroads came in for criticism in some quarters, notably among Congressmen. J. P. Morgan in endorsing the Government's action expressed the view that Mr. McAdoo would have hearty co-operation in his undertaking. Mr. Morgan said:
"In my opinion the President's action should be a great relief to the situa-

tion. The railroads, with every desire to help as much as possible in winning the war, have found themselves hampered by division of authority and by the competitive policy imposed on them by law. As this situation could only be relieved by Federal action, it is a great satisfaction to see that action taken. I am sure that Mr. McAdoo will have the heartiest co-operation of the reserve that the reserve the beautiest of the reserve that the reserve the beautiest of the reserve that the reserve the same transfer that the reserve the same transfer that the reserve the same transfer that the reserve that the reserve that the reserve that the reserve the same transfer that the reserve that the reserve that the same transfer that th one in the great task he is undertaking.'

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of this city, also saw beneficial effects in the Government's

move; he expressed himself as follows:

move; he expressed himself as follows:

"President Wilson's action in taking over the railroads impresses me as being a constructive and statesmanlike move, which can have only a beneficial effect upon the business of the country, the security markets and the prosecution of the war. The statement he issued in explanation of his action is broad and sympathetic in its tone, and expressed a manifest intention to guard the interests of investors, which is most reassuring. In furthering the public interest it is manifest that the financial interests of the Government and the financial interests of the railroads will both be benefited under ment and the financial interests of the railroads will both be benefited under a common direction; and if the problems of readjustment, which are certain to aris e in this ne standing and sympathetic spirit, as may be expected, it will mean much for the future of transportation interests and for the business interests of the

'It was manifestly impossible for the railroads, without some form of Government co-operation, to meet the demands upon them, and the plan outlined by the President to meet the situation is both equitable and business-like, protecting the roads and serving the public. Greater co-operation, ed efficiency and improved credit will all result from the President's

"The selection of Secretary McAdoo as Director General of Railroads seems a happy one, as the whole financial structure of the country is so much involved, in the transportation situation that unity of understanding and ac-

tion will be valuable in their direction. It only remains for Congress to give

effect to the President's program, which I trust is assured.

"Perhaps the most cheering feature of the situation is that this action means a quickening of our national efficiency for winning the war, which is the one big job of to-day upon which all our efforts should be concentrated."

James Speyer of Speyer & Co. said:

As an investor in railroad securities and as a citizen, I am very much pleased at the President's order, and particularly with the statement accompanying it. I have no doubt that as Director General of Railroads Secretary McAdoo, having the power, will insist and succeed in arranging cessary co-ordination and co-operation between the different railroad The railroad problem, however, is largely a financial one, and I therefore believe that the selection of the Secretary of the Treasury for this important new office is particularly fortunate because Secretary McAdoo will realize how closely related a fair and liberal treatment of those interested, directly or indirectly, in our railroads is in connection with general and industrial activity, and particularly so in connection with the future financing of the war. It is absolutely essential that investors in railroad securities should be treated fairly from now on. They have been treated most unfairly, partly through ignorance and partly in consequence of laws and regulations designed to correct abuses. Unless the mistaken policy of the past is, as recommended by the men who now compose the Inter-State Commerce Commission, changed at an early date, the country and everybody is bound to suffer more and more.

"The President states that he will recommend to Congress that "definite guarantees" be given, and it is hoped that Congress will act promptly and sink political prejudices and partisan spirit."

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania RR., was not prepared to commit himself, and in his statement in the matter dealt principally with the need of the Government extending financial aid to the railroads; his statement said:

'Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania RR., said he was not prepared at present to make any conclusive statement on the proposed Governmental control of the railroads. The working features of the plan are not yet announced, and there are many divergent results in the suggested three-year period preceding June 30 1917 on the roads in the different parts of the coun-

"The plan would, he presumed, be broadened to provide not only for renewing and extending maturing obligations, which would be necessary to stabilize the financial structure of the country, but also to provide new capital for additions and betterments to road and equipment. This is imperatively required to properly move the war traffic on the Pennsylvania system. and naturally the rate structure should be broadened to cover the increased cost and charges to avoid the necessity of Congressional appropriation, which would have to be made up by increasing general taxation. In short, the railroads must be made self-sustaining. Therefore, he felt, the present duty of the railroads is to study the situation and confer with the officers of the Government to ascertain the full scope of the proposed plan, and especially to devote their entire energy to promptly moving the war traffics; relying upon the recommendations and assurances contained in the proclamation and statement, which the President believes Congress will be dis-

posed to endorse.

"Substantially, these recommendations and statements are to the effect
commendations are statements are to the effect
commendations are implied, or hereafter done or that nothing therein contained, expressed or implied, or hereafter done or suffered under the Government's plan, shall be deemed in any way to impair the rights of the stockholders, bondholders, creditors and other persons having interests in said systems of transportation, or in the profits thereof, to receive just and adequate compensation for the use, control

and operation of their property thereby assumed."

Representative F. H. Gillett, acting Republican leader of the House, in expressing regret at the appointment of Secretary McAdoo as Director General described him as already being "the Pooh Bah of this Administration." His comment follows:

I deeply regret the appointment of Mr. McAdoo as controller of the railroads of the country. He is now Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank system, Chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board and Chairman of the United States Section of the International High Commission. I think these places give ample scope to his abilities. In addition, he is recognized as the great dispenser of patronage and the political adviser of the President. He is already the Pooh-Bah of this Administration. If it was necessary that the appointment should be a political one, there are other members of the Cabinet who would have excited But I think the appointment to this position of transcendant power should have been a business one and not a political or personal one. It should have reciprocated the general non-partisan support that has been extended to this Administration. Since the loss of the Lusitania I have carefully repressed all criticism of the Administration. It has required carefully repressed all criticism of the Administration. It has required at times much self-restraint. I have loyally supported the President in the House and at some critical times when many of his own party deserted him. I intend to continue that support, but I think it proper to express my regret that this great appointment has not been a less partisan one and has not been given to one whose experience and impartiality would inspire more

Senator Harry S. New of Indiana was quoted in the New York "Times" as follows:

As a temporary expedient and war measure it may be neces shall lead, however, to the development of a sentiment for Government ownership, it would be calamitous. The truth is that for several years the railroads have not been under the unfettered management of their own presidents and responsible heads. They have been hampered, impeded, and oppressed by all sorts of commissions, both national and State, few of which have had any practical railroad knowledge and which, either through ignorance or cowardice, have failed to meet the just business needs of the

Railroad managers have had so little authority that they have been little more than high-salaried clerks subordinate to these respective commissions. The consequences of the failure to grant the railroads rates that would permit of their purchase of adequate equipment inevitably made themselves arent when the roads were called upon to respond to a great emergency. The railroads have been no better able to meet the unprecedented prices of the recent past for labor, extensions, material for replacement, fuel and all things that go to make the operation of a railroad at the old rates allowed them than have manufacturers and those in other lines of business been able to make both ends meet without raising prices."

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio had the following to

say:
"The big thing is to win the war, and since this is the decision of the Chief
"The big thing is to win the war, and since this is the decision of the Chief

"I have long believed that ultimate Government ownership must become the logical result of the existing State and Federal legislative policy. It has been the popular thing to hammer railroads, and one who dared to say a word about the importance of their good fortune was looked upon as a tool of capital. A hundred ills are charged to railroads that they are no more responsible for than the man in the moon. One effective effort to help them relieve the congestion for which consignees are responsible would have worked wonders, but the export cargoes awaiting transfer to docks and ships and priority orders have paralyzed them, and no Government help

has been extended.

"Here in Washington is a striking object lesson of choked yards for which the rail lines are not one whit responsible. There will be relief, of course. It might well have come without the assumption of complete control. But the world is in revolution, or feverish evolution, and let us believe this new course is the solution which will add to efficiency and enhance our strength."

RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS' HEADS CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT WILSON.

The heads of the Railroad Brotherhoods, at their own request, were granted a hearing by President Wilson on Dec. Following the conference, H. E. Wills, Assistant Grand Chief and National Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said:

"Our conference was on informal matters. They were such as to require no statement. But you may say the Brotherhoods assured President Wilson they are behind him solidly in the new program and that they have been behind him for the last two weeks."

DEATH OF SENATOR NEWLANDS-AND EFFECT ON RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The sudden death last Monday night, the 24th inst., of Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada might, it was thought, have the effect of delaying, if not altering to some extent, the Administration's plans with regard to railroad legislation. Mr. Newlands was chairman of both the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce and the Joint Congressional Committee on Inter-State Commerce, which has been conducting an inquiry into the subject of railway regulation and control. and had not only been thoroughly conversant with the railroad situation in general, but with the Administration's views concerning measures for dealing with the problems growing out of the war. Senator Newlands's death resulted from an attack of heart disease after an illness of a few hours. He was stricken while at work in the Senate Office Building during the afternoon, and was hurriedly taken to his home in Washington, where he died at 10:15 p. m. He had for several weeks been working uninterruptedly on his preparations for an investigation of war time problems, and his arduous work is believed to have weakened his health. He had been in close touch with President Wilson in the consideration of matters bearing on the transportation problems, and only a week ago had a conference with the President in the matter. The Senator was a member of the sub-committee of the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee which is called on, under a Senate resolution adopted last week, to inquire into the Inter-State Commerce Commission's suggestions respecting the unification of the railroads. The Senator's chief interest for years had been in America's railway transportation lines, and in the development of national waterways, both for transportation and for greater fertility of land. Because of his close acquaintance with and deep interest in these questions he was universally regarded as the preeminent expert on them in the Senate and probably in Congress. As author of the Newlands Act, which had provided a plan of land improvement in the arid West by development of waterways, he also was well known. He had for a long time pressed legislation for expenditure of many millions of dollars for waterway and irrigation improvements, recently witnessing the partial realization of his hopes in the appointment of a special commission authorized by Congress for a comprehensive study of American waterway development. In his railroad legislative work Senator Newlands had been regarded as Administration spokesman on such matters in the Senate. He piloted the Adamson eight-hour bill through the Senate during the last Congress. Senator Newlands was sixty-nine years of age. He was born in Mississippi in 1848. He entered Yale in 1869, and about two years later he went to the Columbian College Law School in the District of Columbia and graduated, being admitted to the District of Columbia bar before he received his diploma. From Washington he went to San Francisco, where he practiced law until 1888. Later he became a citizen of Nevada and was elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fiftyfifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses. During his ten years as a member of the House he served on various important committees. Succeeding Senator John P. Jones, Republican, in the Senate on March 4 1903, Senator Newlands soon became an active member of that body, and when the Democrats gained control he was made head of the Inter-State Commerce Committee. In 1908 he submitted his candidacy for re-election to the popular vote, and was returned by a large majority.

SENATE INQUIRY INTO RECOMMENDATIONS OF INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION ON RAILROAD UNIFICATION.

Prior to the action decided upon by President Wilson on Wednesday of this week, Dec. 26, whereby the Government assumes control of the railroads of the country for the duration of the war, measures toward inquiring into Governmental operation of the roads were taken by Congress. This was just before the adjournment for the holidays. In other words, on Dec. 18, after voting down a proposal of Senator Borah to forego the Congressional recess and act upon the railroad problem, the Senate adopted a resolution of Senator Cummins providing for an inquiry into the recent recommendations made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding conditions affecting transportation, and the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce on Dec. 21 named a sub-committee to make a preliminary investigation. This sub-committee, which was to report to the full committee, consisted of Senators Newlands (who has since died), Pomerene, Saulsbury, Cummins and Kellogg. The request that the Committee defer its investigation until after he had addressed Congress with regard to legislation to meet the transportation problem, was said to have been made by the President on Dec. 21. The resolution calling for the investigation reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Inter-State Commerce of the Senate is ereby authorized and directed by sub-committee or otherwise to inquire into and report to the Senate at the earliest practical date upon the recommendations made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding conditions affecting inter-State transportation; that said committee may conduct such inquiry by sub-committee or otherwise and shall be empowered to hold sessions during the recess of the Senate and for this purpose the committee or any sub-committee thereof, is empowered to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, to conduct hearings and have reports of same printed for use, and any expense in connection with such inquiry shall be paid out of the conngent fund of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee.

It is stated that in proposing the Senate investigation Senator Cummins emphasized that he expected it to be constructive instead of critical, and that, while there was no doubt railroad facilities were inadequate, he did not blame either the railroad officials or the Government. The railroads, he thought, were not planned for a war, and he believed Congressional action necessary to unify them.

On the date of the adoption of the above resolution, Dec. 18, Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, introduced a resolution for appointment by the President of a general freight traffic director to co-ordinate transportation facilities. It was referred to committee without action.

In the House Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, offered a proposal for the formation of a Government-controlled corporation to provide equipment for the roads, to be modelled after the Panama Railway and Shipping Corporation, with the Government owning all the stock, building and leasing cars and locomotives to the railroads. press dispatches, in referring to his proposal, state:

All the corporation's directors would be members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. except the Secretary of the Treasury, and its general manager would be a practical railroad man.

Wherever the net income of a railroad exceeds 7% on its invested capital

the corporation would take 70% of the excesses to buy equipment. The Equipment Corporation, so-named by Representative Lenroct's resolution, would be capitalized at \$100,000,000 at first, with later extension to \$500,000,000.

RAILWAY CAR SHORTAGE FIGURES FOR DEC. 1.

According to a recent statement of the Railroads' War Board, the excess of unfilled car orders on Dec. 1 amounted to 117,132 cars, a decrease of 22,880 compared with the figures for November this year and an increase of only 10,000 cars compared with Dec. 1 a year ago, although the railroads are handling at the present time at least 20% more passenger and freight business than a year ago.

RAILROADS SUFFERING FROM DILUTION OF LABOR.

In a statement issued on Dec. 26 the General Operating Committee of the Eastern Railroads, of which Arthur W. Thompson is Chairman, refers to "dilution of labor" as the greatest difficulty of the Eastern railroads, and states that further depletion of their forces "must result in serious crippling of their transportation facility." The statement deals entirely with the railroad labor situation, pointing out that the roads have given up many men to the draft, while

hundreds of others have gone abroad to rebuild and rehabilitate the European railroads. Continuing it says:

Whatever steps are necessary, therefore, to insure the full manning of the railroads serving great munitions producing centres and moving our army and its supplies to seaboard must be taken, and taken promptly.

Preliminary reports and careful estimates indicate, the report says, that 1,138,500 new men have been employed by the railroads represented by the General Operating Committee during the first nine months of the year 1917. The statement adds:

Of this number 53,900 were locomotive firemen (road and yard), 112,700 were brakemen, 299,900 were equipment repair men and engine-house men, 355,400 were track-repair men, 162,700 were freight handlers and station employees and the remainder, 153,900, were in all other branches

This "turnover" for the nine months represents about twice the number of men normally entering the service in a year. This of itself does not seem a startling statement, but when it is remembered that there are in the five branches of the service separately mentioned about 564,300 men in the service of all the Eastern roads at any one time, and that of these about 301,500 had been in the service at least during one entire year, most of them being old and experienced employees, it is apparent that to keep the other 262,800 places filled it has been necessary to employ in the nine -or about 3% men for every job. This has meant the employment, training and subsequent loss of a man on each of these jobs every ten weeks. The result has been a constant stream of new and jobs every ten weeks. The result has been a constant stream of new and inexperienced men with which to carry on the commerce of the great industrial section of the country. This dilution of their forces lies at the root of most of the present difficulties of the railroads.

CANADIAN ROADS AWARDED INCREASE IN RATES.

A 15% increase in passenger rates in all parts of Canada, with the exception of British Columbia, where the maximum rate is three cents a mile, is awarded the roads in a decision handed down by the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa on Dec. 26. The decision also permits, subject to the limitations of the Crow's Nest Agreement and certain specific limitations, an increase in freight rates of approximately 10% in the West and 15% in the East. On coal, it is said, an increase of 15 cents a ton is allowed. The Crow's Nest Agreement was made by the Canadian Pacific Railway with the Government and by its provisions rates on a large number of commodities are reduced. It is stated that the decision points out that "there can be no question, in view of actual results, that the railways require greater revenues and must have them, if proper efficiency is to be maintained and the demands of the country for transportation at all adequately met." Costs of labor, coal and materials have been increasing with the result that the expenses of the Canadian roads are mounting at a much swifter rate than earnings. The increased rates allowed, the judgment states, certainly will not equal the increase in costs to which the railways are subject and which are not in any way attributable to the railway management. With regard to the increase in pasenger rates, the judgment states that "it is in the public interest with a view to conserving coal, railway facilities and man-power that passenger travel should be as light as possible, so as to facilitate efficient freight move-

WAR EXCESS PROFITS—DEDUCTIONS FOR INTEREST ON LOANS BY PARTNERS.

The Treasury Department ruling permitting partnerships to deduct, in computing excess profits tax, amounts paid an individual partner as interest on bona fide loans (mention of which was made in these columns last week) reads as follows:

(Treasury Decision 2613.) EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

Deductions Allowed to Partnerships for Interest on Bona Fide Loans by Partners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Washington, D. C., December 20 1917.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue, Revenue Agents and Others Concerned:
In computing net income for purposes of the excess profits tax, a partner. ship will be allowed to deduct amounts paid during the year to an individual partner as interest upon any bona fide loan, but no deduction for so-called interest upon capital will be recognized.

DANIEL C. ROPER,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX-WHEN RETURNS RESPECT-ING INVESTED CAPITAL FOR PRE-WAR PERIOD ARE NOT REQUIRED.

Under a regulation of the Treasury Department on Dec. 20, bearing on the excess profits provision of the War Revenue Act, a return of information with respect to the invested capital and net income for the pre-war period will not be required where the taxpayer accepts either the minimum percentage of 7%, as the percentage to be used in computing the deduction under Section 203, or in case the trade or business is taxable only at the 8% rate under Section 209. The text of this ruling, which we referred to last week, follows:

(Treasury Decision 2614.) EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

When a return of information as to the invested capital and net income for the pre-war period will not be required.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Washington, D. C., December 20 1917.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue, Revenue Agents and Others Concerned:

For the purposes of the excess profits tax, a return of information with respect to the invested capital and net income for the pre-war period will not be required of a corporation, partnership or individual in the following

(1) If the taxpayer accepts the minimum percentage, viz.: 7% as the percentage to be used in computing the deduction under Section 203; or (2) If the trade or business is taxable only at the 8% rate under Section 209.

The foregoing must not be construed as not requiring a return of information as to all facts which may be necessary for the ascertainment of the capital and income for the taxable year whenever such a return is required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

DANIEL C. ROPER,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

TIME FOR FILING RETURNS FOR CORPORATIONS WITH SPECIAL FISCAL YEARS EXTENDED TO FEBRUARY 1 1918.

The time within which corporations may file returns of annual net incomes in the case where their returns are based on a fiscal year ending on the last day of some month of 1917 (except Dec. 31), has been extended to Feb. 1 1918 under a ruling issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Dec. 21. Under a ruling issued on Oct. 16 last, and published in our issue of Nov. 10, the time had been extended to Jan. 1 1918. The latest ruling follows:

CORPORATION TAX DIVISION.

Extending time in which to file returns of annual net income by corporations, pursuant to the requirements of Titles I and II of the Act of Oct. 3 1917, for a fiscal year ended on the last day of some month during the year 1917 (except Dec. 31 1917).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Washington, D. C., December 13 1917.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue: The provision of T. D. 2561, Oct. 16 1917, extending the time to Jan. 1

1918 to corporations filing returns for war income and war excess profits taxes, pursuant to the Act of Oct. 3 1917, on the basis of a fiscal year ended on the last day of some month during the year 1917 (except Dec. 31 1917) are hereby amended so as to extend the time of filing such returns until Feb. 1 1918. This extension applies also to returns of annual net income of such corporations which were due subsequent to Oct. 16 1917, the date of T. D. 2561, but prior to Feb. 1 1918.

DANIEL C. ROPER,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR EXCESS PROFITS TAX-DEDUCTIONS OF SALA-RIES FOR PARTNERS AND INDIVIDUALS.

On the 20th inst., as indicated in these columns last week. the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gave out a ruling authorizing a partnership in computing its net income for the purposes of the excess profits tax to deduct as a business expense reasonable salaries or compensation paid to individual partners for personal services actually rendered, if such payments are in accordance with prior agreements. We annex this ruling below:

> (Treasury Decision 2611). EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

Salary allowances in the case of partnerships and of individuals engaged in trade or business.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Washington, D. C., Dec. 20 1917.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue, Revenue Agents, and Others Concerned:
1. In computing net income for purposes of the excess profits tax, a partnership will be allowed to deduct as an expense reasonable salaries or compensation paid to individual partners for personal services actually rendered during the taxable year, if the payments are made in accordance with prior agreements and are properly recorded on the books of the partnership. In no case shall the salaries or compensation so deducted be in excess of the salaries or compensation customarily paid for similar services under like responsibilities by corporations engaged in like or similar trades

With respect to any period prior to March 1 1918, where no previous agreement as been made as to salaries or compensation, a similar deduction will be allowed for services actually rendered.

In the case of a foreign partnership the deduction shall be limited to those portions of salaries or compensation which are paid for services rendered with respect to trade or business carried on in the United States.

A partner in his individual capacity is, however, subject to the excer profits tax, if any, at the 8% rate under Section 209 with respect to any slary or compensation from the partnership for personal services (including any amounts allowed to the partnership as a deduction for the period prior to March 1 1918).

An individual carrying on a trade or business having an invested capital may designate a reasonable amount as salary or compensation for

personal service actually rendered by him in the conduct of such trade or business. In no case shall the amount so designated be in excess of the salaried or compensation ordinarily paid for similar service under like responsibilities by corporations or partnerships engaged in like or similar

In the case of a non-resident alien individual, the amount shall be lim-

the date of a non-resident anen individual, the amount such that portion of the salary or compensation which is for service rendered with respect to trade or business carried on in the United States.

An individual is, however, subject to the excess profits tax, if any, at the 8% rate under Section 209 with respect to the amount so designated, and the balance of the income derived from such trade or business shall be subject to the graduated rates prescribed in Section 201.

Respectfully,
DANIEL C. ROPER, Commissioner of Internat Revenue.
Approved: W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR EXCESS PROFITS TAX-CONSTRUCTION OF TERMS "TANGIBLE PROPERTY" AND "INTANGIBLE PROPERTY."

Last week we referred to a series of regulations issued by the Treasury Department pertaining to the administration of the excess profits title of the War Revenue Act. One of these-that authorizing dealers in securities to take inventories either at cost or market price, we gave in full in last Saturday's issue, page 2424. The decision construing the terms "tangible property" and "intangible property" used in the definition of "invested capital" in Section 207 of the Excess Profits Tax Law, we give herewith:

(Treasury Decision 2610).

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

Construction of terms "Tangible Property" and "Intangible Property," as used in Section 207.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20 1917.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue, Revenue Agents and Others Concern

The term "other intangible property" as used in Section 207 will be con-strued to mean property of a character similar to good-will, trade-marks and the other specific kinds of property enumerated in the same clause. With respect to property not clearly of such a character rulings will be issued as casion may demand to indicate whether it shall be regarded as tangible or intangible.

To date, the following classes of property have been construed to be tangible property within the meaning of Section 207: Stocks, bonds, bills and accounts receivable, notes and other evidences

of indebtedness

DANIEL C. ROPER, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Approved: W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

INCOME TAX AND BONUSES.

In a statement made public on the 9th inst. announcing that a thorough checking system will be installed in the various offices of the collectors of Internal Revenue to guard against evasions of the income tax law, Collector Edwards of the Second District of New York also had something to say regarding the question of bonuses and other forms of special compensation. Mr. Edwards stated that in cases wherein special payments, often designated as bonuses, are made to officers or employees of corporations (pursuant to a contract) as additional compensation for services, which payments, when added to stipulated salaries, do not exceed a reasonable compensation, such payments may be regarded as a part of the wage of the officer or employee, and as such may allowably be deducted from gross income as a business expense. This ruling, Mr. Edwards added, is not intended to authorize in any case the deduction from gress income of amounts paid to employees or other as "Christmas gifts." These he said, are held to be voluntary contributions of donations, and as such are not deductible. In the case of the individual bonuses are to be included in the return the same as income. We quote Mr. Edwards's statement in large part below:

A thorough checking system will be installed in the various collectors' offices, and in view of the sweeping requirements of the law with regard to employers being required to furnish information at the source, and corporations when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to renporations when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to render returns with regard to dividend payments, also returns from brokers which will include the names of customers for whom they have transacted any business, the details as to profits and losses, it is suggested that the matter of filing return be given serious consideration in view of having the same correctly made out and promptly filed. The blank returns as yet have not been prescribed by the Government, but will be ready for distribution the latter part of this month.

The gross income will include income from salaries, professions, business, rents, interest on notes, mortgages, bank deposits and interest on bonds, mortgages, or deeds of trust, of domestic or foreign corporations, partnership profits, royalties from mines, and income from all other sources received by citizens of the United States including dividends on stock, against which general deductions may be charged for necessary expenses in conducting business, interest on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxa tion, taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes) loss losses sustained in transactions entered into for profit but not connected with trade to an amount not in excess of gains made in this connection during the year, and debts, and a reasonable allowance for depreciation.

The difference between these two amounts will give the net income

upon which the surtax is calculated.

Husband and wife making a joint return will be allowed to base the additional tax or surtax on the net incomes computed separately.

In determining the normal tax due, credit will be allowed against net income on dividends received during the year, also the personal exemption. This amount deducted from net income will give the amount subject to the normal tax, and a further credit will be given in connection with tax liability assumed by corporations having bonds which contain a taxfree clause, the interest upon which has been paid to the taxpayers during the year 1917.

The question of bonuses and other special compensation is one that will, no doubt, prove of interest to both individuals and corporation, and for the benefit of those affected, a ruling in this connection is herewith set forth: In cases wherein special payments, often designated as bonuses, are made to officers or employees of corporations pursuant to a contract, expressed or implied, as additional compensation for services rendered, which payments when added to the stipulated salaries, do not exceed a reasonable compensation for the services rendered, such payments may be regarded as a part of the wage or hire of the officer or employee, and, as

such, may allowably be deducted from gross income as a business expense.

A long time practice, regularly employed, of paying to employees certain sums in addition to the stipulated salaries, constitutes a condition, if not a contract, under which the employees may reasonably expect, for the greater or better service which they render, additional pay, and if, in fact, such payments are made as additional compensation for services actually rendered and if such payments, when added to the stipulated salaries, do not exceed a reasonable compensation, such payments, or bonuses may be treated as an "ordinary and necessary expense of operation" and, as such, deducted from gross income.

This ruling contemplates that such payments are conditioned upon the services rendered by the employees and not upon the earnings of the corservices rendered by the employees and not upon the earnings of the corporation. If it should appear that the additional or special payment are dependent upon the earnings of the company, rather than upon the services rendered, or if such payments are made only occasionally, and then at the option of the corporation, as a sort of thank offering because of the prosperous year, and not in pursuance of a fixed policy or practice, or any contract, expressed or implied, it will be held that such payments are gratuities and, as such, are not properly deductible from gross income.

This ruling is not intended to authorize in any case the deduction from gross income of amounts paid to employees or others as "Christmas gifts," even though it has been the practice of the corporation to make such gifts. These are held to be voluntary contributions or donations, and, as such,

These are held to be voluntary contributions or donations, and, as such, are not deductible.

With regard to the individual receiving such bonuses where the same are considered as an ordinary and necessary expense or operation to the corporation and charged off on the books of the corporation as such, the bonuses received shall be included in the return of the individual receiving the same as income

The text of the Treasury Department's ruling on gifts or bonuses to employees of corporations, partnerships and individuals, was issued under date of Dec. 11 as follows:

INCOME TAX. Gifts or Bonuses to employes of corporations, partnerships, or individuals.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Office of Commissioner of Internal Revneue. Washington, December 11 1917.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

In order to establish uniformity and to facilitate the work of internal revenue officers who are engaged in the examination of books for the verification of returns of annual net income made pursuant to the requirements of the Federal Income Tax Law, you are informed that special payments, sometimes denominated gifts or bonuses, made by corporations, ments, sometimes denominated gifts or bonuses, made by corporations, partnerships, or individuals to officers or employees, will constitute allowable deduction from gross income in ascertaining net income for the purpose of the income tax, when such payments are made in good faith and as additional compensation for the services actually rendered by the officers or employees. If such payments, when added to the stipulated salaries, do not exceed a reasonable compensation for the services rendered, they will be regarded as a part of the wage or hire of the officer or employee, and therefore an ordinary and necessary expense of constitute and maintenance.

will be regarded as a part of the wage or hire of the officer or employee, and therefore an ordinary and necessary expense of operation and maintenance, and as such will be deductible from gross income.

Special payments made to officers or employees, although in the form of additional salaries or compensation, will be regarded as a special distribution of profits or compensation for the capital invested, and not as payment for services rendered, if the amount of such payments is based upon or bears a close relationship to the stockholdings of such officers or employees, or to the capital invested by them in the business. Payments under such latter conditions being in the nature of dividends or distribution of profits will not be deductible from gross income.

Salaries of officers or employees, who are stockholders or have an interest

Salaries of officers or employees, who are stockholders or have an interest in the business, will be subject to careful analysis, and if they are found to in the business, will be subject to careful analysis, and if they are found to be rather in proportion to the stockholdings or interest of such officers and employees than to the real value of the services rendered and to be in excess of the salaries paid to officers or employees in similar positions in other concerns doing business of a like nature and of approximately equal volume and earnings, the amount paid in excess of reasonable compensation for the services will not be deductible from gross income, but will be treated as a distribution of profits.

DANIEL C. ROPER,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

GOVERNMENT TO DETAIL MEN TO ASSIST TAX-PAYER IN PREPARING INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Announcement that the Government plans to assist taxpayers in making returns of income tax by sending out men to help in the preparation of reports was made on the 11th inst. by William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York. Collector Edwards

It will be up to you to hunt up these men, who will be sent into every country seat, town, and some other towns besides, to meet the people. Postmasters, bankers and newspapers will be able to tell you when the Government's income man will be around, and where to find him. He will answer your question, swear you to the return, take your money, and remove the wrinkles from your brow. Returns of income for 1917 must between Jan. 1 and March 1 1918.

The Government recognizes that many persons experience a good deal of difficulty in filling out income tax returns. It recognizes, too, that taxpayers resident at points where Collector's offices are not easily acce

find it hard to get proper instruction in the law. Next year, when every married person living with wife or husband and having a net income of \$2,000 and every unmarried person not the head of a family and having a net income of \$1,000 for the year 1917 must make return of income in the form prescribed, there will be hundreds in every community seeking light on the law and help in executing their returns. My own and every other on the law, and help in executing their returns. My own and every other collection district in the nation will be divided into districts, with the county as a unit, and a Government officer informed of the income tax assigned to each district. He will spend hardly less than a week in each county, and in some counties a longer time, very likely in the court-house at the country-seat town. In cities where there are collector's branch offices, he will be there, and in other cities possibly at the City Hall. My office will in due time advise postmasters and bankers and send out notices to the newspapers stating when the officer will be in each county. It will be unnecessary for prospective taxpapers to ask my office for forms on which to make returns. The officer who visits their county will have

It may be stated as a matter of general information that "net income" is the remainder after subtracting expenses from gross income. family, or living expense is not expense in the meaning of law, an exemption being allowed to cover such expenses.

The new exemptions of \$1,000 and \$2,000 will add tens of thousands to the number of income taxpapers in this district, inasmuch as practically every farmer, merchant, tradesman, professional man and salary worker and a great many wage workers will be required to make return and pay

The law makes it the duty of the taxpaper to seek out the collector. Many people assume that if an income tax form is not sent, or a Government officer does not call, they are relieved from making report. This is decidedly in error. It is the other way round. The taxpayer has to go to the Government and if he doesn't within the time prescribed, he is a violator of the law, and the Government will go to him with its penalties.

VOTE AGAINST CONSCRIPTION OF SOLDIERS IN AUSTRALIA.

The results of a referendum on the selective conscription of soldiers in Australia were reported in dispatches from Sydney on Dec. 20 which stated that the Government's scheme for the drafting of men for military service had been defeated by such a majority that even though the vote of the soldiers at the front had not been counted, it would hardly change the result. This belief is based on returns from New South Wales, which gave a majority of 180,000 against the selective draft. Those favorable to conscription, it is said, were surprised by the result in Victoria, which also voted against the draft system. Dispatches from Vancouver, British Columbia, on Dec. 22, stated that a special cable from Sydney to the Vancouver "World," commenting on the returns from the conscription referendum in Australia,

Premier Hughes has so far refused to comment on the result, but the general impression is that as soon as the result is officially announced he will tender his resignation. There has been much criticism concerning the method in which the campaign has been handled, and insistent demands are made for a new leader of the Nationalists, Irvine and Watt being the men most prominently mentioned as the possibilities.

Western Australia so far is the only State which returned a majority for conscription. In New South Walesthe "No" vote led by more than

DEVELOPMENTS IN PEACE MOVE BY BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA.

This week's developments in the Bolshevik movement in in Russia for peace would indicate that there was no basis for reports on the 21st inst. that the Germans had refused the Russian peace terms and that the Bolshevik delegation had been recalled to Petrograd. Delayed Petrograd dispatches, dated Dec. 26, and received here Dec. 28, made known that the Central Powers were ready to make an immediate general peace without compulsory annexations and without contributions, this being their answer made on Christmas Day at Brest-Litovsk, through Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to the Russian proposals, which, the dispatches said, they are ready to accept in most particulars as the basis of negotiations. It is stated that they insist, however, that the Central Powers cannot bind themselves one-sidedly to such conditions without a guarantee that the Allies of Russia will recognize and fulfill these conditions. In order to place the proposals before Russia's Allies a tenday recess in the negotiations was requested by the Russian delegates. According to a statement inssued by Count Czernin the Central Powers do not intend forcibly to annex territories seized during the war, not to deprive nations of political independence lost during the war. It is further stated that the question of the subjection of nationalities not having political independence to another country cannot be solved internationally and must be solved by each Government and its people in the manner established by the Constitution of that Government. It is noted that the protection of the right of minorities is an essential part of the right of peoples to self-determination. In the event of a mutual renunciation of indemnification for war costs and war damages, Count Czernin continued, each belligerent would have to bear only the expense incurred for its subjects made prisoner and to pay for damages in its own territory to property of civilian subjects of an enemy country by violations of international law. The creation of a special fund for this purpose, as suggested by Russia, could be taken into consideration only in the event that the other belligerents join in the peace negotiations within a certain time.

The following statement explaining the position of the Central Powers was read at the second session of the peace conference on Tuesday evening by Count Czernin:

The delegations of the Allied (Teutonic) Powers, acting upon the clearly expressed will of their Governments and peoples, will conclude as soon as possible a general peace. The delegations, in complete accord with the repeatedly expressed viewpoint of their Governments, think that the sic principles of the Russian delegation can be made the basis of such a

The delegations of the quadruple Alliance are agreed immediately to conclude a general peace without forcible annexations and indemnities. They share the view of the Russian delegation which condemns the continuation of the war purely for aims of conquest.

The statesmen of the Allied (Teutonic) Governments in programs and statements have emphasized time and again that for the sake of conque they will not prolong the war a single day. The Governments of the Allies unswervingly have followed this view all the time. They solemnly declare their resolve immediately to sign terms of peace which will stop this war on the above terms, equally just to all belligerents without excep-

It is necessary, however, to indicate most clearly that the proposals of the Russian delegation could be realized only in case all the Powers participating in the war obligate themselves scrupulously to adhere to the terms in

common with all peoples.

The Power of the quadruple alliance now negotiating with Russia cannot, of course, one-sidedly bind themselves to such terms, not having the guarantee that Russia's allies will recognize and carry out these term honestly without reservation with regard to the quadruple alliance. Starting upon these principles, and regarding the six clauses proposed by the Russian delegation as a basis of negotiations, the following must be stated:

Clause 1. Forcible annexation of territories seized during the war does not enter into the intentions of the Allied (Central) Powers.

not enter into the intentions of the Allied (Central) Powers. About troop now occupying seized territories it must be stipulated in the peace treaty, if there is no agreement before, regarding the evacuation of these places.

Clause 2. It is not the intention of the Allies to deprive of political in-

dependence those nations which lost it during the war

Clause 3. The question of subjection to that or the other country of those nationalities who have not political independence cannot, in the opinion of the Powers of the quadruple alliance, be solved internationally. In this case it must be solved by each Government, together with its peoples, in a manner established by the Constitution.

Clause 4. Likewise, in accordance with the declarations of the statesmen of the quadruple alliance, the protection of the rights of minorities constitutes an essential component part of the constitutional right of peoples to self-determination. The Allied Governments also grant validity to this principle everywhere, in so far as it is practically realizable.

principle everywhere, in so far as it is practically realizable.

Clause 5. The allied Powers have frequently emphasized the possibility that both sides might renounce not only indeminfication for war costs, but also indeminfication for war damages. In these circumstances every belligerent Power would have only to make indeminfication for expenditures for its nationals who have become prisoners of war, as well as for damage done in its own territory by illegal acts of force committed against civilian nationals belonging to the enemy. The Russian Government's proposal for the creation of a special fund for this purpose could be taken into consideration only if the other belligerent Powers were to join in the peace negotiations within a suitable period.

negotiations within a suitable period.
Clause 6. Of the four Allied Powers, Germany alone possesses colonies.
On the part of the German delegation, in full accord with the Russian

proposals regarding that, the following is declared:

The return of colonial territories forcibly seized during the war constitutes an essential part of German demands, which Germany cannot renounce under any circumstances. Likewise, the Russian demand for immediate evacuation of territories occupied by an adversary conforms to German intentions. Having in view the nature of the colonial territories of Germany, the realization of the right of self-determination, besides the above outlined considerations, in the form proposed by the Russian delega-

tion, is at present practically impossible.

The circumstance that in the German colonies the natives, notwithstanding the greatest difficulties and the improbability of victory in a struggle against an adversary many times stronger and who had the advant unlimited import by sea, remained in the gravest circumstances faithful to their German friends, may serve as proof of their attachment and their resolve by all means to preserve allegiance to Germany, proof which, by its significance and weight, is far superior to any expression of popular

The principles of economic relations proposed by the Russian delegation in connection with the above six clauses are approved wholly by the delegations of the Allied Powers, who always have denied any economic restrictions and who see in the re-establishment of regulated economic relations, which are in accord with the interests of all people concerned, one of the most important conditions for bringing about friendly relations between the Powers now engaged in war.

According to the Associated Press dispatches, Chairman Joffe Kamineff, of the Russian delegation, expressed gratification at the willingness of Germany to conclude peace on the basis of no annexations, no indemnities, and the self-determination of peoples, but pointed out that the self-determination of peoples within the limits granted by constitutions, s stated by the German reply, was not complete. He is quoted as saying:

Renouncing the application of the right of the stronger nation with regard to territories occupied during the war, the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance at the same time give all their opponents an immediate peace-ground. They affirm that the right of the stronger, after unprecedented bloodshed, shall be preserved with all its integrity within each of the countries with no regard for little and oppressed nationalities.

The war cannot end without the violated rights of those nationalities being re-established. The Russian delegation insists that those nationalities must in the very next peace treaty establishing a general peace among all nationalities receive on the basis of international agreement Renouncing the application of the right of the stronger nation with regard

guarantees that their lawful rights will be protected. The lapse of time n no case legalizes the violation of one people by another.

The dispatches also state:

Regarding compensation for the maintenance of prisoners of war, the Russian Chairman said it might be construed as an indemnity. He insisted that an international fund be used to pay damages against private persons. He had no objection to Germany's request that her colonies be evacuated by Entente troops.

Russia's delegation, he stated in conclusion, notwithstanding differences of opinion, thought that the German declaration that Germany has no aggressive plans offered the possibility of the immediate beginning negotiations for a general peace among all belligerents. He proposed a ten days' recess until Jan. 4, "so that the peoples whose Governments have not yet joined in the negotiations for a general peace may have an opportunity to acquaint-themselves with the principles of such a peace as now is being established.

"At the expiration of the indicated time," he said, "the negotiations must be resumed, disregarding whether or not other belligerents have joined in the negotiations, or how many."

An Amsterdam dispatch of Dec. 23 in reporting the opening of the peace negotiations, as made known in a dispatch from Brest-Litovsk, dated Dec. 22, said:

To-day at 4 p. m. the peace negotiations were begun at a solemn sitting. The meeting was attended by the following delegates:

Germany.—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, Foreign Minister; Herr von Rosenberg, Baron von Hock, General Hoffman and Major Brinckmann.

Austria-Hungary.—Count Czernin, Foreign Minister; Herr von Merey, Freiherr von Wisser, Count Collerda, Count Osaky, Field Marshall von

Chisceries, Lieutenant Polarny and Major von Gluise.

Bulgaria.—Minister Popoff, former Secretary Cosseff, Postmaster General Stoyanovich, Colonel Gantjiff and Dr. Anastasoff.

Turkey.—Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Nessimy Bey, Ambassador Hakki, Under Foreign Secretary Hekmit Bey and General Zekki Pasha.

Russia.—Joffe Kamineff, Bisenko Pokrosky, Karaghan Lubinski, Weltman Pawlowich, Admiral Altvater, General Tumorri, Colonel Rokki,

Colonel Zeplett and Captain Lipsky.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria, as Commander-in-chief of the German forces in the East, welcomed the delegates and invited Hakki Pasha, as the senior delegate, to open the conference. Hakki Pasha, after an expression of a desire for a satisfactory result, declared the negotiations formally open and proposed Dr. von Kuehlmann as the presiding officer. The German Foreign Minister was unanimously elected Chairman.

The most important speech before the delegates was said to have been made by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister, and he was quoted as follows:

The purpose of this memorable meeting is to terminate the war between the Central Powers and Russia and re-establish a state of peace and friend-ship. In view of the situation, it will be impossible in the course of these deliberations to prepare an instrument of peace elaborated in its smallest details. What I have in mind is to fix the most important principles and conditions upon which peaceful and neighborly intercourse, especially in the cultural and economic sense, can be speedily resumed and also to decide upon the best means of healing the wounds caused by the war.

Our negotiations will be guided by the spirit of peaceable humanity and

mutual esteem. They must take into account, on the one hand, what has become historical in order that we may not lose our footing on the firm ground of facts; but, on the other hand, they must be inspired by the great and new leading motive which has brought us here together. It is an auspicious circumstance that the negotiations open within sight

of that festival which for centuries past has promised peace on earth, good will toward men. I enter upon the negotiations with the desire that our work may make speedy and prosperous progress

The German Foreign Minister is said to have proposed the following rules, which were adopted:

Questions of precedence will be decided according to the alphabetical

list of the represented powers.

Plenary sittings will be presided over by the chief representative of each of the five powers in rotation.

The following languages may be used in the debate: German, Bulgarian, Russian and Turkish. Questions interesting only part of the represented powers may be dis-

issed separately. Official reports of the proceedings will be drafted jointly.

The chief principles of the Russian peace program were detailed in a long speech by the chief Russian delegate at the suggestion of Dr. von Kuehlmann, these terms coinciding on the whole, it is pointed out, with the resolutions of the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates. The Russian terms, according to the Amsterdam dispatch of Dec. 23, include:

1. No compulsory annexation of territory taken during the war and

2. That political independence shall be restored to all nations deprived of independence by the fortunes of war.

3. That national groups not independent before the war shall decide

by a referendum whether they shall become independent or give their allegiance to some power.

allegiance to some power.

4. Where mixed nationalities occupy any territory the rights of the minority shall be defended by a separate law assuring educational freedom and administrative autonomy, if possible.

5. No belligerent country shall be required to pay contributions, and private persons shall be compensated for losses incurred through the war from a special fund contributed by all the belligerent on a proportional basis. The same principles shall be applicable to colonies as to the parent countries. countrie

The final clause of the terms prohibits the boycotting of one country by another, and provides for separate customs agreements and for naval blockades not pursuing direct military objects.

It was also said in the dispatches that a Polish delegation, headed by Professor Jan Kucharzevski, the newly appointed Premier, had arrived in Berlin to demand that the Polish Government be permitted to participate in the peace negotiations with Russia.

A State of

In reporting that the Kaiser contemplated going to Brest-Litovsk in the event that an agreement was arrived at, a dispatch to the London Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen on Dec. 23 said:

The "Berliner Zeitung" says Emperor William has informed his Government that he contemplates going to Brest-Litovsk if the diplomats arrive at an agreement, in which case he will endeavor to assemble all the sovereigns and regents of Europe in a peace conference, as was done after the Napo-

The Emperor is credited with having declared that everybody wants peace and that the future offers so many great tasks that all States must co-operate in them

According to a Petrograd dispatch of Dec. 25 the Bolshevik Government has decided to send special representatives to all countries, belligerent as well as neutral, to further the propaganda of internationalism. Two million rubles are said to have been appropriated for this purpose.

From London it was stated on Dec. 23 that detailed reports from the special session of the Central Executive Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Petrograd delegates, and the Peasant Congress, called to consider the peace negotiations, showed Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, suggesting a plan by which military opposition might be offered if there were an attempt by the Central Powers to force objectionable peace terms upon Russia. He was quoted to the following effect:

Russia. He was quoted to the following effect:

"We have called you here to ask your support. You must help us in our efforts to make peace with nations and not with German militarism. If our delegation will meet eye to eye representatives of the German Emperor without the people, then peace will be impossible. If dead silence should continue in Europe, if the German Emperor should be enabled to offer offensive terms of peace, we would fight against it.

"I do not know whether we could fight, because of economic conditions, utter exhaustion and the disorganized state of the army. But I think we would fight. We would release all elderly soldiers and call the youth of the country to fight to the last drop of their blood. The Allies must understand we did not overthrow Czarism to bend our knees before the Kaiser. They know our game is not yet ended.

They know our game is not yet ended.
"If they should offer unacceptable terms directed against the basis of our life, against other peoples, then we shall submit the question to the Constituent Assembly. But our party takes its position for a holy war against militarism in all countries. But if, exhausted as we are by this unpre-cedented slaughter, we must accept the terms of the German Emperor, we would accept them only in order to rise together with the German people against German militarism as we did against Czarism.

Paris advices on the 23rd stated that Trotsky, according to a note issued by the Havas Agency, called on Joseph Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, and explained that the Bolsheviki wished to keep to the principle of a "democratic peace," leaving to the peoples the right to dispose of themselves. The Ambassador having asked him what he would do if Germany refused such a peace, Trotsky is said to have answered that then the peace would not be signed, and that the Maximalists might be led to "wage a revolutionary war." Trotsky added that "if public opinion was opposed to such a war, the question would be carried before the Constituent Assembly." He concluded by saying that if the Bolsheviki succumbed to the resistance they were meeting with in Russia the country would be given over to anarchy. The Havas note concluded: "This conversation, which is correct throughout, must be considered as creating no new relation between the Maximalist Government and us."

Petrograd advices under date of December 24 were authority for the statement that the Bolshevik commissioners had issued a manifesto to all Russian workingmen declaring that as the armistice would probably be transformed at an early date into a general democratic peace to all the European peoples, preparations of military equipment are a waste of national labor and funds, and that consequently the output must be stopped immediately and replaced by the production of peace supplies, which the country needs. On the same date (Dec. 24) it was said to have been reported that the refusal of Germany to issue passports to the German Socialists Haase, Ledebour and Kautsky, who desired to go to Stockholm to acquaint themselves with the Russian revolutionary conditions, had produced in Russia an impression which might hamper peace negotiations. Minister Trotsky sent a telegram to his delegates at Brest-Litovsk, bearing on this, declaring that if the Germans refused their Socialists passports this would create such a bad impression at Petrograd that it was deemed necessary that the German official delegation, which was expected at Petrograd on Dec. 27, should go to Stockholm instead.

On the 26th inst. it was reported that the German delegation which was expected in Petrograd on the 27th was proceeding to Dvinsk instead, fearing a visit to Petrograd would be misinterpreted. The commission, said a Berlin telegram, is headed by Count von Mirbach, former German Minister to Greece, and will undertake to reach a settlement

with the Russian authorities for the exchange of civilians and incapacitated war prisoners, and also devise measures to restore relations between Germany and Russia. The commission includes a number of officials of the Foreign and War Ministries.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIST ACCUSATION THAT AMBASSADOR FRANCIS AIDED REVOLT AND DENIAL.

Documents and telegrams which he declared contained evidence that Americans were helping Gen. Kaledine, leader of the Cossacks, were read by Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister at a meeting of the revolutionary organizations assembled in Congress on Dec. 22. Trotsky was quoted as saying:

"Last night we found that American agents in Russia were participating the Kaledine movement. We arrested Colonel Kolpashnikoff, attached in the Kaledine movement. We arrested Colonel Kolpashnikoff, attached to the American mission to Rumania, who was trying to get a trainload of automobiles, clothing and supplies to Rostov. Among the documents was a letter from David R. Francis (American Ambassador to Russia) in the Kaledine movement. requesting that the train be given free passage, as it was bound for the mission at Jassy.

"One letter from Colonel Anderson, head of the American Red Cross Mission to Rumania, to Kolpashnikoff said that if money were needed Ambassador Francis was ready to advance 100,000 rubles on the account of the Red Cross. We think that the American Ambassador must break his silence now.

"Since the revolution he has been the most silent diplomat in Petrograd. Evidently he belongs to the Bismarck school, in which it was taught that

silence is golden. He must explain his connection with this conspiracy.

"We will tell all the Ambassadors, 'If you think you can with the help
of American gold, under the guise of the holy mission of the Red Cross. support and bribe Kaledine, you are mistaken. If you think that, you are no longer the representatives of America, but private adventurers, and the heavy hand of the revolution will reach out after you.'

and the heavy hand of the revolution will reach out after you.

"I desire to let the representatives of all the foreign powers know that
we are not so blind as to allow our feet to be trampled on. In the affair of
Tchitcherin and Petroff we have already had occasion to show the British
Ambassador that the revolutionary Government is not lacking in dignity and pride, and that we are not acting under the influence of the Anglo-American bourgeoisie, but have a pure principle, for which we will conquer

Raymond Robins, head of the permanent American Red Cross Mission to Russia, on learning of the arrest of Kolpashnikoff prior to Trotsky's speech is said to have offered to explain the matter to the Bolshevik leader, but Trotsky refused to hear him unless he came as the representative of the Embassy. Ambassador Francis, in a statement to the Russian press, declared that the Embassy and the Red Cross were in no way involved in the counter-revolution. He said that Kolpashnikoff received no funds from the Embassy.

According to press advices from London on Dec. 27, Ambassador Francis on Dec. 25 issued a firm rebuttal of the charges made against the American Embassy by the Bolsheviki. He declared, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the "Times," that he and his staff had never interfered with internal affairs in Russia, nor aided General Kaledine or the leader of any other faction. The Ambassador published letters showing that the funds employed in the transfer of automobiles were drawn for the Red Cross and not for the Embassy, and that the automobiles were removed for the purpose of preventing their falling into the hands of the Germans in the event of a further invasion of Russia.

SERBIAN WAR MISSION ARRIVES IN UNITED STATES-RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT.

A Serbian War Mission, headed by Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, who represented Serbia at the recent Inter-Allied Conference at Paris, arrived at an Atlantic port on Dec. 20, and immediately proceeded to Washington, where the next day (Dec. 21) it was received by President Wilson. sion was greeted at the port of arrival by Breckinbridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Lieutenant H. F. Armstrong, who will accompany the Mission while it is in this country. Dr. Vesnitch, head of the Mission, is also Serbian Minister to France and a former professor at the University of Belgrade. When received by President Wilson on Dec. 21 Dr. Vesnitch, it is said, expressed the appreciation of his country for the financial and other assistance it has received from the United States, and as a testimonial of the high regard the Serbians have for this country, presented the President with an autograph letter from King Peter. On Friday evening, Dec. 21, the President entertained Dr. Vesnitch and his colleagues on the commission at a State dinner. On the Mission with Dr. Vesinitch are Lieut.-Col. Michailo Nenadovitch, Military Attahe at the Serbian Legation in Switzerland, and Dr. Sima Lozanitch, former Serbian Minister to London, and who has held several Cabinet offices in the Serbian Government. The military members of the Mission, who are headed by

General Michailo Rachitch, will confer with War Department officials. General Rachitch commanded an army corps at Adiranople during the second Balkan war, and until coming to this country represented the Serbian General Headquarters at French General Headquarters. Other members of the Mission are Capt. Milan Yovitchitch and Vladislav Martinatz, Attache at the Serbian Legation in Paris.

GERMAN RAIDERS SINK FOURTEEN VESSELS IN TWO ATTACKS IN NORTH SEA.

The destruction in the North Sea by German light naval forces on Dec. 12 of one British and five neutral merchantmen, a British destroyer and four armed trawlers was announced by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, on Dec. 17. The total tonnage of the lost merchantmen was 8,000, while one of the two British destroyers convoying the merchant vessels—the Partridge—sank after receiving a direct hit, which caused an explosion; the other destroyer, the Pelew, was also hit, but succeeded in escaping and reaching port. Eighty-two Scandinavians, two of whom were women, and ten British subjects were rescued by four British destroyers, which hastened to the scene of the attack. Other survivors reached Norway in life boats and a number of prisoners were taken aboard the German vessels. In announcing the loss of the vessels in the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes stated that the circumstances of the attack, so far as could be determined from the reports then at hand, were that the Partridge sighted four enemy destroyers shortly before noon on Dec. 12, and with the Pelew engaged them. The Partridge was hit heavily. Soon afterward an explosion occurred aboard her and she sank. The Pelew was struck at the waterline, and her engines were disabled, but eventually she was brought safely to port. The enemy then attacked the vessels under escort, sinking the six merchantmen, while the four armed trawlers were also sunk. The casualties on the Pelew were one officer and three men killed and two seriously wounded. Information regarding the crew of the Partridge is incomplete, but a report from Kiel, Germany, told of the taking prisoner of three officers and twenty-one men from the Partridge and one officer and twenty-five men from the trawlers.

Announcement was also made in the House of Commons on Dec. 17 of the sinking on Dec. 12 by German naval vessels off the mouth of the River Tyne of two neutral merchant vessels and a trawler.

U. S. SUBMARINE F-3 RAMS AND SINKS F-1-19 LIVES LOST.

Nineteen lives were lost on Dec. 17 when the United States submarine F-1 sank as the result of a collision in home waters with the submarine F-3, according to an announcement made by the Navy Department on Dec. 18. The F-3 was undamaged, and before returning to port picked up five survivors of the F-1, an officer and four seamen. The Navy Department's announcement in part follows:

The United States submarine F-1 was rammed and sunk by the United States submarine F-3 Monday afternoon in a fog in home waters. The F-3 was not injured and returned to port with five isurvivors of the lost vessel. Nineteen of the crew of the F-1 are missing.

TRUST COMPANY DINNER TO BE IN NATURE OF WAR CONFERENCE.

Frank W. Blair, President of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association and President of the Union Trust Company, Detroit, Mich., announces that the Eighth Annual Dinner of the Trust Companies of the United States, under the auspices of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Monday evening, Feb. 25. The dinner will be in the nature of a war conference, as the subjects to be discussed will be designed to assist the trust companies of the country in their efforts to rnmental and other a the nation's principal business of war. Special attention will be given to the subject of food conservation, the menu being in strict conformity with and following the direct suggestions of United States Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover. Following the custom of former years, an invitation is extended to friends affiliated with banks and banking houses to join the trust company men at this annual dinner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

No sales of bank or trust company stocks were made at the Stock Exchange or at auction this week.

A branch of the Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., of Japan, is to be opened in this city, a long-term lease having been signed by the Bank during the past week for the second floor corner of the Singer Building, 149 Broadway, directly above the Chatham & Phenix National Bank. Alterations will be made to suit the needs of the institution. The Sumitomo Bank, whose head office is at Osaka, Japan, already has an agency in San Francisco, and, as noted in these columns, last week, will shortly open a branch at Seattle, Wash. The Sumitomo Bank has a capital of \$15,000,000 and deposits of \$85,000,000.

Samuel Riker Jr. has been elected a director of the Bank of New York, N.B.A., of this city. Mr. Riker is a lawyer by profession, and is a son of the late John L. Riker, who for many years prior to his death in 1909 was Vice-President of the Bank of New York.

Arthur S. Hurst, Credit Manager of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, was yesterday (Dec. 28) elected an Assistant Cashier of the New York County National Bank, of this city. Mr. Hurst will assume his new duties on Jan. 2.

J. P. Maguire has been appointed an Assistant Cashier of the Liberty National Bank of this city. Mr. Maguire has been connected with the Liberty National for about six years and for the past two and a half years has acted as Manager of its Credit Department.

The directors of the Battery Park National Bank of this city at a meeting on Dec. 26, in addition to declaring the regular dividend of 3% with an extra dividend of 3%, payable Jan. 2 1918, making 12% for the year, voted to add to the surplus account the sum of \$200,000, making the capital stock \$400,000 and surplus \$400,000.

Ralph Dawson and Frank J. Frost have been appointed Assistant Secretaries of the Guaranty Trust Co. of this city.

The new Madison Avenue Branch of the Guaranty Trust Co. and the Guaranty Safe Deposit Co. will be opened on Jan. 2. The new branch is located at Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of this city has added to its Bond Department a Municipal Division, for the purchase and sale of a general list of municipal bonds. The operation of this division will be in charge of Charles F. Batchelder, who was connected for several years with E. H. Rollins & Sons, in Boston and Chicago. Hamilton Candee, formerly with Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., also has become associated with the Bond Department of the Guaranty Trust Co.

On Dec. 18 it was voted by the directors of the City Bank of Syracuse, at Syracuse, N. Y., to increase the capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 and the surplus to \$500,000. This was ratified by the stockholders on Dec. 26.

A charter has been granted by the State Banking Commissioner of New Jersey for the organization of a new trust company in Atlantic City, N. J. The new institution will be known as the Bankers Trust Co. and will have a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are all men of banking experience. They are: Frederick C. Robbins, formerly connected with the Guarantee Trust Co. of Atlantic City; Jesse W. Starr, 3rd, of the Central Trust Co. of Camden; George T. Lippincott of the Atlantic City National Bank; Emerson L. Richards of the Boardwalk National Bank; Encon L. Johnson of the Union National Bank; William H. Bartlett of the Atlantic City National Bank, and Robert R. Ingersoll, formerly associated with the Boardwalk National Bank.

H. H. Pond, Vice-President of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York, has been elected Vice-President of the Plainfield Trust Co. of Plainfield, N. J., to succeed J. Herbert Case. Mr. Case, who last October assumed the duties of Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has found it necessary to sever his connection with the Plainfield Trust Co. because of the requirement of the Federal Reserve Act which prohibits reserve bank officers from having official connections with member banks. Mr. Pond, who succeeds Mr. Case as Vice-President of the Plainfield Trust Co., was formerly Secretary and Treasurer of that institution, having resigned in 1913 to become associated with the Mechanics & Metals National as Vice-President.

Arthur M. Harris, Vice-President and Treasurer of the investment house of Harris, Forbes & Co., of New York, has been elected a director of the Plainfield Trust Company, to succeed Frank H. Smith, now Commissioner of Banking and Insurance of the State of New Jersey.

At a meeting of the directors of the Exchange Trust Company of Boston the regular quarterly dividend of 1½% was declared, payable Jan. 2 1918, to stockholders of record Dec. 20 1917.

Application has been made to the Comptroller of the Currency by the South Side State Bank of Chicago for authority to convert the institution into the South Side National Bank, capital \$200,000.

William W. Farrell has been elected an Assistant Cashier of the Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Farrell has been associated with the Mercantile since its organization in July 1912, and had previous to that time been connected with the Continental & Commercial National Bank, of Chicago.

The Live Stock Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Ill., has distributed Christmas bonuses to its officers and employees, amounting in the aggregate to \$7,300. Employees receiving annual salaries of over \$1,500 were given 10% of their yearly salary, and those receiving less than that amount were given 15%. The distribution was made in Liberty bonds, war savings stamps, and currency. M. A. Taylor, President of the bank, announces that this award was made in recognition of efficient services during the past year, which has been the most successful ever enjoyed by the bank. The published statement in accordance with the Comptroller's call Nov. 20 shows total resources of over \$21,000,000.

E. A. Strause, President of the State Trust & Savings Bank of Peoria, Ill., on Dec. 23 shot and killed Berne M. Mead, Cashier of the institution. The shooting took place in the banking room of the bank, and followed a dispute supposed to have been concerning an election of officers for the bank, which is scheduled for some time in January. Mr. Strause was held by the police on the charge of murder. The directors of the bank, following the tragedy, issued a statement declaring that the bank was solvent. The State Trust & Savings Bank has a capital of \$200,000 and deposits of \$1,400,000.

The directors of the German-American National Bank, of St. Joseph, Mo., at a meeting on Dec. 18, decided to drop the word "German" from the bank's name, and make it the American National Bank. The German-American National has a capital of \$200,000; and on Nov. 20 reported surplus and jundivided profits of \$249,433 and deposits of \$8,084,496.

The Germania Bank of Savannah, Ga., has changed its name to the Liberty Bank & Trust Co., effective Dec. 20. The Liberty Bank & Trust Co., of which Henry Blun is President, has a capital of \$300,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$430,998, and deposits of \$2,207,225.

The Seaboard Bank of Seattle, Wash., has applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for authority to convert into the Seaboard National Bank, capital \$200,000.

Two large Tacoma (Wash.) banking institutions, the Scandinavian-American Bank and the Bankers Trust Co., have consolidated under the name of the former institution, thus giving the enlarged bank deposits of about \$3,200,000. All real estate holdings of the Bankers Trust Co. were sold outright for each before the consolidation, and the remaining

assets, including cash assets of the Bankers Trust Co., were taken over by the Scandinavian-American Bank for the payment of the depositors of the trust company. The officers of the enlarged Scandinavian-American Bank are: President, J. E. Chilberg, President of the Scandinavian-American Bank, of Scattle; Vice-President, Gustaf Lindberg, President of the Lindberg Grocery Co.; Manager, O. S. Larson. M. M. Ogden, who was Cashier of the Bankers Trust Co. for more than a year, will, we are informed, shortly be added to the official staff of the Scandinavian-American Bank. The Scandinavian Bank, which was established in 1907 as an independent branch of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Scattle, had a capital of \$200,000. The Bankers Trust Co. was also organized in 1907 and had a capital of \$300,000.

The annual statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (head office Toronto) for the year ending Nov. 30 1917, just made public, shows net profits, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, of \$2,637,555, an increase of \$196,140 over those reported for the previous twelve months, which were \$2,439,415. The total amount available for distribution, including a balance of \$802,319 brought forward from the previous year, was \$3,439,874. Of this sum \$1,800,000 was distributed in four quarterly dividends and two bonuses; \$150,000 was paid out in war tax on bank note circulation; \$85,000 was transferred to the pension fund, and \$72,800 was appropriated for various war relief funds, leaving \$1,332,074 to be carried forward as a balance of profit and loss. As usual, dividends of 10% were paid during the year, and two bonuses of 1% were distributed. The interest-bearing deposits of the bank increased from \$167,-412,079 a year ago to \$189,967,251 on Nov. 30 1917. Deposits not bearing interest were \$86,458,403 on the latter date, as compared with \$62,484,072 last year. The bank has a paid-in capital of \$15,000,000 and a rest account of \$13,500,000. B. E. Walker is President of the institution and John Aird is General Manager.

The Standard Bank of Canada (head office Toronto) has declared a dividend for the current quarter ending Jan. 31 1918 at $3\frac{1}{4}\%$, being at the rate of 13% per annum upon the paid-up stock of the bank, and which will be payable on and after Feb. 1 to shareholders of record as of Jan. 23. The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the head office of the bank in Toronto on Feb. 27.

The forty-third annual statement of the Bank of Ottawa (head office, Ottawa, Canada) for the year ending Nov. 30 1917 reveals continued growth and expansion. The earnings for the twelve months aggregate \$616,239, equal to 15.4%on the \$4,000,000 paid-up capital, as against \$591,205 (or 14.7%) in 1916. The balance from the previous year was \$118,179. The bank paid its usual dividends of 12%, or \$480,000, besides the Government war tax on circulation, which amounted to \$40,000. \$100,000 was set aside as a special reserve for contingencies, \$10,000 was contributed to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and \$10,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, leaving \$94,418 to be carried forward to the next account. The total assets aggregate \$64,771,759, of which \$36,660,386 are in liquid form, which compares with \$27,910,608 in liquid assets in 1916. The total deposits aggregated \$48,963,455. The Bank of Ottawa has a capital (paid in) of \$4,000,000 and a rest or reserve fund of \$4,-750,000. George Bryson is President and D. M. Finnie is General Manager.

Announcement of the amalgamation of the National Provincial Bank of England and the Union of London. & Smith's Bank, both of London, was contained in London dispatches of Dec. 15. The bank's new title will be the National Provincial & Union Bank, and it will have total deposits of £170,000,000. Through the consolidation the National Provincial & London Bank becomes, it is said, the second largest banking institution in England, it being exceeded in point of deposits only by the London City & Midland Bank, which has deposits of £180,000,000. The National Provincial Bank of London was established in 1833, and on Jan. 1 1917 its subscribed capital was £15,-900,000; paid-up capital, £3,000,000, and reserve fund £2,000,000. The Union of London & Smith's Bank was established in 1839. At the beginning of 1917 its subscribed capital was £22,934,100; paid-up capital £3,554,785, and reserve fund, £1,150,000.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

London,	Dec.22.	Dec.24.	Dec.25.	Dec.26.	Dec.27.	Dec.28.
Week ending Dec. 28-	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Silver, per ozd.	43%	43%	Holiday	433%	43%	431/8
Consols, 21/2 per cents	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	543%	541/4
British, 5 per cents	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	93%	9334
British, 41/2 per cents	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	9934	991/2
French Rentes (in Paris)fr.	58.50	Holiday	Holiday	58.50	58.50	
French War Loan (in Paris) fr		Holiday	Holiday	Time	88 25	

The price of silver in New York on the same days has been: Silver in N. Y., per oz_cts_ 86% 86% Holiday 86% 865%

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following not usually dealt in at the Stock Exchange, were recently sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia:

By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Sons, New York:

By Messrs. R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Shares. Stocks.
25 Lawrence Duck Co..... S per sh.

By Messrs. Francis Henshaw & Co., Boston:

Shares, Stocks,	ಾ	per	snare.
1 Boston Wharf, ex-dividend.	 		- 80%
250 Costilla Estates Dev., old preferred	 		1537
2,651 do do common	 		\$2,000
\$26,085 do do series B	 		lot
200 North Atlantic Oyster Farms, common	 	1	
\$16,125 do do do income 58]	
D 36 D 0 T M 1 D13 1111			

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

By Messrs. Barnes & Loflan:

Shares. Stocks.

200 Harwood Electric, common... 19

200 New Utah Bingham Mg., old

stock, assessment unpaid... \$1 lot

21 Phil. Warehousing & C. \$8. 80

22 Bank of North America... 250

12 Broad Street Bank, \$50 each... 60

10 Corn Exchange Nat. Bank... 398

5 Phila. Nat. Bank... 465

40 2-3 rights to subscribe to Germantown Trust Co. @ \$100,

2 Provident Life & Trust....... 425 \$3,000 Montgomery & Muney El. Light & Power 5s.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending Dec. 20 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week in 1916, shows a decrease in the aggregate of

CII	1 1 1 1 1	Week en	iding Dec	. 20.				
Clearings at-	1917.	1916.	Inc. or Dec.	1915.	1914.			
Canada-	8	8	%	8	8			
Montreal	69,707,527	90,337,611	-22.8	67,296,778	44,796,484			
Toronto	61,295,067	61,595,950	0.5	50,457,041	28,598,048			
Winnipeg	51.782.260	55,702,525	-7.0	54,460,577	24,243,384			
Vancouver	9,254,106	6,945,428	+33.2	6.167.289	5,711,457			
Calgary	7.947.025	6,496,522	+22.3	5,230,077	3,181,725			
Victoria	1.655,616	1,518,854	+9.0	1.420,736	1,623,665			
Edmonton	3,410,359	2,782,918	+22.3	2,233,031	2.292,909			
Ottawa		6,146,188	-8.3	4,541,636	4,517,575			
Hamilton	5,070,698	5,023,967	+0.9	2.952.453	2,237,490			
Quebec		4.856,129	-22.8	3,309,254	2,936,420			
Saskatoon.			+7.2	1.584.753	940,198			
Regina	4.235.272	3,532,835		2.663.986	1,556,797			
St. John		2.089.702		1,651,825	1.536,426			
Halifax	2,985,319	2.800.699		2.064.603	1.919.896			
Moose Jaw	1.613.103	1,481,923		1.460.064	825,335			
London	2,358,922	2.154.957		1.818,469	1.751.145			
Fort William	1.028,870	700,380		797,559	586,604			
Brandon	765.958	720,422		770.870	490,029			
Lethbridge	922.255			730.802	385,441			
Brantford	931,021	770.064	+20.9	581,629				
New Westminster	334.019	304,350		235,471	295,037			
Medicine Hat	606.621	715,123		516.207	283,919			
Peterborough	682,386			502,700	413,755			
Sherbrooke	626,947				220,100			
Kitchener	705,511	672,386						
Total Canada	241 273 720	261 695 476	-78	213.447.810	131.623.116			

National Banks.-The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.	
For Organization of National Banks:	
The Tucson National Bank, Tucson, Ariz. Capital	100,000
The First National Bank of Timblin, Pa. Capital	35,000
The First National Bank of Clio, S. C. Capital	25,000
The Planters' National Bank of Sharon, S. C. Capital	35,000
The Edwards National Bank of Booker, Texas. Capital	25,000
To succeed the La Kemp State Bank, La Kemp, Okla.	1710200

	For Conversion of State Banks: The First National Bank of Altheimer, Ark. Capital	\$25,000
	Conversion of the Bank of Altheimer. The South Side National Bank of Chicago, Ill. Capital Conversion of the South Side State Bank of Chicago.	200,000
	The Northwestern National Bank of Grand Forks, Nor. Dak. Capital Conversion of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Grand Forks.	200,000
۱	The Seaboard National Bank of Seattle, Wash, Capital	200,000
	Conversion of the Seaboard Bank of Seattle. The Security National Bank of Sheboygan, Wis. Capital Conversion of the German Bank of Sheboygan.	250,000
I	Total capital \$1	,095,000
i	CHARTERS ISSUED.	
	Original Organizations: The First National Bank of Monette, Ark. Capital The Citizens' National Bank of Boulder, Colo. Capital Minonk National Bank, Minonk, Ill. Capital The First National Bank of Irvona, Pa. Capital	\$25,000 100,000 25,000 25,000
١	Total	\$175,000
Į	CHARTERS EXTENDED.	

The National Exchange Bank of Clayton, N. Y. Charter extended until close of business Dec. 19 1937.

The Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Ill. Charter extended until close of business Dec. 20 1937.

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by large or important corporations:

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Railroads (Steam).			
labama Great Southern, preferred	\$1.50	Feb. 21	Holders of rec. Jan. 21
Preferred (extra)	25c		Holders of rec. Jan. 21 Dec. 16 to Jan. 1
Special .	314		Dec. 16 to Jan.
llegheny & Western, guaranteed	3	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 22
tchison Topeka & Santa Fe, pref. (No.39)	3 3		Holders of rec. Dec. 31 Dec. 23 to Jan.
tianta & West Point	314	Jan. 10	Dec. 23 to Jan. Holders of rec. Dec. 20
Beech Creek (quar.)	36	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 19
seu Ric. & Sik. Yds., Indianap. com. (qu.)	\$3	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 20
Preferred (quar.)	75c.	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 26 Holders of rec. Dec. 1
Boston & Albany (quar.)	234	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Nov. 3
Boston & Lowell.	4	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec.
Soston & Providence (quar.)	21/2	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 2
Boston Raliroad Holding Co., preferred Boston Revere Beach & Lynn (quar.)	114	Jan. 10 Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 3 Holders of rec. Dec. 1
Buffalo & Susquehanna, com. (quar.)	134	Dec. 26	Holders of rec. Dec. 1
Common (extra)	2		
Preferred	2	Dec. 29	Holders of rec. Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 3 Holders of rec. Dec. 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 1
Canada Southern	11/4	Feb.	Holders of rec. Dec. 3
Canadian Pacific, com. (quar.) (No. 86). Central RR. of New Jersey (special)	23%	Dec. 31	Holders of ree Dec. 2
Chesapeake & Ohio	2	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec.
Chicago Indianap. & Louisville, com	156	Dec. 29	Holders of rec. Dec. 1
Preferred	2	Dec. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec.
Preferred (quar.)	1%	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. Holders of rec. Dec.
hic. R. I. & Pac. Ry., 7% preferred	334	Jan. 14	Holders of rec. Jan.
Six per cent preferred	3	Jan. 14	Holders of rec. Jan.
Clev. Cin. Chic. & St. Louis, pref. (qu.)	134	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 3
Cornwall & Lebanon	\$3 234	Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 3 Holders of rec. Nov. 2
Delaware & Hudson Co. (quar.) Delaware Lackawanna & Western (quar.).	\$2.50	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Jan.
Detroit Hillsdale & Southwestern	2	Jan.	Dec. 21 to Jan.
Detroit & Mackinac, com. and pref	21/2	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 1
Detroit River Tunnel Elmira & Williamsport, preferred	3.16	Jan. 1. Jan.	Holders of rec. Jan. d Holders of rec. Dec. 2
Georgia Raliroad & Banking (quar.)	3	Jan. 1	Jan. 1 to Jan. 1
Freat Northern (ouar.)	134	Feb.	Holders of rec. Jan.
Hocking Valley Clinois Central, leased lines	316	Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 1
Interporture Consol Corp. prof. (quer.)	115	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 1
Interborough Consol. Corp., pref. (quar.) Interborough Rapid Transit (quar.)	5	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 2
Joliet & Chicago (quar.)	134	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 2
Joliet & Chicago (quar.) Kanawha & Michigan (quar.)	134	Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 2
Kansas City Southern, preferred (quar.) Lackawanna RR. of New Jersey (quar.) Lehigh Valley, com. and pref. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1. Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 3
Lehigh Valley, com, and pref. (quar.)	\$1 25	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 2
Little Schuylkill Nav., RR. & Coal	31.20	Jan. 1	Dec. 15 to Jan. 1
Louisville & Nashville	334	Feb. 1	tholders of rec. Dec. 2 Holders of rec. Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 2
Lykens Valley Railroad & Coal	\$5	Feb.	Holders of rec. Dec. 1
Mahoning Coal RR., common	234	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 2
Maine Central, common (quar.)	136	Jan.	Holders of rem. Dec. !
Manhattan Railway (quar.)	134	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 3
Michigan Central Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	81.95	Jan. 2	Dec. 22 to Jan. 1
Mobile & Birmingham, preferred	2	Jan.	1 Dec. 2 to Jan.
Morris & Easex	31 75	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec.
Extra			2 Holders of rec. Dec.
New London Northern (quar.)	214	Jan. Jan.	2 Dec. 16 to Jan. 2 Dec. 16 to Jan.
New York Central RR. (quar.)	134	Feb.	I Jan. 4 to Jan.
New York Chicago & St. Louis, first pref.		Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 2
Second preferred	21/2		2 Holders of rec. Dec.
New York & Harlem, com. and pref N. Y. Lackawanna & Western (quar.)	134		2 Holders of rec. Dec. 1 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 1
New York Ontario & Western	1	Jan. 1	4 Holders of rec. Dec.
Norfolk & Western, pref. (quar.)		Feb. 1	9 Holders of rec. Jan.
Northern Central	\$2	Jan. 1	5 Holders of rec. Dec.
Northern Pacific (quar.) Northern RR. of New Hampshire (quar.)	1 124	Feb.	1 Holders of rec. Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec.
Northern Securities Co	1 3 56	Jon 1	O Holders of rec. Dec.
Norwich & Worcester, preferred (quar.). Old Colony (quar.)	1%	Tom	Titles 18 to Ties
Old Colony (quar.)	134	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec.
Pennsylvania Company	\$1.5	O Dec. 3	1 Holders of rec. Dec.
Philadelphia & Trenton (quar.)	236	Jan. 1	0 Jan. 1 to Jan.
Pitts. Cin. Chic. & St. Louis Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chic., reg. guar. (qu.)	216	Jan. 2	5 Holders of rec. Jan.
Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chic., reg. guar. (qu.)	236 136 136	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. Holders of rec. Dec. Holders of rec. Dec. Jan. Holders of rec. Jan. Holders of rec. Jan.
Special guaranteed (quar.) Portland Terminal (quar.)	134	Jan.	2 Dec. 11 to Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec.
Reading Company, common (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 4 Holders of rec. Jan. 0 Holders of rec. Dec.
Reading Company, common (quar.) Second preferred (quar.)	500	Jan. 1	0 Holders of rec. Dec. :
Rensselaer & Saratoga	4	Jan.	1 Dec. 16 to Jan.
Rome & Clinton St. Louis & San Francisco—	3	Jan.	1 Dec. 21 to Jan.
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pref. tr. ctfs. (quar.).	1	Jan.	1 Dec. 25 to Jan.
Southern Pacific Co. (quar.) (No. 45)	134	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Nov. 2 Holders of rec. Dec.
Toronto Hamilton & Buffalo (quar.)	114	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec.
Union Pacific, common (quar.)	50	Jan. Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec.
Common (extra)	214	Jan. 1	
Valley Railroad (New Yrok)	236	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec.
Wabash, pref. A (quar.)	1 3	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Jan. Dec. 23 to Jan.
Western Railway of Alabama			

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.	Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Street and Electric Railways. Asheville Pow. & Lt., pref. (qu.) (No. 23)	1%	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a	Banks (Concluded). Hanover National (quar.) Extra	6 2	Jan. 2	Dec. 23 to Jan. 1 Dec. 23 to Jan. 1
Athens Ry. & Elec., pref. (quar.)	1% 1% 1% 81	Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 2	Dec. 16 to Dec. 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a	Importers & Traders National International Irving National	12 3 3	Dec. 31	Dec. 22 to Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 29a Holders of rec. Dec. 28a
Brazilian Trac., Lt. & Pow., pref. (quar.) Brooklyn Rapid Transit (quar.)	136	Jan. 1 Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 8a	Irving National Liberty National (quar.) Manhattan Co., Bank of the (No. 223)	434 84	Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 27a Holders of rec. Dec. 31
Capital Traction, Washington, D.C. (qu.) Carolina Pow. & Lt., pref. (qu.) (No. 35) Central Illinois Public Serv., pref. (quar.)	134	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Market & Fulton National (quar.) Mechanics, Brooklyn (quar.) (No. 133) Merchants National	3 2 \$2	Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 22 Holders of rec. Dec. 27a
Chicago City Ry. (quar.)	34	Dec. 29	Dec. 25 to Dec. 28 Dec. 25 to Dec. 28 Dec. 23 to Jan. 1	Metropolitan (quar.)	2 7	Jan. 2 Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 27 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 17
Cincin. & Hamilton Trac., com. (quar.). Preferred (quar.). Cin. Newp. & Cov. L. & Tr., com. (quar.).	1114	Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Dec. 21 to Jan. 1 Dec. 21 to Jan. 1	Mutual Nassau National, Brooklyn (quar.) Extra	23/2	Jan. 2 Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 28a Holders of rec. Dec. 28a Holders of rec. Dec. 21a
Cincinnati Street Ry. (quar.)	136	Jan. 15 Jan. 2	Dec. 16 to Jan. 1	New York, Bank of, N.B.A	2 3	Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 21a Dec. 13 to Jan. 2
Cities Service Com. and pref. (monthly) Common (payable in common stock) Common and preferred (monthly)	1 36	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Jan. 15a	Park, National (quar.) Special Peoples (No. 133)	5 10 \$1.25	Jan. 2 Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 18a Holders of rec. Dec. 18a Holders of rec. Dec. 20a
Common (payable in common stock) Common and preferred (monthly) Common (payable in common stock)	1 % 36 5%	Feb. 1 Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a Holders of rec. Feb. 15a Holders of rec. Feb. 15a	Public (quar.)	21/2	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 27 Dec. 23 to Jan. 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 26a
Citizens Traction, Oil City, Pa., pref. (qu.) Cleveland Railway (quar.)	75c.	Jan. 7 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a Holders of rec. Dec. 13a	Second (quar.) Sherman National (quar.)	3 134	Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a Holders of rec. Dec. 24a
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec., pref. (quar.) Columbus (Ga.) Elec. Co., pref. (No. 23) Columbus Newark & Zanesville, pf. (qu.)	3	Jan. 2 dDec.31	Dec. 23 to Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a Dec. 27 to Jan. 1	State Union Ezchange National Washington Heights, Bank of (quar.)	3	Dec. 31 Jan. 1	Dec. 22 to Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a
Columbus Ry., Pow. & Lt., pref. A (qu.) Prior preference (quar.) Conestoga Traction, common (quar.)	1 1/4	Jan. 2 Jan. 2 Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a	Yorkville (quar.)	6	Dec. 31	Dec. 22 to Jan. 1
Preferred Consolidated Traction of New Jersey	11/2 2 83	Dec. 31 Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Jan. 1 to Jan. 15 Holders of rec. Nov. 30a	Bankers (quar.) Brooklyn (quar.)	5 5 5	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 22 Holders of rec. Dec. 21 Holders of rec. Dec. 21
Continental Passenger Ry., Phila————————————————————————————————————	1 1%	Jan. 2 Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Jan. 1	Extra Columbua (quar.) Central (quar.)	314	Dec. 31 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 22a Holders of rec. Dec. 20a
Eastern Tex. Elec. Co., com. (No. 4) Preferred (No. 12) Elmira Water, Light & RR., 1st pf. (qu.)	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Jan. 2 Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 18a Holders of rec. Dec. 18a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a	Extra Empire (quar.) Equitable (quar.) Fidelity (quar.)	16 4 5	Dec. 31 Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Holders of rec. Dec. 22a Holders of rec. Dec. 26a
Second preferred (quar.) El Paso Elec. Co., pref. (No. 31) Frankf. & Southwark Pass., Phila. (quar.)	1¾ 3 \$4.50	Jan. 14	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 24a Holders of rec. Dec. 1a	Fidelity (quar.) Extra Franklin, Brooklyn (quar.)	2 2 3	Jan. 2	Dec. 25 to Jan. 16 Dec. 25 to Jan. 16 Holders of rec. Dec. 24a
Georgia Light, Power & Rys., pref. (qu.) Greene & Coates (Phila.) Pass. Ry. (quar.)	135 \$1.50	Jan. 2 Jan. 7	Holders of rec. Dec. 21a Dec. 23 to Jan. 7 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a	Fulton (No. 51) Extra (No. 8) Guaranty (quar.)	5 2 5	Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 24 Holders of rec. Dec. 24 Holders of rec. Dec. 21
Illinois Traction, preferred (quar.) Indianapolis Street Ry Internat. Trac. (Buffalo) 7% pref. (quar.)	3	Jan. 1 Jan. 2	Dec. 23 to Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a	Lawyers' Title & Trust (quar.) (No. 77)	11/4	Dec. 31 Jan. 2	Dec. 23 to Dec. 30 Dec. 16 to Jan. 2
4% preferred (quar.) Iowa Ry. & Light, pref. (quar.) (No. 58) Lancaster County (Pa.) Ry. & Light, com.	134	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Holders of rec. Dec. 20 Holders of rec. Dec. 29a	Manufacturers (Brooklyn) (quar.) Metropolitan (quar.) (No. 84) New York Trust (quar.)	6 8	Dec. 31 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 20 Holders of rec. Dec. 21 Dec. 23 to Jan. 2
Preferred (quar.) Little Rock Ry. & Elec., pref. (quar.) Louisville Ry., common (quar.)	11/4 3 11/4	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Holders of rec. Dec. 21 Dec. 11 to Jan. 1	Peoples (Brooklyn) (quar.) Title Guarantee & Trust (quar.) Transatiantic	3	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 29 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a
Manchester Trac., Light & Power (quar.) Manila Elec. RR. & Ltg. Corp. (quar.) Mohawk Valley Co. (quar.)		Jan. 18 Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Jan. 2a Holders o rec. Dec. 22a Holders of rec. Dec. 20a	Union (quar.) United States U. S. Mortgage & Trust (quar.)	25 6	Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 22a Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Holders of rec. Dec. 26
Preferred (quar.)	31 ¼ c. 37 ½ c.	Jan. 18 Jan. 8	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Fire Insurance. Continental Hanover (quar.) (No. 145)		Jan. 8	Holders of rec. Dec. 29a
Montreal Tramways (quar.). Nashville Ry. & Light, pref. (quar.) New England Investment & Security, pf.	2 2	Feb. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Jan. 14 Holders of rec. Dec. 26 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a	Miscellaneous.			Holders of rec. Dec. 24
New York State Rys., pref. (quar.) Northern Ohio Trae. & Light, pref. (qu.) Omaha & Council Bluffs, common (quar.)	1	Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Holders of rec. Dec. 10a Dec. 16 to Jan. 14	Abitibi Power & Paper, Ltd., pref. (quar.) Adirondack Elec. Power, pref. (quar.) Ahmeek Mining (quar.)	134 134 \$2	Dec. 31 Jan. 10	Holders of rec. Dec. 20 Holders of rec. Dec. 21a Holders of rec. Dec. 18
Preferred (quar.) Ottawa Traction (quar.) Extra	1 1 1		Dec. 16 to Jan. 14 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 15	Air Reduction, common (quar.) (No. 3) Preferred (quar.) (No. 3) Alabama Company, common	\$1 134 \$3	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 2 Holders of rec. Jan. 2 Dec. 21 to Jan. 1
Ottumwa Ry. & Light, pref. (quar.) Philadelphia Co., com. (quar.) (No. 145) Philadelphia & Western, pref. (quar.)	134 75e.	Jan. 15 Jan. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 31 Holders of rec. Jan. 2a Holders of rec. Dec. 31	Alabama Company, first preferred (quar.) Alabama Fuel & Iron	136	Dec. 31 Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Dec. 23 to Dec. 31 Dec. 23 to Dec. 31
Pine Bluff Co., preferred (quar.) Porto Rico Rys., pref. (quar.) Public Service Corp. of New Jersey (quar.)	134	Jan. 1 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a	Extra Alliance Realty (quar.) Allis-Chambers Mfg., pref. (quar.) Preferred (account accum. dividends)	11/2 13/4 13/4	Jan. 16 Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 10 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a Holders of rec. Dec. 31a
Reading Traction Republic Ry. & Light, com. (qu.) (No. 5) Preferred (quar.) (No. 26)	75e. 1	Jan. 1	Dec. 21 to Dec. 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 31	Allouez Mining (quar.) Amer. Agric. Chem., com. (qu.) (No. 25) Preferred (quar.) (No. 50)	\$1 50 11/2 11/2	Jan. 2 Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 12 Holders of rec. Dec. 24a Holders of rec. Dec. 24a
Ridge Ave. Passenger Ry., Phila. (quar. Scranton & Wilkes-Barre Trac., pref. (qu)	\$3 134	Jan. 2	Dec. 16 to Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20	American Bank Note, pref. (quar.) Amer. Beet Sugar, pref. (quar.) (No. 74)_	75e.	Jan. 2 Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 21a
Second & Third Streets Pass., Phila. (quar.) South Caro. L., P. & Rys., pref. (quar.). Springfield (Mo.) Ry. & L., pf. (quar.)	134	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Holders of rec. Dec. 14a	Amer. Brake Shoe & Fdy., com. (quar.) Preferred (quar.) Preferred (extra)	1	Dec. 31 Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 21a Holders of rec. Dec. 21a
Texas Electric Ry., 1st pref. (quar.) Toronto Ry. (quar.) Tri-City Rallway & Light, com (quar.)	134	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 20 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a	Amer. Car & Fdy., com. (quar.) (No. 61) Common (extra)	1	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 18a Holders of rec. Dec. 17a Holders of rec. Dec. 17a
Preferred (quar.) Trinidad Elec. Co., Ltd. (quar.) Twin City Rap. Tran., Minn., com. (qu.)	11/4	Jan. 16 Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Dan. 1 to Jan. 10 Holders of rec. Dec. 14a	Preferred (quar.) (No. 75) American Chicle, preferred (quar.) Amer. Gas & Elec., com. (qu.) (No. 31)	134 134 \$1.25	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 17a Holders of rec. Dec. 20 Holders of rec. Dec. 18
Preferred (quar.) Union Passenger Railway, Philadelphia Union Traction, Phila	\$4.78	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 14a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 10a	Common (payable in common stock) Preferred (quar.) (No. 44) American Cigar, pref. (quar.)	750 11/2	Feb.	Holders of rec. Dec. 18 Holders of rec. Jan. 18 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
United Electric Cos. of New Jersey. United Lt. & Rys., com. (qu.) (No. 12) First preferred (quar.) (No. 29)	21/2	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a	American Express (quar.) Amer. Graphophone, com. (quar.) (No.51) American Hardware Corp. (quar.)	134	Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Nov. 30a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Dec. 22 to Jan. 1
United Traction & Elec., Prov. (quar.) Utah Pow. & Light, pref (qu.) (No. 20)	134	Jan.	Dec. 19 to Dec. 23 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Extra American Ice, pref. (quar.) Amer. Internat. Corp., common (quar.)	114	Jan. 2	Dec. 22 to Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
Virginia Ry. & Power, preferred. Wash. Balt. & Annapolis Electric, com. Preferred (quar.)	750	Jan. 1. Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a	Amer. La France Pire Eng., Inc., pf.(qu.) - Amer. Laundry Machinery, pref. (quar.)	134	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 17a 5 Jan. 6 to Jan. 15
Washington Water Power, Spokane (qu. West End St. Ry., Boston, pref. West India Electric Co. (quar.) (No. 40). West Penn Power, pref. (quar.) (No. 8).	\$2	Jan. Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a 2 Dec. 21 to Jan. 2 1 Dec. 24 to Jan. 1	Amer Linseed, pref. (quar.) (No. 8) American Locomotive, common (quar.) Preferred (quar.) Amer Malting, 1st & 2d pref. (quar.)	134	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 18a Holders of rec. Jan. 5a
West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Western N. Y. & Pa. Trac., 1st pref	3	Jan. Jan.	1 Jan. 20 to Feb. 22 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a 1 Dec. 25 to Dec. 31	1 American Manufacturing com (quar.)	1 1 1 1 6	Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Jan. 16 Dec. 16 to Jan. 1 Dec. 16 to Jan. 1
Wisconsin Edison Co., Inc Yadkin River Power, pref. (quat.) (No. 7	\$1.50		Holders of rec. Dec. 27a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a	Preferred (quar.) American Piano, pref. (quar.) Amer. Public Service, preferred (quar.) Amer. Public Utilities, pref. (qu.) (No.22)	1% 1% 1%	Ton	2 Dec. 28 to Jan. 2 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20
America, Bank of Atlantic National Battery Park National	14	Jan. Jan.	2 Dec. 22 to Jan. 2 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 26a	Amer. Radiator, common (quar.) Amer. Rolling Mill, common American Screw (quar.)	/5	Dec. 3 Feb. Dec. 3	1 Dec. 23 to Dec. 31 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 1 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 24a
Bronz National	- 3	Jan. Jan. Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 26a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 2 Dec. 19 to Jan. 1	Extra Supplementary dividend Amer. Seeding Machine, com. (quar.)	104	Dec. 3	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 24a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 24a 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a
Bryant Park Chase National (quar.) Chatham & Phenix National (quar.)		1.338.23	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 18a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 24a	Preferred (quar.) American Shipbuilding, com. (quar.) Common (extra)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Jan. 1 Feb.	5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 15 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 15
Citizens National (guar.)	216	Jan. Jan.	2 Dec. 25 to Jan. 1 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 22	Amer. Smelt. Securities, pref. A (quar.)	134	Feb.	1 Holders of rec. Jan. 15 2 Dec. 15 to Dec. 23 2 Dec. 15 to Dec. 23
Extra City Co., National Coal & Iron National (quar.)	3 2 1	Jan. Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 12a	American Snuff, com. (quar.) Preferred (quar.)	134	Jan. Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 14a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 14a
Colonial (quar.)	3 8	Jan. Jan. Dec. 3	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 12a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 19a	American Steel Foundries (quar.) American Stores, 1st & 2d pref. (quar.) Amer. Sugar Refin., com. (qu.) (No. 105	134	Jan. Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a 2 Dec. 22 to Jan. 2 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 1a
Coney Island, Bank of (quar.)	4	Jan. Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 21a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 24	Preferred (quar.) (No 104) American Surety (quar.) (No. 114) Extra	. 1%	Dec. 3 Dec. 3	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 1a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a
Cuha Rank of in New York	5 25	Jan. Jan. Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 23 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	American Thread, preferred	1234	Jan. 1 Jan. Jan.	5 Holders of rec. Dec. 314 1 Nov. 15 to Nov. 30 2 Dec. 16 to Jan. 7
Fifth Avenue (quar.) Fifth National (quar.) First National (quar.) First Security Co. (quar.)	- 5	Jan. Jan. Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	American Type Founders, com. (quar.) Preferred (quar.)	1 134	Jan. 1 Jan. 1	5 Holders of rec. Jan. 10a 5 Holders of rec. Jan. 10a 5 Dec. 14 to Dec. 27
First National Bank and First Security Co (payable in Liberty Loan 3½s)	110	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Preferred (quar.) Anaconda Copper Mining (quar.)	134	Jan. 1 Feb. 2	5 Dec. 14 to Dec. 27 25 Holders of rec. Jan. 19
German Exchange Gotham National (quar.) Greenpoint National (Brooklyn)	1 10	Ton	31 Dec. 27 to Jan. 1 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 2 Dec. 22 to Jan. 1	American Type Founders, com. (quar.) Preferred (quar.) American Woolen, com. (quar.) Preferred (quar.) Anaconda Copper Mining (quar.) Anglo-American Oll, Ltd. (Interim) Arkansas Light & Power, pref. (quar.) Associated Oll (quar.) Atl. Guif & W. I. S. S. Lines, com. Preferred (quar.)	134	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 314
Greenwich (quar.)	2	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Preferred (quar.)	114	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 104

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.	Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous (Continued). Atlantic Steel, common (quar.)	114	Jan. 2	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2	Miscellaneous (Continued). Electric Light & Power of Abington and			
Common (extra) Avery Co., preferred (quar.)	10	Jan. 2	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2 Dec. 22 to Jan. 1	Rockland, Mass. (No. 49) Electric Storage Battery, com. & pf. (qu.)	4	Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 17a
Baldwin Locomotive Works, preferred	2	Jan. 3 Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a Holders of rec. Dec. 8a	Empire Steel & Iron, preferred Preferred (account accum. dividends)	3 5	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 20 Holders of rec. Dec. 20
Baltimore Electric, preferred Baltimore Tube, com. and pref. (quar.)	\$1.25 134	Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Dec. 21 to Jan. 1	Everett, Heaney & Co., Inc. (quar.) Fairbanks, Morse Co., common (quar.)	50e. 3	Jan. 2 Dec. 29	Holders of rec. Dec. 21 Holders of rec. Dec. 20
Barnett Oil & Gas (quar.)		Jan. 10	Holders of rec. Dec. 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 31	Federal Steel Foundry, common Preferred	10	Jan. 15 Jan. 15	Jan. 1 to Jan. 15 Jan. 1 to Jan. 15
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler— First and second preferred (quar.)	134		Holders of rec. Jan. 26a	Foundation Co., common (extra) Galena-Signal Oil, common (quar.)	\$3	Jan. 15 Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 1 Holders of rec. Nov. 30a
Barrett Co., common (quar.) Preferred (quar.)	134	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Holders of rec. Jan. 2a	Preferred (quar.) Gen.Am.Tank Car Corp.,1st&2d pf. (qu.)	134	Dec. 31 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Nov. 30a Dec. 21 to Jan. 1
Bell Telephone of Canada (quar.) Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania (quar.)		Jan. 18	Holders of rec. Jan. 5a	General Baking, pref. (quar.) (No. 24) General Chemical, common (special)	234	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a
Bethlehem Steel, common "A" (quar.) Common, Class "B" (quar.)	21/2	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a	Common (payable in common stock). Preferred (quar.)		Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a Holders of rec. Dec. 19a
Cumulative conv. pref. (quar.) (No. 1) Preferred 7% (quar.)	134	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a	General Electric (quar.) Special (payable in stock)	e2 134	Jan. 15	Dec. 8 to Jan. 3 Dec. 8 to Jan. 3
Billings & Spencer Co. (quar.)	3	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 21a Holders of rec. Dec. 21a Dec. 25 to Dec. 31	General Fireproofing, common (quar.) Preferred (quar.) General Railway Signal, common (quar.)	134	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 20 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 Holders of rec. Dec. 19a
Bliss (E. W.), common (quar.)	1134	Dec. 31	Dec. 25 to Dec. 31 Dec. 25 to Dec. 31	Common (extra) Preferred (quar.)	13%	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 19a Holders of rec. Dec. 19a Holders of rec. Dec. 19a
Preferred (quar.) Bonbright & Co., pref. (quar.) (No. 20) Bonbright Bisheries, common (quar.)	134	Jan. 10	Holders of rec. Dec. 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a	Gold & Stock Telegraph (quar.) Goodrich (B. F.) Co., common (quar.)	13/2	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a Holders of rec. Feb. 5a
Booth Fisheries, common (quar.)	134	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Dec. 21 to Dec. 31	Preferred (quar.). Goodyear Tire & Rubber, pref. (quar.)	134	Jan. 2 Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 21a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
Common (extra) Preferred (quar.)	334	Jan.	Dec. 21 to Dec. 31 Dec. 21 to Dec. 31	Gorham Manufacturing, pref. (quar.) Granby Cons. Min., L. & P. (quar.)	11/2	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 24a Holders of rec. Jan. 18
Brooklyn Union Gas (quar.) Brunswick-Balke-Collender, pref. (quar.)	136	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 13a Dec. 22 to Jan. 1	Grasselli Chemical, common (quar.) Common (payable in common stock)	134	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 15
Bucyrus Co. preferred (quar.) (No. 11) Buffalo General Electric (quar.) (No. 93)_	1 134	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 20 Holders of rec. Dec. 20	Preferred (quar.)	136	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 15
California Elec. Generating, pref. (quar.) California Packing Corp., pref. (quar.)	11/4	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 22a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a	Great Lakes Transit Corp., common Preferred (quar.)	134	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 24a Holders of rec. Dec. 24a
California Petroleum Corp., pref. (quar.) Canada Cement, common (quar.)	13/2	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Jan. 1 to Jan. 10	Common (extra)	10	Jan. S	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
Canadian Consol. Rubber, pref. (quar.) Canadian Cottons, Ltd., com. (quar.)	134	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 21 Dec. 25 to Jan. 3	Preferred (quar.) Guantanamo Sugar (quar.)	. 31 25	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 19a
Preferred (quar.) Canadian Crocker-Wheeler, Lts., com. (qu)	134	Dec. 3	1 Dec. 21 to Jan. 1	Gulf States Steel, common (quar.) First preferred (quar.) Second preferred (quar.)	134	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
Common (bonus) Preferred (quar.) Canadian (canara) File com (quar.)		Dec. 3	1 Dec. 21 to Jan. 1 1 Dec. 21 to Jan. 1 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15	Harbison-Waiker Refrac., pref. (qu.) Harrisburg Light & Power, pref. (quar.).	13%	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Jan. 9a Holders of rec. Dec. 17a
Canadian General Ele., com. (quar.) Canadian Locomotive, common (quar.) Preferred (quar.)	11/2	Jan.	1 Dec. 10 to Dec. 20 1 Dec. 10 to Dec. 20	Hartford City Gas Light, com. (quar.). Preferred (quar.)	. 750	Dec. 3	Dec. 16 to Jan. 1 Dec. 16 to Jan. 1
Canadian Westinghouse, Ltd. (quar.)	134	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20	Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Inc., pf. (quar. Haskell & Barker Car (quar.)) 134	Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 19a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 18a
Carbon Steel, common (quar.)	21/2	Dec. 3	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 27a 2 Holders of rec. Dec.d19	Haverhill Gas Light (quar.) (No. 88) Helme (G. W.) Co., common (quar.)	- \$1 123	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 24 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
Common (extra) First preferred	2	Dec. 2	2 Holders of rec. Dec.d19	Common (extra) Preferred (quar.)	- 4	Jan. Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
Second preferred	6	July Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 26	Henaee Mfg., pref. (quar.) (No. 17) Hillcrest Collieries, pref. (quar.)	134	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Holders of rec. Dec. 31
Case (J. I.) Thresh. Mach., pref. (quar.). Celluloid Company (quar.).	11%	Dec. 3	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 17a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 17a	Houston Gas & Fuel, preferred (quar.). Howe Scale, common (quar.)	. 1	Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 13a
Extra. Central Aguirre Sugar Cos., com. (quar.)	2 1/2	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 17a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20	Hupp Motor Car Corp., pf. (qu.) (No. 9	134	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20
Central Coal & Coke, common Preferred (quar.)	11/4	Jan. 1	5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Illinois Brick (quar.)	- \$2	Feb. 1	5 Jan. 3 to Jan. 15 5 Holders of rec. Jan. 25
Central Foundry, first preferred (quar.) Ordinary preferred (quar.)	11%	Jan. 1	5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Exira Ingersoil-Rand, preferred	- \$3	Jan.	5 Holders of rec. Jan. 25 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
Central Leather, common (quar.)	134	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Jan. 10a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 10a 8 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Inspiration Cons. Copper (quar.) Int. Buttonhole Sew. Mach (qu.) (No. 81 Int. Harvester of N.J., com. (quar.) (No. 32	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Jan. 1	8 Holders of rec. Jan. 11 5 Holders of rec. Jan. 2 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 24a
Central & South Amer. Teleg. (quar.) Cent. States El. Corp., pf. (qu.) (No. 22) Certain-teed Products Corp.	134		Holders of rec. Dec. 31d	International Mercantile Marine, pref International Mercantile Marine, pref	_ h10	Dec. 3	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 14a 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 16
First and second preferred (quar.)		Jan. Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 14a	Internat. Paper, pref. (quar.) Internat. Petroleum, com. (No. 1)	- 136	Jan. 1	5 Holders of rec. Jan. 4a 1 Jan. 28 to Jan. 31
Chandler Motor Car (quar.) Extra Charcoal Iron Co. of America, com. (quar.)	. 1	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 14a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15	Preferred International Salt (quar.)	_ 500	c. Jan. 3	1 Jan. 28 to Jan. 31 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
Preferred	30	. Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 15 5 Holders of rec. Jan. 15	Special International Silver, preferred (quar.)	- 4	Dec. 3	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
Chicago Pneumatic Tool (quar.) Chicago Railway Equipment (quar.) Chicago Telephone (quar.)	1%	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 29a	Preferred (quar.)	- \$2.50 - \$1.50	Jan.	1 Dec. 18 to Jan. 1 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 28a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 28a
Chino Copper (quar.) Cincinnati Gas & Electric (quar.)	. \$2	Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 14a	Jeweil Tea, pref. (quar.) Jones Bros. Tea, Inc	500	Jan. 1	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31
Cincinnati Gas Transportation	10	Jan. Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 17a 2 Dec. 23 to Dec. 31	Kansas Gas & Elec., pref. (quar.) (No. 31 Kaufmann Dept. Stores, pref. (quar.)	134	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20
Citizens Co., Baltimore (quar.)	1 2	Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 21 Holders of rec. Dec. 21	Kayser (Julius) & Co., common (quar.) Common (extra) First and second preferred (quar.)	2 1	Jan. Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 21a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 21a
Citizens Gas & Fuel (Ind.), preferred City Investing, preferred (quar.)	134	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 27	Kelly-Springfield Tire, pref. (quar.)	- 136	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Jan. 21a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 17a
Cleveland Electric Illum., com. (quar.) Preferred (quar.)	134	Feb.	Holders of rec. Jan. 1a 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 25a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 21a	Keisey Co., common (quar.) Preferred (quar.) Kennecott Copper Corp. (quar.)	_ 134	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 26 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 26 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 11a
Cluett, Peabody & Co., preferred (quar.). Colorado Fuel & Iron, common (quar.)		Jan. 2	5 Holders of rec. Jan. 10 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Keystone Tire & Rubber, com. (quar.)	_ 50c.	Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 11a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 22
Colorado Power, common (quar.)	114	Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 17a Holders of rec. Dec. 19a	Preferred (extra)	3 1-3	c. Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 22
Columbia Gas (quar.) Commonwealth-Edison (quar.)		Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 21a 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 15	Kresge (S. S.), common.	2	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 2 Dec. 16 to Jan. 2
Commonwealth Gas & Elec., Cos., pf. (qu.) Commonwealth Light & Pow., pref. (qu.)		Jan. 1	15 Holders of rec. Jan. 2d 2 Dec. d 29 to Jan. 2	Kress (S. H.) Co., preferred (quar.)	134	Jan. Jan.	2 Dec. 16 to Jan. 2 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a
Computing-Tabulating-Recording (quar.) 1	Jan. 1 Jan.	10 Holders of rec. Dec. 27d 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15d	Common (extra)	334	Dec. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 14a Holders of rec. Dec. 14a
Consol. Gas Elec. L. & P., Balt. (quar.) _ Consumers' El. L. & P., New Orl., pf. (qu. Cons. Interstate Callahan Mining (quar.) 50	e. Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 200	Laurentide Co., 14d. (quar.)	- 234	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 21a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 22
Consumers Power (Mich.), pref. (quar.) Continental Can, common (quar.)	134	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 19a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a 21 Holders of rec. Feb. 8	Lawyers' Mortgage (quar.) (No. 65) Lehigh Valley Coal Sales (quar.) Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal	. \$2	Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 21 6 Holders of rec. Jan. 7 9 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a
Common (payable in common stock) Preferred (quar.)	_ 134	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Feb. 8 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 200 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 220	Library Bureau, preferred (quar.)	- 2	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 21 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 17a
Continental Gas & Elec. Corp., com. (qu.) Preferred (quar.) Continental Refining, common (monthly)	134		1 Holders of rec. Dec. 22d 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31d	Linde Air Products, common (quar.)	_ 2	Dec. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Holders of rec. Dec. 20a
Corn Products Refg., pref. (quar.)		Jan.	15 Holders of rec. Jan. 7 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 15	Locomobile Co. of America, pref. (quar.) Lone Star Gas (quar.)	- 134	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 30 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a
Creamery Package Mfg., com. & pf. (qu. Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, pf. (quar.		Jan.	10 Jan. 1 to Jan. 16 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 150	Lorillard (P.) Co., eommon (quar.)	- 3	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
Cuban-American Sugar, com. (quar.) Preferred (quar.)	23	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 126 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 126	Loose-Wiles Biscuit, 1st pref. (quar.) Lukens Steel, 1st & 2sd pref. (quar.)	13	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 154 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31
Dayton Power & Light, pref. (quar.)	134	Jan. Jan.	15 Holders of rec. Jan. 26 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 200	MacAndrews & Forbes Co., com. (quar Common (extra)	13	Jan.	15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a
Del. Lackawanna & West. Coal (quar.) Detroit Edison Co. (quar.)	. 2	Jan.	15 Holders of rec. Dec. 316 10 Holders of rec. Dec. 316	Mackay Companies, com. (qu.) (No. 50	0) 13	Jan.	15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 8a
Distillers Securities Corporation (quar.) Dodge Manufacturing, preferred (quar.)	. 13	Jan.	18 Holders of rec. Jan. 2d 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 22	Magma Copper Co. (quar.)	50	c. Dec.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 3a 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 7
Dominion Canners, Ltd., pref. (quar.)	_ 13	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 12	Magor Car Corporation, com. (quar.) Common (extra)	\$2	Jan. Jan. Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20
Dominion Power & Transmission, pref. Dominion Steel Corp. (quar.) Dominion Textile Ltd., com. (quar.)	13	Jan.	15 Dec. 20 to Jan. 1 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 5 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15	Preferred A	33		1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15
Dominion Textile, preferred (quar.)	13	Jan. Jan. Jan.	15 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 10	Manhattan Shirt, preferred (quar.) Manhattan Electrical Supply, com. (qu	. 13		2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a
Draper Corporation (quar.) Duluth Edison Elec., pref. (qu.) (No. 47 du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co—	ñ 13		2 Holders of rec. Dec. 10	First and second preferred (quar.)	13	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 31
Debenture stock (quar.)du Pont (E.I.) de Nemours Pow.com.(qu.	_ 13	Jan. Feb.	25 Holders of rec. Jan. 10 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 21	Manufacturers' Light & Heat. Pitts.(qu Maple Leaf Milling, common (quar.)	.) 81	Jan. Jan.	15 Dec. 29 to Jan. 15 18 Holders of rec. Jan. 3
Preferred (quar.) Eastern Light & Fuel (quar.)	2	Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Jan. 216	Preferred (quar.)	13	Jan. Feb.	18 Holders of rec. Jan. 35 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 15
Eastern Steel, common (quar.) Eastman Kodak, common (quar.)	23	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 290 15 Holders of rec. Jan 2 2 Holders of rec. Nov. 300	Massachusetts Lighting Cos., com. (quar. Preferred (quar.))_ 2	5c. Jan. 50 Jan.	15 Holders of rec. Dec. 26a 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 26a
Preferred (quar.) Edison Elec. Co., Lancaster, Pa. (quar.	5 3	Dec.	2 Holders of rec. Nov. 30c 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 21c	Preferred (quar.)	19	Se. Jan. Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a
Edmunds & Jones Corp., com. (quar.) Preferred (quar.)	1 13	jan.	2 Dec. 21 to Dec. 31 2 Dec. 21 to Dec. 31	Maxwell Motor, 1st pref. (quar.)	13	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 10a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a
Eisenlohr (Otto) & Bros., pref. (quar.). Electrical Securities Corp., com. (quar.)	_ 2	Dec.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 200 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 290	Merchants Despatch Transp. (quar.)	23	Jan. Dec.	31 Holders of rec. Dec. 24a 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 5a
Preferred (quar.)	- 13	reb.	1 Holders of rec. Jan. 24e	Extra	23	Dec.	31 Holders of rec. Dec. 5a

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.	Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous (Continuel). Mexican Petroleum, common (quar.) Preferred (quar.) Mexican Telegraph (quar.) Michigan Light, preferred (quar.)	214	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 31a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Miscellaneous (Concluded). South Penn Oil (quar.). South Porto Rico Sugar, common (quar.) Preferred (quar.). Southwestern Cities Electric, pref. (quar.)	134	Dec. 31 Dec. 31	Dec. 13 to Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 15
Michigan Limestone & Chem., pf. (qu.)- Michigan State Telephone, pref. (quar.)- Middie West Utilities, common (quar.)- Midwest Oil, preferred (quar.)-	1 1/5 50c.	Dec. 31 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a Holders of rec. Dec. 24 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Jan. 2a	South West Pa. Pipe Lines (quar.)	3 \$1 3	Dec. 31 Jan. 2 Jan. 1	Dec. 25 to Jan. 1 Dec. 16 to Jan. 2 Dec. 1 to Dec. 19
Mohawk Mining Montana Power, com. (quar.) (No. 21) Preferred (quar.) (No. 21) Montgomery, Ward & Co., pref. (quar.).	\$6 11/4 13/4	Feb. 1 Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Jan. 9 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 20a	Extra Standard Oil Cloth, common (quar.) Preferred A and B (quar.) Standard Parts, preferred (quar.)	1	Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1	Dec. 1 to Dec. 19 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Dec. 21 to Jan. 1
Montreal Telegraph (quar.) Morris Plan Co Mortgage-Bond Co. (quar.) Mountain States Telep. & Teoeg. (quar.)	2 3 1% 1%	Dec. 31 Dec. 31	Jan. 1 to Jan. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 21 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 Holders of rec. Dec. 31	Standard Screw, common (quar.) Preferred A Steel Co. of Canada, com. (qu.) (No. 4) Preferred (quar.) (No. 26)	3	Jan. 1 Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 11a Holders of rec. Dec. 11a Holders of rec. Jan. 15 Holders of rec. Jan. 15
Narragansett Electric Lighting (quar.) Nassau Light & Power (quar.) Nat. Biscuit, com. (qu.) (No. 78) National Casket (quar.).	136	Dec. 31 Jan. 15 Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a Holders of rec. Dec. 26a Holders of rec Dec. 29a Dec. 21 to Jan. 4	Stetzon (John B.) Co., common	15 4 75e \$1 25	Jan. 12 Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 154
National Cloak & Suit, com.(qu.) (No. 4) National Enamel. & Stamping, pref. (qu.) National Fuel Gas (quar.) National Glue, com, and pref. (quar.)	216	Dec. 31 Jan. 15 Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 8a Holders of rec. Dec. 11a Holders of rec. Dec. 31a Holders of rec. Dec. 15	Subway Realty (quar.)	134 136 2 236	Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Holders of rec. Jan. 15a Dec. 11 to Jan. 10 Holders of rec. Dec. 18a
National Grocer, common (quar.) Preferred National Lead, common (quar.) National Licorice, pref. (quar.) (No. 62)	1 11/4	Dec. 31 Dec. 31	Dec. 21 to Jan. 1 Dec. 21 to Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 7a Holders of rec. Dec. 24	Tide Water Oil. Extra. Tobacco Products, pref. (quar.) (No. 20). Tonopah Belmont Development (quar.). Tonopah Mining of Nevada (quar.).	3	Dec. 29	Holders of rec. Dec. 21a Holders of rec. Dec. 21a Holders of rec. Dec. 17a Dec. 16 to Dec. 21
National Paper & Type, com. (quar.) Preferred (quar.). National Sugar Refining. National Surety (quar.). National Tool, common (quar.).	134	Jan. 18 Jan. 2 Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a Holders of rec. Dec. 31a Holders of rec. Dec. 10 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a Holders of rec. Dec. 28a Holders of rec. Dec. 28a	Torongan Mining of Nevada (quar.) Toronto Paper Manufacturing, Ltd. Extra. Torrington Co., common (quar.) Common (extra)	2 81	Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 22 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 21 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 21 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 21
Preferred (quar.) Newada Consolidated Copper (quar.) New England Co., 2nd pref. New England Tolep. & Teleg. (quar.)	1 % 31 2	Jan. 2 Dec. 3 Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 28a Holders of rec. Dec. 14a Holders of rec. Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 19a	Preferred Transue & Williams Steel Forg. (quar.) Trumbull Steel, common (quar.) Common (extra)	3½ \$1.25 1½	Jan. 16 Jan. 16	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 21 D Holders of rec. Dec. 28a 1 Dec. 21 to Jan. 1 Dec. 21 to Jan. 1
New Idria Quicksliver Min.(qu.)(No.133 New Jersey Zinc (quar.) New York Dock, preferred New York Mutual Gas Light	50c. 4 3 4	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 24a Holders of rec. Jan. 30 Holders of rec. Feb. 5a Holders of rec. Dec. 27a	Preferred Tuckett Tobacco, pref. (quar.) Underwood Typewriter, common (quar.) Common (extra)	136 136 136 5	Jan. 1. Jan. 1. Jan.	Dec. 21 to Jan. 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 156 Holders of rec. Dec. 156
New York Title & Mortgage (quar.) New York Transit (quar.) Extra Niagara Falis Power (quar.)	1 1 1 4 2 2 2 2	Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 21 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Preferred (quar.) Union Carbide (quar.) Union Carbide & Carbon (quar.) (No. 1) Union Natural Gas Corp. (quar.) Union Oil of Calif. (payable in stock)	1 % 2 81	Jan. Jan. 5 Jan. 1	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a 1 Dec. 21 to Dec. 31 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 8a 5 Jan. 1 to Jan. 15
Niplesing Mines (quar.)	. 5	Jan. 2 Jan. 2	1 Jan. 1 to Jan. 17 1 Jan. 1 to Jan. 17 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 8 Holders of rec. Jan. 10	First preferred (quar.) (No. 8)	194	Jan. Feb. Mar.	Feb. 16 to Feb. 26 Holders of rec. Dec. 15s Holders of rec. Jan. 15 Holders of rec. Feb. 15
Extra	134	Jan. Jan. 2	5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 3 Holders of rec. Dec. 13a 3 Holders of rec. Dec. 13 0 Holders of rec. Dec. 31	Preferred (quar.) (No. 5) United Fruit (quar.) (No. 74) United Gas & Electric Co., preferred	134	Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 14a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 14a 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31
Preferred (quar.) Northwestern Elec., pref. (quar.) (No.11 Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, common Preferred (quar.)	273	Jan. 1 Jan. 1	5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 6 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 24	United Gas Improvement (quar.) United Paperboard, preferred (quar.) United Shoe Machinery, com. (quar.) Preferred (quar.) United Utilities, preferred (quar.)	37346	Jan. 1 Jan. Jan.	5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 18 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 18 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 19a
Oglivie Flour Mills, Ltd., com. (quar.). Ohio Cities Gas, com. (pay. in com. stk. Ohio Cities Gas, pref. (quar.). Ohio Fuel Supply (quar.). Ohio Iron & Steel, common (extra)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Fen.	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	United Verde Extension Mining (quar.) Extra Special (distrib. fr. reserves for deple'n U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle, common	500 250 \$1.50	Feb.	1 Holders of rec. Jan. 3 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 3 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 3
Ohio Leather, common (quar.)	133 1-	Jan. Jan. 3 Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 20 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 Holders of rec. Dec. 26 Holders of rec. Dec. 20	Preferred (quar.) U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy., pref. (qu.) United States Glass (quar.) United States Gynsum, pref. (quar.)	01%	Jan. 2	1 Dec. 13 to Dec. 31 1 Dec. 13 to Dec. 31 5 Holders of rec. Mar. 1s 5 Holders of rec. Jan. 15 11 Dec. 11 to Dec. 19
Preferred (quar.) Ohlo State Telephone, preferred (quar.) Old Dominion Co. (quar.) Otis Elevator, common (quar.) Preferred (quar.)	11/4	Jan. Dec. 3 Jan. 1 Jan. 1	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 10a 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31	U. S. Industrial Alcohol, pref. (quar.) U. S. Smell., Refg. & Mining, com. (qu.) Preferred (quar.) U. S. Steamship	81.24 8734 10c.	Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan.	5 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 5 Holders of rec. Jan. 4 5 Holders of rec. Jan. 4 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 17
Ottawa Lt. Heat & Power (quar.) (No. 44 Owens Bottle Machine, common (quar.) Common (extra) Preferred (quar.)	50	Jan. Jan. Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a	U.S. Steel Corporation, common (quar.)	- 134	Dec. 2 Dec. 2 50 Dec. 3	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 17 29 Dec. 1 to Dec. 3 29 Dec. 1 to Dec. 3 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 14a
Panama Power & Light, pf. (qu.) (No. 3 Pan-Amer. Petrol. & Transp. com. (qu.) Preferred (quar.)	87 13	Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan.	5 Jan. 1 to Jan. 15 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a 0 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 15a 5 Holders of rec. Feb. 5	Preferred (quar.) VaCaro, Chemical, com. (qu.) (No. 41	134	Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Feb.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 15a 15 Holders of rec. Jan. 5a
Penmans, Limited, common (quar.) Common (extra) Preferred (quar.). Pennsylvania-Kentucky Oll & Cas. (qu Pennsylvania Sali Manufacturing (quar.).	1 134	Feb. 1 Feb. Jan.	Holders of rec. Feb. 5 Holders of rec. Jan. 21 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31d	Preferred (quar.) (No. 89) Warner (Chas.) Co. of Delaware, com. First and second preferred (quar.) Warnen Bros. Co., first preferred (quar.) Second preferred (quar.)	134	Jan. 2	21 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 24 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 22
Pennsylvania Wat. & Pow. (qu.) (No. it Pettibone-Milliken, 1st pref. (quar.) Second pref. (quar.) Plerce-Arrow Motor Car. pref. (quar.).	13/	Jan. Jan. Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 196 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 246 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 246 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 246 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 146	Weisbach Co., preferred. Western Electric, common (quar.)	314	Jan. Dec. Dec.	21 Holders of rec. Dec. 31a 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 22a
Pittsburgh Coal (Penn.), pref. (quar.) Pittsburgh Coal (N. J. (, pref. (quar.) Pittsburgh Oil & Gas (extra) Pittsburgh Plate Glass, com. (quar.)	134	Jan. Jan. Jan. Dec.	Holders of rec. Jan. 10 Holders of rec. Jan. 10 Jan. 1 to Jan. 15	Western Grocer, common Preferred Western Power Co	\$1.2	Dec. Dec. Jan. Jan.	31 Dec. 21 to Dec. 31 31 Dec. 21 to Dec. 31 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31
Common (extra) Preferred Pocahontas Logan Coal, common (quan Preferred	3 12 .) 10 834	o. Jan. o. Jan.	31 Dec. 16 to Jan. 2 2 Dec. 16 to Jan. 2 1 Dec. 16 to Jan. 2 1 Oct. 21 to Oct. 31	Western Union Teleg. (quar.) (No. 195). Extra Westinghouse Air Brake (quar.)	13	Jan.	15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 ₆ 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 ₆ 21 Holders of rec. Dec. 31
Pond Creek Coal (quar.) Poole Engineering & Machinery (quar.) Prairie Ofi & Gas (quar.) Extra	3 2	Jan. Jan. Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 286 12 Holders of rec. Jan. 5 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 316 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 316	West Kootenay Power & Light, com.(quar	3734	Jan. Jan. Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 31g 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 25 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 25
Prairie Pipe Line (quar.) Extra Price Bros. & Co., Ltd. (quar.) Procter & Gamble, preferred (quar.) Providence Gas (quar.)	- 5	Jan.	31 Holders of rec. Dec. 31, 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 31, 2 Dec. 15 to Jan. 1 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31, 11 Holders of rec. Dec. 31,	Weymann-Bruton Co., common (quar.)) - 3	Jan. Jan. Jan.	1 Dec. 19 to Jan. 1 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 17 _a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 17 _a 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 17 _a 1 Dec. 23 to Dec. 31
Procter & Gambie, preferred (quar.). Providence Gas (quar.) Providence Telephone (quar.) Public Utilities Corporation (quar.) Quaker Oats. common (quar.) Preferred (quar.)	87 ½ 87 ½	Dec. Jan. Jan. Feb.	31 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 28 Holders of rec. Feb. 1	Wheeling Mould & Fdy., pref. (quar.). White Motor (quar.) Willys-Overland, preferred (quar.) Wilson & Co., Inc., preferred (quar.) Woolworth (F. W.) Co., pref. (quar.).	- \$1 - 13	Dec. Jan. Jan.	31 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 ₆ 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 _a
Railway Steel-Spring, com. (quar.) Ray Consolidated Copper (quar.) Realty Associates (No. 30) Recce Buttonhole Machine (qu.) (No.12	7) 3	Dec. Dec. Jan. Jan.	29 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 14 15 Holders of rec. Jan. 5 15 Holders of rec. Jan. 2	Worthington Pump & Mach., pf. A (qu. a Preferred B (quar.) Yale & Towne Mfg. (quar.) (No. 93) Young (J. S.) Co., common (quar.)) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Jan.	2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 _d 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 _d 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 17 2 Dec. 22 to Dec. 27
Recoe Folding Machine (quar.) (No. 35 Regal Shoe, preferred (quar.) (No. 22) Reo Motor Car, common (quar.) Republic Iron & Steel, com. (qu.) (No.	5) 1	Jan. Jan. Jan. Feb.	15 Holders of rec. Jan. 2 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 22 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 1 Holders of rec. Jan. 15	Preferred (quar.)	113	Jan	2 Dec. 22 to Dec. 27 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 _d 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 _d 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 20 _d
Preferred (quar.) (No. 57) Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco, com. (quar.) Common (extra) Preferred (quar.) Riordan Puln & Paper, pref. (qu.) (No. 5)	- 2	Jan. Jan.	Holders of rec. Dec. 21 Holders of rec. Dec. 21 Holders of rec. Dec. 21 Holders of rec. Dec. 21	Yukon-Alaska Trust (quar.) Yukon Gold Co. (quar.) G Transfer books not closed for this di	vidend	. 5 Less	British income tax. d Cor-
Riordan Pulp & Paper, pref. (qu.)(No. 2 Royal Baking Powder, common (quar.) Common (extra) Preferred (quar.) St. L. Rocky Mt. & Pac. Co., com. (qu.	2	Dec. Dec.	31 Holders of rec. Dec. 18 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 15 10 Jan. 1 fee Jan. 19	k Payable in 4% Liberty Loan bond	S at pa	r with al	m Less five cents per share
Preferred (quar.). Scovill Manufacturing Extra Bears, Roebuck & Co., preferred (quar	- 1 2 5	Jan. Jan.	10 Jan. 1 to Jan. 9 31 Dec. 22 to Dec. 30 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 24 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 24 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 18	to holders of rec. June 15 1918 and 1%? • Declared 5% payable in quarterly	ers of r % Oct. : installe	ec. Mar. 1 1918 to nents bea	15 1918; 1 % % July 1 1918 holders of rec. Sept. 14 1918.
Securities Co Sharon Steel Hoop (quar.). Shattuck Arizona Copper Co. (quar.). Shawinigan Water & Power (quar.).	2 2 5	Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan.	15 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 10 19 Holders of rec. Dec. 31 10 Holders of rec. Dec. 21	7 Declared 7% on common stock at installments. First payment as about record March 22 1918; third on June	nd 8% ve; seco 29 191	on pref. ond on N 8 to hole	March 30 1918 to holders of ders of record June 21 1918
Shredded Wheat, common (quar.) Extra Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Tron pref (quar.)	1	Jan. Jan. Jan.	1 Holders of rec. Dec. 2 1 Holders of rec. Dec. 2 2 Holders of rec. Dec. 2	fourth on Sept. 30 1918 to holders of Declared 5% on 1st pref., payable holders of record June 3 1918.	record	Sept. 20	1918.
Smart-Woods, Ltd., preferred (quar.) Southern Calif. Edison, first pref. (quar. Southern N. E. Telephone (quar.) Southern Utilities, pref. (quar.)) 1	14 Dec. 14 Jan. 14 Jan.	31 Holders of rec. Dec. 2 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 3 15 Holders of rec. Dec. 3 31 Holders of rec. Dec. 1	p Declared dividends on pref. payab holders of rec. April 15 1918; 136% on	Aug. 1	1918 to 1	nolders of rec. July 15.
				Total of payable 1/8 in him		-/-	

Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System.—The Federal Reserve Board on Dec. 22 issued the second of a new series of weekly statements giving the principal items of resources and liabilities of the MEMBER BANKS of the Reserve System. The data for all banks reporting, which on this occasion numbered 619 and are of date Dec. 14, are tabulated so as to show separately the returns for each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts, and also each of the three Central Reserve Cities, as well as the aggregates for the other Reserve Cities and the aggregates for the Country banks. The figures for the previous week have been revised in some instances, not merely to allow for the banks reporting this time which did not report the previous week, but also because of the elimination of certain smaller country banks.

The last change seems to have affected particularly the aggregates for the Richmond Reserve District, where the number of banks given this time is only 67, against 108 the previous week. We give below the statement with accompanying

text just as furnished by the Board.

STATEMENT SHOWING PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS LOCATED IN CENTRAL RESERVE, RESERVE AND OTHER SELECTED CITIES AS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 14, 1917.

The Federal Reserve Board made public to-day its second consolidated statement of condition of member banks in 96 leading cities as at close of business on Dec. 14 1917. Certain banks in the Atlanta, Chicago and Dallas districts, which failed to report the week before, are included in the present statement, which covers reports from 619 banks, as against 607 banks comprised in the first statement.

The representative character of these figures is best seen from the fact that Nov. 14 total figures of reserve on deposit with the Federal Reserve banks, \$1,266,040,000, as shown by reporting banks, constitute over 80% of the corresponding total for all member banks of \$1,549,030,000 shown for the same date by the Federal Reserve banks, including national banks, trust companies and State banks in the selected cities, and cover, therefore, a wider ground than recent abstracts, based upon reports of national banks only, while by no means fully reflecting all activities of the banks, are thought, however, sufficiently indicative of changes caused by the finance operations of the Government. Item "United States securities owned" includes Government bonds, notes and certificates on hand as well as bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure circulation, the decrease of 161 millions between Dec. 7 and 14 being due probably to the redemption by the Government of outstanding certificates. Item "All other loans and investments" comprises loans and discounts not collaterated by Liberty bonds and securities, also stocks and bonds, other than Government securities, but is exclusive of investments of a permanent character, such as banking house, furniture and fixtures, other real estate and Federal Reserve stock.

securities, but is exclusive of investments of a permanent character, such as damaing house, latinuate and stock.

Discounts are reported net, i. e., exclusive of amounts rediscounted with other banks, including Federal Reserve banks. Changes during the week in "Other loans and investments" as well as in item "Reserve with Federal Reserve banks" do not call for special comment, being due largely to the increase in the number of reporting banks. Item "Cash in vault" shows a total decrease of almost 7 million dollars and decreases of about 6 millions each for the Boston and New York districts.

Net demand deposits are shown exclusive of Government deposits, and increases shown under the former head are largely offset by heavy net withdrawals of Government deposits, known to have taken place during the week, especially in New York City.

1. Data for all reporting banks in each district.

1. Data for all reporting banks in each district.
Two ciphers (00) omitted.

Member Banks.	Boston.	New York.	Phila.	Cleveland.	Richmond	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneap.	Kan.Cuy.	Dallas.	San Fran.	Total.
Number of reporting banks	36	93	s 43	3 71	8 67	35	83	32	17	8 64	36	42	61
U. S. securities owned	51.522.0	1.009.415.0	65,204,0	163,995.0	39.115.0	35.825.0	76,479.0	35.833.0	11,485.0	28,378.0	27.822.0	56.808.0	1.601.881
Loans sec. by U. S. bonds & ctf.	42,880.0						31.503.0						
All other loans & investments	644,397.0	4.082,839.0					1,239,978.0	356.824.0					
Reserve with Fed. Res. Bank	55.086.0	714.030.0	55.120.0	91.548.0	29.173.0	26.036.0	133.026.0	35.952.0	17.882.0	42.684.0	19.143.0	46,360.0	1.266.040.
Cash in vault	22,054,0	128,059,0	22,251.0	40,295.0	17,531.0	14.119.0	59,949,0	13,243.0	10,226.0	18,116,0	12,461.0	23,008.0	381,312
Net demand deposits on which				11/200									50.000
reserve is computed	550.236.0	4.260,858.0	502.511.0	656,399,0	261.204.0	203.983.0	989.398.0	267,693.0	164,266.0	381.150.0	184.847.0	374.257.0	8.796,802.
Time deposits	77,229.0	307,205,0	18,633,0	204.678.0	46,143,0	64,408.0	280,142,0	85,222,0	37,716,0	48,183.0	20,437.0	90,190,0	1,280,186

. Data for	banks in e	ach Cent	ral Reserv	re city, ban	ks in all ot	her Reserve	cities and	other re	porting b	anks.	A
New	York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Total Centra	l Res . Cities .	Other Rese	rve Cities.	Country	Banks.	Total.	
Dec. 14.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 7.
54	s 54	36	15	105	105	368	357	146	†145	619	± 160°
955,471,0	1,120,417,0	41,791,0	22,425,0	1,019,687,0	1,200,375,0	488,070,0	462,833,0	94,124,0	99,917,0	1,601,881,0	1,763,125,0
				4,789,219,0	4,815,883,0	4,087,760,0	†3920 699,0	737,659,0	805,673,0	9,614,638,0	
110,685,0											
	New Dec. 14. \$ 955,471,0 199,289,0 3,721,542,0 676,663,0 110,685,0 3,881,093,0	New York. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. 54 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	New York. Chicago. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. 54 54 36 \$55,471,0 1,120,417,0 41,791,0 199,289,0 201,829,0 19,612,0 3,721,542,0 3,750,170,0 811,728,0 676,663,0 590,525,0 96,974,0 110,685,0 116,015,0 39,070,0 3,881,093,0 3,730,971,0 698,278,0	New York. Chicago. St. Louis. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. \$4 \$54 \$6 \$15 \$55,471,0 \$1,120,417,0 41,791,0 22,425,0 \$199,289,0 201,829,0 19,612,0 6,950,0 \$3,721,542,0 3,750,170,0 811,728,0 255,949,0 \$676,663,0 590,525,0 99,974,0 28,527,0 \$10,685,0 \$116,015,0 39,070,0 7,459,0 \$3,881,093,0 3,730,971,0 698,278,0 188,324,0	New York. Chicago. St. Louis. Total Central Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. \$ 54 \$ 36 \$ 15 \$ 105 955,471,0 1,120,417,0 41,791,0 22,425,0 1,019,687,0 199,289,0 201,829,0 19,612,0 6,950,0 225,851,0 3,721,542,0 3,750,170,0 811,728,0 255,949,0 4,789,219,0 676,663,0 590,255,0 96,974,0 28,527,0 802,164,0 110,685,0 116,015,0 39,070,0 7,459,0 157,214,0 3,881,093,0 3,730,971,0 698,278,0 188,324,0 4,767,695,0	New York. Chicago. St. Louis. Total Central Res. Cities. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. \$ 54 \$ 4 \$ 36 \$ 15 \$ 105<	New York. Chicago. St. Louis. Total Central Res. Cities. Other Rese Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. \$ 54 \$ 54 \$ 6 \$ 15 \$ 105 \$ 105 \$ 368 \$ 955,471,0 1,120,417,0 41,791,0 22,425,0 1,019,687,0 1,200,375,0 488,070,0 199,289,0 201,829,0 19,612,0 6,950,0 225,851,0 228,544,0 126,708,0 3,721,542,0 3,750,170,0 811,728,0 255,949,0 4,789,219,0 4,815,883,0 4,087,760,0 676,663,0 590,525,0 96,974,0 25,827,0 802,164,0 712,752,0 408,946,0 110,685,0 116,015,0 39,070,0 7,459,0 157,214,0 162,263,0 186,944,0 3,881,093,0 3,730,971,0 698,278,0 188,324,0 4,767,695,0 4,580,474,0 3,435,318,0	New York. Chicago. St. Louis. Total Central Res. Cities. Other Reserve Cities. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. \$ 4 \$ 54 \$ 36 \$ 15 \$ 105 \$ 105 \$ 368 \$ 357 \$ 955.471.0 1.120,417.0 41.791.0 22,425.0 1.019,687.0 1,200,375.0 488,070.0 462,833.0 199,289.0 201,829.0 19,612.0 6,950.0 225,851.0 228,544.0 126,708.0 115,694.0 3,721,542.0 3,750,170.0 811,728.0 255,949.0 4,789,219.0 4,815,883.0 4,087,760.0 132,791.0 110,685.0 116,015.0 39,070.0 7,459.0 157,214.0 162,263.0 186,944.0 38,644.0 3,881,093.0 3,730,971.0 698,278.0 188,324.0 4,767,695.0 4,580,474.0 3,435,318.0 3,204,077.0	New York. Chicago. St. Louis. Total Central Res. Cities. Other Reserve Cities. Country Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. <td< td=""><td>New York. Chicago. St. Louis. Total Central Res. Cities. Other Reserve Cities. Country Banks. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14.<!--</td--><td>Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 1</td></td></td<>	New York. Chicago. St. Louis. Total Central Res. Cities. Other Reserve Cities. Country Banks. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. </td <td>Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 1</td>	Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 1

The Federal Reserve Banks.—Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board on Dec. 22.
Aggregate increases of 92.5 millions in Government deposite and reduction by 159.6 millions in total member bank deposite are indicated by the weekly bank statement as at close of business on Dec. 21 1917. The banks' combined reserves declined by about 6.7 millions, while their outstanding circulation shows an increase for the week of 74.3 millions. As the result of transfers of gold to Agents for maturing paper and newly issued Federal Reserve notes the banks' note reserve shows an increase for 66.8 to 62.2%. The ratio of total reserve to combined not deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities shows a slight decline from 63.2 to 62.3%. The ratio of total reserve to combined not deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities shows a slight decline from 63.2 to 62.9%. The ratio of total reserve to combined not deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities shows a slight decline from 63.2 to 62.9%. The ratio of total reserve to combined not deposit and Federal Reserve notes in the holdings of collateral notes secured by New York reports an increase of 32.6 millions of discounted paper, and even larger decreases in the holdings of collateral notes secured by Indiana, while the bank's outstanding note circulation increased 1.9 millions, member bank deposits—97.3 millions, and-total reserves—13.2 millions, while federalReserve notes in circulation increased 16.8 millions. All the banks outside of Boston and New York report larger amounts of bills on hand, while all the banks except Dallas show larger amounts of Federal Reserve notes in circulation, than the week before.

Discounted bills on hand indicate liquidation of 19.9 millions for the week, the net decrease of nearly 100 millions reported by the New York and Boston banks being largely offset by substantial gains shown for the Philadelphia, Richmond, Chicago and 8t. Louis banks. Of the total discounts of indebtedness, while the amount of other discounted

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 21 1917.

	Dec. 21 1917.	Dec. 14 1917.	Dec. 7 1917.	Nov. 30 1917.	Nov. 23 1917.	Nov. 16 1917.	Nov. 9 1917.	Nov. 3 1916.	Dec. 22 1916.
RESOURCES. Gold coin and certificates in vauit Gold settlement fund—F. R. Board Gold with foreign agencies	\$ 524,350,000 304,604,000 52,500,000	393,810,000	\$ 500,656,000 376,778,000 52,500,000	\$ 499,887,000 395,236,000 52,500,000	\$ 530,045,000 386,662,000 52,500,000				\$ 269,627,000 178,811,000
Total gold held by banksGold with Federal Reserve AgentGold redemption fund	881,454,000 746,307,000 17,782,000	683,378,000			969,207,000 623,948,000 11,549,000	629,906,000	616,254,000	602,433,000	448,438,000 278,528,000 1,479,000
Total gold reserves	1,645,543,000 48,127,000					1,584,328,000 52,525,000	1,573,377,000 52,208,000	1,546,075,000 50,744,000	728,445,000 6,025,000
Total reserves	1,693,670,000 693,509,000 277,943,000	713,431,000	686,902,000	756,457,000		487,850,000	510,154,000	503,965,000	
Total bills on hand	971,452,000 50,438,000 58,130,000 1,102,000	53,774,000 48,046,000	50,424,000	47,304,000 41,792,000	57,850,000	54,002,000 187,904,000	42,367,000	53,851,000 45,211,000	43,504,000 11,167,000
Total earning assets Due from other F. B. banks—net Uncollected items	1,081,122,000 41,375,000 323,574,000		26,332,000		11,872,000	17,838,000		14,383,000	49,318,000
Total deduc'ns from gross deposits. 5% redemp. fund agst. F. R. bank notes All other resources		537,000	537,000	537,000	537,000	537,000	537,000	537,000	400,000
Total resources	3,142,956.000	3,125,554.000	3,001,836,000	3,104,843,000	2,956,130,000	3.012,406.000	2,697,170,000	2,721,534,000	1,009,852,000

	Dec. 21 1917.	Dec. 14 1917.	Dec. 7 1917.	Nov. 30 1917.	Nov. 23 1917.	Nov. 16 1917.	Nov. 9 1917.	Nov. 2 1917.	Dec. 22 1916.
Capital paid in Government deposits. Due to members—reserve account. Due to non-members—clearing account Member bank deposits. Col'action items.	221,761,000 1,389,434,000 205,819,000	196,767,000	\$ 69,048,000 168,568,000 1,437,174,000 	\$ 68,500,000 220,962,000 1,489,429,000 17,549,000 231,776,000	\$ 67,136,000 196,411,000 1,426,648,000 22,291,000 215,169,000	\$ 66,691,000 218,887,000 1,480,498,000 20,925,000 240,437,000	33,866,000 187,022,000	\$ 64,291,000 175,912,000 1,372,023,000 24,310,000 191,811,000	\$55,765,000 29,472,000 648,787,000
F. R. bank notes in circulation, net liab. All other liabilities	14,258,000 1,831,272,000 1,227,642,000 8,000,000 6,190,000	1,153,385,000 8,000,000 5,365,000	†1811189 000 1,110,537,000 8,000,000 †3,062,000	1,056,983,000 8,000,000 \$4,553,000	1,015,892,000 8,000,000 \$4,583,000	972,585,000 8,000,000 \$4,383,000	932,512,000 8,000,000 b4 ,245,000	881,001,000 8,000,000 \$4,186,000	782,00
Total liabilities	60.1%	3,125,554,000 61.7% 65.0% 60.8%	$3,001,836,000 \ 63.1\% \ 66.6\% \ 63.2\%$	3,104,843,000 59.4% 62.8% 63.8%	62.6 % 66.1 %	62.2%	67.1% 70.8%	2.721,534,000 65.1% 68.6% 69.7%	71.39
	Dec. 21 1917.	Dec. 14 1917.	Dec. 7 1917.	Nov. 30 1917.	Nov. 23 1917.	Nov. 16 1917.	Nov. 9 1917.	Nov. 2 1917.	Dec. 22 1916
Distribution by Maturities— 1-15 days bills discounted and bought. 1-15 days municipal warrants. 16-30 days bills discounted and bought. 16-30 days municipal warrants. 16-90 days bills discounted and bought. 16-90 days bills discounted and bought. 16-90 days municipal warrants. Over 90 days municipal warrants. Over 90 days bills discounted and bought. 16-90 days municipal warrants. Federal Reserve Notes— Federal Reserve Notes—	213,000 121,060,000 10,000 273,339,000 652,000 164,729,000 123,000 8,593,000	69,000 84,359,000 142,000 191,626,000 151,000 213,195,000 6,990,000	8,000 82,098,000 125,000 143,070,000 150,000 182,232,000 631,000	517,000 91,556,000 15,000 140,417,000 125,000 141,927,000 652,000	518,000 66,295,000 5,000 146,900,000 135,000 120,481,000 651,000 5,611,000	8,000 68,475,000 509,000 113,067,000 98,000 121,757,000 147,000 5,139,000	67,155,000 517,000 100,252,000 72,313,000 193,000 2,719,000	54,663,000 5,000 96,891,000 523,000 77,715,000 94,000 7,564,000	167,487,00
Held by banks		1,229,007,000 75,622,000			1,102,287,000 86,395,000				
In circulation. Fed. Res. Notes (*gents Accounts) Beceived from the Comptroller. Beturned to the Comptroller.		1,693,820,000	1,640,600,000	1,590,340,000	1,015,892,000 1,540,720,000 229,293,000	1,145,700,000	1,424,040,000	1,366,760,000	453,380,00
Amount chargeable to Agent In hands of Agent	1,508,189,000 213,120,000							1,146,754,000 205,470,000	
		1 229 007 000	1.184.667.000	1,126,345,000	1,102,287,000	1,038,620,000	995,384,000	941,284,000	296,766,00
Issued to Federal Reserve banks. How Secured— By gold coin and certificates. By lawful money. By eligible paper. Gold redemption fund	227,302,000 548,962,000 41,281,000	239,833,000 545,629,000 39,471,000	240,351,000 500,728,000 35,773,000	464,521,000 33,714,000	478,339,000 32,524,000	408,714,000 31,843,000	379,130,000 32,187,000	338,851,000 32,111,000	18,238,00 15,981,00

Eligible paper delivered to F. R. Agt..... 602.074,000 602,967,000 536,473,000 490,932,000 532,411,000 431,182,000 439,202,000 365,107,000 19,077,000 a Net amount due to other Federal Reserve banks, \$7,091,000, included in gross deposits. 5 This item includes foreign Gov't credits. † Revised figures.

Two ciphers (00) omitted.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel.	Cleveland.	Richm'd.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneap.	Kan. City	Dallas.	San Fran.	Total.
RESOURCES. Gold coin and certfs. in vauit Gold settlement fund Gold with foreign agencies	\$ 24,266,0 4,101,0 3,675,0	\$ 338,355,0 23,002,0 18,112,0	\$ 18,427,0 24,867,0 3,675,0	50,950,0	\$ 6,210,0 18,526,0 1,837,0	5,667,0 13,470,0 1,575,0	\$ 32,526,0 68,314,0 7,350,0	10,842,0	10,329,0	\$ 1,550,0 37,349,0 2,625,0	\$ 12,535,0 22,590,0 1,838,0	\$ 34,311,0 20,264,0 2,888,0	\$ 524,350,0 304,604,0 52,500,0
Total gold held by banks Gold with Federal Res. Agents. Gold redemption fund	32,042,0 35,600,0 1,000,0	379,469,0 230,777,0 10,000,0		54,677,0	26,573,0 31,652,0 496,0		108,190,0 120,961,0 585,0	32,581,0	27,225,0 30,936,0 873,0	41,524,0 42,052,0 509,0		57,463,0 43,130,0 17,0	881,454,0 746,307,0 17,782,0
Total gold reserves Legal-tender notes, silver, &c	68,642,0 4,492,0	620,246,0 40,184,0			58,721,0 155,0	67,359,0 454,0	229,736,0 456,0			84,085,0 51,0	63,230,0 566,0	100,610,0 394,0	
Total reserves	73,134,0	660,430,0	101,918,0	140,775,0	53,876,0	67,813,0	230,192,0	52,172,0	59,424,0	84,136,0	63,796,0	101,004,0	1,693,670,0
Disco.—Member &F.R. banks Bought in open market	65,417,0 4,741,0				30,921,0 13,723,0	16,469,0 7,296,0	107,167,0 9,027,0				9,297,0 15,860,0		693,509,0 277,943,0
Total bills on hand	70,158,0 610,0 2,294,0	397,450,0 2,095,0 4,640,0 511,0	6,894,0 2,648,0	8,268,0 34,221,0	1,221,0 1,969,0	4,897,0	3,368,0	2,233,0	1,888,0		25,157,0 4,021,0 1,430,0 150,0	2,455,0 1,500,0	971,452,0 50,438,0 58,130,0 1,102,0
Total earning assetsDue from other F. R. banks—Net Uncollected items	73,062,0 4,909,0 19,655,0	404,696,0 75,882,0	2,302,0		4,664,0	30,516,0 7,206,0 19,612,0		12,175.0	7,100,0	2,247,0		18,139,0	1,081,122,0 a41,375,0 323,574,0
Total deduc'ns from gross dep. 5% redemption fund against Fed- eral Reserve bank notes	24,564,0	75,882,0	35,067,0	24,376,0	21,185,0 172,0			30,578,0		28,782,0 400,0			364,949,0 537,0 2,678,0
Total resources	170,760,0	1,141,008,0	211,902,0	285,570,0	128,067,0	125,511,0	407,032,0	134,841,0	104,987,0	159,307,0	109,054,0	184,111,1	3,142,956,0
LIABILITIES. Capital paid in	5,804,0 8,029,0 70,272,0 14,612,0	633,645,0 47,660,0	8,440,0 77,062,0 27,348,0	60,465,0 99,007,0	10,219,0 41,834,0 13,397,0	8,043,0 37,069,0	28,549,0 162,297,0 26,657,0 4,215,0	8,307,0 49,463,0 13,981,0	8,501,0 39,772,0 4,917,0	12,631,0 69,208,0 11,528,0	5,330,0 45,058.0 6,977,0 1,114,0	39,487,0 61,747,0 9,345,0	
Total gross deposits F. R. notes in actual circulation. F. R. bank notes in circ'n—Net All other liabilities.	92,913,0 70,976,0 1,067,0	391,544,0	92,543,0		58,953,0		224,100,0 173,806,0 94.0	59,532,0			47,780,0		1,831,272,0 1,227,642,0 8,000,0 6,190,0

a Difference between net amounts due from and net amounts due to other Federal Reserve banks.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS ACCOUNTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 21 1917.

Two ciphers (00) omitted.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel.	Cleveland.	Richmond	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis	Minneap.	Kan. Ctty	Dallas.	San Fran.	Total.
Federal Reserve notes— Received from Comptroller— Returned to Comptroller——	\$ 97,680,0 18,600,0		\$ 124,600,0 17,932,0		\$ 78,100,0 15,370.0					\$ 76,740,0 11,812,0			\$ 1,747,760,9 239,571,0
Chargeable to F. R. Agent In hands of F. R. Agent	79,080,0 6,260,0		106,668,0 10,660,0	108,917,0 5,940,0			215,631,0 36,260,0	64,168,0 2,910,6					1,508,189,0 213,120,0
Issued to F. R. Bank Held by F. R. Agent— Gold coin and certificates Gold redemption fund Gold Sett. Fd., F. R. Board Eligible paper, min. reg'd.	72,820,0 30,210,0 3,390,0 2,000,0 37,220,0	145,420,0 10,357,0 75,000,0	4,220,0 5,029,0 43,829,0	35,000,0	1,652,0 30,000,0	3,603,0 2,728,0 39,470,0		2,513,0 2,463,0 27,405,0	16,500,0	2,192,0 39,860,0	14,080,0 2,508,0 8,474,0	3,709,0 39,421,0	477,524,0
Total	72,820,0	429,317,0	96,008,0	102,977,0	59,930,0	67,468,0	179,371,0	61,258,0	50,032,0	57,428,0	48,226,0	70,234,0	1,295,069,0
Amount of commercial paper de- livered to F. R. Agent	37,376,0	201,458,0	46,451,0	48,363,0	44,873,0	21,753,0	59,114,0	38,792,0	21,425,0	16,398,0	25,157,0	40,914,0	602,074,0
F. R. notes outstanding	72,820,0 1,844,0			102,977,0					50,032,0 871,0				1,295,069,0 67,427,0
F. R. notes in actual circulat'n	70,976,0	391,544.0	92,543.0	99,899.0	58,953,0	65,486.0	173,806.0	59.532.0	49,161,0	54,119,0	47,780,0	63,843.0	1,227,642,

Statement of New York City Clearing House Banks and Trust Companies.—The following detailed statement shows the condition of the New York City Clearing House members for the week ending Dec. 22. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of totals, actual figures at end of the week are also given:

NEW YORK WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE RETURN. CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. National Additional National Bank and Federal Reserve Notes. Deposits
with
Legal
Depositations National Bank Circula-tion. Loans, Discounts, Investments, &c. Net Profits with Legal Deposi-taries. Net Demand Deposits. Net Time Deposits Capital. Legal Tenders Week Ending Dec. 22 1917. Gold . Silver. Nat. Banks Nov. 20 State Banks Nov. 14 Average.

\$ 42,049,000
38,752,000
21,692,000
153,663,000
29,793,000
561,237,000
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15,614,000
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32,746,000
279,815,000
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279,815,000
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Chat & Phenix Nat.
Hanover National
Citizens' National
Market & Fulton Nat
Metropolitan Bank
Corn Exchange Bank
Importers & Trad Nat
National Park Bank
East River National
Second National
First National
Irving National
Irving National
Germanis Bank
Lincoln National
Germanis Bank
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Garfield National
Garfield National
Garfield National
Coal & Iron National
Liberty National
Lulorty National
Union Exch National
Brooklyn Trust Co
Bankers Trust
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Coal Bankers 16,560,600
2,761,700
2,102,500
2,102,500
2,128,600
7,510,200
7,510,200
7,673,400
17,063,900
28,321,600
5,304,900
350,200
13,126,500
816,400,2003,300
1,292,200
437,600
1,292,200
437,600
1,188,300
2,155,400
1,188,300
2,155,400
1,213,200
6,210,700
1,331,800
1,168,700
4,070,900
1,121,200
1,082,200
1,082,200
1,082,200 247,000 51,000 4,093,000 50,000 936,000 6,740,000 640,000 199,000 300,000 3,670,000 436,000 1,300,000 18,768,000 -----1,000 120,000 16,000 2,608,000 418,000 450,000 5,132,000 34,289,000 7,931,000 937,000 11,752,000 1,225,000 1,025,000 1,245,000 1,245,000 -----Union Exch National Brooklyn Trust Co.— Bankers Trust Co.— U S Mtge & Tr Co.— Guaranty Trust Co.— Fidelity Trust Co.— Columbia Trust Co.— New York Trust Co.— New York Trust Co.— Metropolitan Tr Co. Nassau Nat, Bklyn— Irving Trust Co.— 50,000 1,000,000 9,136,000 22,061,000 Average for week. k 186,300,000 311,637,700 3,992,477,000 44,592,000 15,418,000 27,233,000 21,335,000 522,859,000 3,354,295,000 185,030,000 34,014,000 $\begin{array}{c} 3,972,362,000 \\ 4,384,663,000 \\ 4,582,489,000 \\ 4,647,148,000 \\ 4,886,000 \\ 4,682,0$ 3,329,513,000 182,961,000 34,065,000 3,475,672,000 188,061,000 33,883,000 33,390,502,000 188,750,000 33,480,000 33,211,000 Totals, actual conditi on Dec. 22
Totals, actual conditi on Dec. 15
Totals, actual conditi on Dec. 8
Totals, actual conditi on Dec. 1 ral Reserve 13,082,000 3,038,000 4,336,000 16,015,000 5,854,000 15,024,000 3,889,000 18,200,000 24,696,000 Not Mem 500,000 200,000 250,000 100,000 326,600 1,000,000 1,500,000 ers of Fed 1,372,700 503,400 812,900 2,300,200 868,300 2,353,600 54,000 1,014,100 654,100 Bank. 1,010,000 38,000 278,000 1,111,000 392,000 585,000 239,000 897,000 2,305,000 190,000 42,000 16,000 113,000 99,000 291,000 106,000 694,000 354,000 435,000 210,000 185,000 701,000 208,000 406,000 38,000 372,000 354,000 749,000 192,000 234,000 399,000 352,000 833,000 230,000 1,161,000 1,351,000 13,581,000 3,195,000 3,899,000 16,731,000 5,916,000 13,880,000 3,832,000 19,626,000 26,652,000 399,000 377,000 Bowery _____ Fifth Avenue 208,000 1,613,000 156,000 40,000 22,000 German Exchange... Bk of the Metropolis. West Side... N Y Produce Exch... 30,000 5,076,600 9,933,300 104,134 000 6,85 5,000 1,905,000 3,626,000 2,909,000 5,501,000 2,815,000 107,312,00 61,000 Totals, avge for wk Totals, actual conditi 1,929,000 1,854,000 1,935,000 1,966,000 3,595,000 3,776,000 3,678,000 k3,648,000 5,862,000 6,004,000 6,832,000 k6,236,000 2,547,000 3,965,000 3,736,000 4,453,000 107,104,000 106,772,000 61,000 60,000 49,000 k49,000 103,303,000 6,794,000 6,803,000 2,899,000 2,763,000 104,140,000 112,084,00 k115,595,00 7,258,000 k7,379,000 2,821,000 2,790,000 112,616.000 k113,902,000 Trust Companies.
Title Guar & Trust.
Lawyers Title & Tr.
Lincoln Trust. Not Mem 5,000,000 4,000,000 1,000,000 bers of Fed eral Reserve 11,706,300 39,324,000 5,184,000 23,961,000 568,200 13,450,000 Bank. 1,542,000 198,000 191,000 175,000 244,000 53,000 321,000 310,000 177,000 252,000 1,134,000 1,443,000 625,000 22,682,000 15,500,000 12,501,000 850,000 575,000 1,478,000 1,230,000 587,000 553,000 $152,000 \\ 129,000$ 618,000 50,683,000 2,903,000 739,000 3,202,000 1.511.000 10,000,000 17,458,500 76,735,000 2,682,000 564,000 2,896,000 3,117,000 3,147,000 k3,338,000 712,000 670,000 714,000 k589,000 3,386,000 2,993,000 2,924,000 50,857,000 50,788,000 Totals, actual conditi on Totals, actual conditi on Totals, actual conditi Totals, actual conditi on 76,796,000 75,850,000 76,165,000 k76,192,000 2,660,000 2,756,000 2,500,000 k2,834,000 570,000 551,000 544,000 k517,000 669,000 600,000 589,000 k663,000 585,000 1,241,000 Dec. 22 Dec. 15 Dec. 8 Dec. 1

a U. S. deposits deducted, \$427,347,000. b U.S. deposits deducted, \$391,171,,000. c Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, \$6,000,000. k The heavy increases in the aggregates of the Federal Reserve Bank members and the corresponding decreases in those of the State banks and trust companies are due to the inclusion in the Federal Reserve System of aggregates of institutions formerly included in the State bank and trust company groups. The name of the institution and the date upon which its figures were transferred is as follows: Oct. 13, Guaranty Trust Co.; Cot. 27, Bankers Trust Co.; Nov. 3, Bank of America, Pacific Bank, Metropolitan Bank, New York Trust Co., Franklin Trust Co. and Metropolitan Trust Co.; Nov. 10, Brooklyn Trust Co.; Nov. 17, Bank of Manhattan Co. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. and People's Trust Co.; Nov. 24, Columbia Trust Co. and Fidelity Trust Co.; Dec. 1, Germania Bank. Dec. 15, German-American Bank. STATEMENTS OF RESERVE POSITION.

4,564,653,000 55,098,000 17.883,000 31,164,000 23,192,000 635,390,000 4,770,718,000 67,010,000 18,598,000 30,487,000 23,223,000 553,192,000 4,838,935,000 58,899,000 18,171,000 30,485,000 21,277,000 564,951,000 4,674,965,000 66,943,000 19,041,000 32,636,000 22,907,000 552,555,000

201,376,600 339,029,500

Dec. 15... Dec. 8... Dec. 1... Nov. 24...

condition

Grand ag'gate, actual Comparison prev wk.

Grand ag'gate, actual condition Grand ag'gate, actual condition Grand ag'gate, actual condition Grand ag'gate, actual

k3.170,00

a3,512,290,000 —66,150,000

3,132,000 b3,487,474,000 185,918,000 34,065,000 -2,074,000 -145,758,000 -5,320,000 +182,000

5,206,000 b3,633.232,000 191,238.000 33,883,000 6,242,000 b3,553,037,000 191,946,000 33,480,000 7,623,000 b3,465,225,000 205,025,000 33,211,000 6,266,000 b3,440,782,000 210,914,00 033,110,000

187,994,000 -2,341,000

34,014,000 +393,000

			Aver	ages.			Actual Figures.					
	Cash Reserve in Vauli.	Reserve in Depositaries	Total Reserve.	Reserve Required.	Surplus Reserve.	Inc. or Dec. from PreviousWeek	Cash Reserve in Vault.	Reserve in Depositaries	Total Reserve.	Reserve Required.	Surplus Reserve.	Inc. or Dec. from PreviousWeek
Members Federal Reserve Bank. State banks TrustCompanies*			20,796,000	19,316,160	1,479,840	+423,960	15,217,000	5,862,000	21,079,000		1,800,280	-180,760
Total Dec. 22. Total Dec. 15. Total Dec. 8. Total Dec. 1.	19,286,000 20,099,000	583,984,000 577,105,000	603,270,000 597,204,000	477,169,010 472,522,780	126,100,990 124,681,220		19,773,000 20,039,000	635,390,000 553,192,000	655,163,000 573,231,000	484,316,350 474,186,490	170,846,650 99,044,510	-93,605,440 +71,802,140 -53,077,946 +38,738,760

Not members of Federal Reserve Bank.

This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Balso amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: Dec. 22, \$5,550,900; Dec. 15, \$5,619,090; Dec. 8, \$5,791,800; Dec. 1, \$6,203,010.

This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Balso amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: Dec. 22, \$5,488,830; Dec. 15, \$5,641,830; Dec. 8, \$5,662,500; Dec. 1, \$6,049,140.

C Amount of cash in vault, which is no longer counted as reserve for members of the Federal Reserve Bank, was as follows: Dec. 22, \$108,578,000; Dec. 18, \$110,027,000; Dec. 1, \$110,674,000; Nov. 24, \$113,296,000.

A Amount of cash in vaults, which is no longer counted as reserve for members of the Federal Reserve Bank, was as follows: Dec. 22, \$106,951,000; Dec. 15, \$5,049,049,000; Dec. 1, \$108,366,000; Nov. 24, \$110,218,000.

rve for members of the Federal Reserve Bank, was as follows: Dec.22, \$106,951,000; Dec.15, \$107,564,000;

The State Banking Department reports weekly figures showing the condition of State banks and trust companies in New York City not in the Clearing House, and these are shown in the following table:

Percentage of reserve, 23.0.

RESERVE. \$83,841,600 13.48% 58,354,200 9.38%

The averages of the New York City Clearing House banks and trust companies, combined with those for the State banks and trust companies in Greater New York City outside of the Clearing House, compare as follows for a series of weeks past:

COMBINED RESULTS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Week Ended-	Loans and Insestments	Demand Deposits.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Total Cash in Vault.	Reserve in Deposi- taries.
Sept. 29 Oet. 6 Oet. 13 Oet. 20 Oot. 27 Nov. 3 Nov. 10 Nov. 17	\$ 4,739,736,5 4,376,818 4,955,665,9 4,402,615 4,827,878,5 4,446,267 4,918,137,4 4,524,374 5,032,907,2 4,465,738 5,428,246,7 4,473,000 5,491,980,2 4,473,207 5,557,891,9 4,477,113		191,423,1 180,862,3 178,469,4 153,532,8 142,132,9 138,626,2 137,330,8	42,630,2 44,885,7 47,878,0 71,363,1 76,739,1 85,904,7 84,363,2	224,895,9 218,872,0 224,530,9 221,694,0	\$ 574,456,3 606,777,5 636,841,0 643,019,0 593,873,3 588,667,7 625,012,3 623,908,6
Nov. 24 Dec. 1 Dec. 8 Dec. 15 Dec. 22	5,559,742,4 5,827,062,0 5,575,672,8	4,252,162,1 4,297,610,1 4,353,272,1 4,417,314,1 4,357,133,8	113,749,3 112,093,5 110,725,3	96,122,9 96,747,7 96,692,9		611,381,8 650,784,6 682,360,1 671,117,1 602,178,4

† Included with "Legal Tenders" are national bank notes and Fed. Reserve notes and by State banks and trust cos. but not those held by Fed. Reserve members.

In addition to the returns of "State banks and trust com-panies in New York City not in the Clearing House," furnished by the State Banking Department, the Department also

by the State Banking Department, the Department also presents a statement covering all the institutions of this class in the whole State. The figures are compiled poss to distinguish between the results for New York City (Greater New York) and those for the rest of the State, as per the following:
For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 98, p. 1661.

The provisions of the law governing the reserve requirements of State banking institutions as amended May 22 1917 were published in the "Chronicle" May 19 1917 (V. 104, p. 1975). The regulations relating to calculating the amount of deposits and what deductions are permitted in the computation of the reserves were given in the "Chronicle" April 4 1914 (V. 98, p. 1045).

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Week ended Dec. 22.	State Banks in Greater N. Y.	Trust Cos. in Greater N. Y.	State Banks outside of Greater N. Y.	Trust Cos. outside of Greater N. Y.
Capital as of Sept. 8	\$19,775,000	\$88,950,000	\$16,573,000	\$25,938,700
Surplus as of Sept. 8	38,506,722	162,901,400	16,937,000	25,748,040
Loans and investments Change from last week.		1,878,591,400 —171,773,100		
Specie	19,815,000 —323,100			
Currency and bank notes. Change from last week.	23,723,200 +988,500			
Deposits with the F. R. Bank of New York Change from last week.	30,482,700			
Deposits		2,080,587,200 —152,198,200		
Reserve on deposits Change from last week.	98,691,700 —11,367,500	317,395,600 —44,410,500		
P. C. reserve to deposits. Percentage last week				

+ Increase over last week. - Decrease from last weel

Non-Member Banks and Trust Companies.—Following is the report made to the Clearing House by clearing son-member institutions which are not included in the "Clearing House return" on the preceding page:

RETURN OF NON-MEMBER INSTITUTIONS OF NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

CLEARING NON-MEMBERS.	Capital.	Net Profts.	Loans, Discounts, Investments.		Legal		National Bank & Federal	Reserve with Legal	Additional Deposits with Legal	Net	Nes	Nationa Bank
Week Ending Dec. 22 1917.	Nat. bank State bank		&c.	Gold.	Tenders.	Sticer.	Reserve. Notes.	Depost- taries.	Deposi- taries.	Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.	Ctrouls-
Members of	. 1		Aserage.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.
Federal Reserve Bank Battery Park Nat. Bank	400,000	494,700	5.674,000	19,000	14,000	2,000	244,000	683,000	999 000	5.628.000	65,000	195,000
W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank	500,000	599,500	2,870,000	1,000	11,000	2,000	10,000	300,000	222,000	1,426,000	850,000	195,000
First Nat. Bank, Brooklyn	300,000	677,900	6.435.000	27,000	12,000	167,000	73,000	500,000	470,000	4,901,000	616,000	297,000
Nat. City Bank, Brooklyn	300,000	618,600	6,070,000	38,000	40,000	109,000	48,000	528,000	670,000	5.114.000	380,000	120,000
First Nat. Bank, Jersey City.	400.000	1,334,700	6,860,000	171,000	440,000	83,000	140,000	813,000	3.951.000	5,619,000		395,000
Hudson Co. Nat., Jersey City	250,000	791,100	4,650,000	95,000	6,000	65,000	115,000	326,000	779,000	3,689,000	468,000	194,000
First Nat. Bank, Hoboken	220,000	701,000	6,906,000	15,000	18,000	57,000	102,000	332,000	764,000	2,853,000	3,407,000	218,000
Second Nat. Bank, Hoboken.	125,000	308,100	5,610,000	38,000	44,000	57,000	52,000	256,000	449,000	2,553,000	2,307,000	99,000
Total	2,495,000	5,525,600	45,075,000	404,000	574,000	540,000	784,000	3,738,000	7,305,000	31,783,000	8,093,000	1,518,000
State Banks. Not Members of the Federal Reserse Bank. Bank of Washington Heights. Colombia Bank. Linternational Bank. Mutual Bank. New Netherland Bank. Yorkville Bank. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn. North Side Bank, Brooklyn. Total Trust Companies. Not Members of the	100,000 500,000 300,000 500,000 200,000 100,000 1,600,000 200,000 3,700,000	467,000 970,800 748,900 142,800 491,500 201,100 687,900 829,100 210,600	4,599,000 8,637,000 4,045,000 6,696,000 21,245,000 4,436,000	125,000 594,000 646,000 198,000 528,000 452,000 611,000 128,000	5,000 181,000 21,000 72,000 110,000 85,000 271,000 795,000	53,000 430,000 369,000 96,000 267,000 305,000 861,000 144,000	58,000 132,000 294,000 180,030 154,000 139,000 453,000 453,000 11,749,000	119,000 560,000 643,000 180,000 304,000 223,000 443,000 1,296,000 216,000	2,000 380,000 357,000 70,000 70,000 773,000 344,000 1,959,000	1,984,000 9,341,000 10,709,000 4,173,000 8,239,000 7,377,000 21,608,000 3,983,000 71,936,000	334,000 191,000 165,000 13,000 52,000 400,000	
Federal Reserve Bank. Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn Mechanics' Tr. Co., Bayonne	500,000 200,000	1,002,900 338,500		445,000 27,000	70,00G 29,000	25,000 55,000	89,000 65,000	361,000 575,000		7,230,000 4,780,000	867,000 2,924,000	
Total	700,000	1,341,400	16,561,000	472,000	99,000	80,000	154,000	936,000	1,027,000	12,019,000	3,791,000	
Grand aggregate	6,895,000		132,719,000		1,468,000			8,658,000		a115,738,000		1,518,000
Comparison previous week	F00 610	40000000	-3,560,000	-113,000	+56,000	-84,000	-29,000	-584,000		-1,736,000		-1,000
Excess reserve			136,279,000	4 476 000	1 410 000	9 407 000	0.710.000	0.040.000		-117 474 000		1 510 000
Grand aggregate Dec. 8 Grand aggregate Dec. 8	8 845 000	11 241 200	139,068,000	4,476,000	1,412,000					a117,474,000		1,519,000
Grand aggregate Dec. 3	6.795.000	11 375 200	140,663,000	4.815.000				9,137,000	11 572 000	a117,350,000 a116,521,000	13 017 000	1,525,000
Grand aggregate Nov. 24			140,310,000				2,306,000			a115,999,000		1,518,000
Grand aggregate Nov. 17			126,834,000			3.123.000			15,660,000			

U. S. deposits deducted, \$10,731,000.

Boston Clearing House Banks.—We give below a summary showing the totals for all the items in the Boston Clearing House weekly statement for a series of weeks: BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.

	Dec. 22 1917.	Change from previous week.	Dec. 15 1917.	Dec. 8 1917.
Circulation	\$5,463,000		\$5,470,000	
Loans, disc'ts & investments. Individual deposits, incl.U.S.	387,218,000	Dec. 24,409,000	411,627,000	428,283,000
Due to banks	122,336,000 23,254,000	Dec. 12,986,000 Dec. 489,000	135,322,000 23,743,000	
Exchanges for Clear. House.		Dec. 1,880,000	18,693,000	17,016,000
Cash in bank & in F. R. Bank	55,769,000		88,618,000 61,040,000	
Reserve excess in bank and Federal Reserve Bank		Dec. 1,497,000	16,364,000	14.958.000

Philadelphia Banks.—The Philadelphia Clearing House atement for the week ending Nov. 10 presented the weekly returns under new classification of the members. Both the Girard and Philadelphia reust Companies, which have been admitted into the Federal Reserve stem, are now included with the national banks under the heading "Memors of the Federal Reserve System." The remaining trust company memors of the Clearing House Association are grouped under the caption frust Companies not Members of the Federal Reserve System."

teserve requirements for members of the Federal Reserve system are 10 demand deposits and 3% on time deposits, all to be kept with the Federal Reverve Bank. "Cash in vaults" is not a part of legal reserve. For true aparies not members of the Federal Reserve system the reserve require 5% on demand deposits and includes "Reserve with legal depositaries" ("Cash in vaults."

Two ciphers (00) omitted.	Week end	ing Dec. 2	Dec. 15	Dec. 8		
Two caphers (00) omates.	Mem. of F. R. Syst.	Trust Cos.	Total.	1917.	1917.	
Capital	\$23,975.0	\$7,500.0	\$31.475.0	\$31,475.0	\$31,475.0	
Surplus and profits	60.601.0	19.424.0	80.025.0	79.982.0	80,203.0	
Loans, disc'ts & invest'ts.	498,366.0	79,459,0	577.825.0	588,129,0	605,646,0	
Exchanges for Clear House	21,470.0	794.0	22.264.0	24,800.0	23.024.0	
Due from banks	130,949.0	326.0	131,275,0	124,555,0	130,479,0	
Bank deposits	161.871.0	813.0	162,684.0	164,997.0	173,777.0	
Individual deposits	398,935,0	62,075.0	461,010,0	472,223,0	465,689,	
Time deposits	3.841.0		3,841.0	3,767,0	3,664,	
Total deposits	564.647.0	62,888,0	627,535.0	640,987.0	643,130.	
U.S.deposits(not included)			22,289,0	27,393,0	52,770.	
Res've with Fed. Res. Bk.	47,600.0		47,600,0	47,510,0	49,394,	
Res've with legal depos'ies		6,486,0	6,486,0	6,276,0	8,276,	
Cash in vault	19,086,0	3,492,0	22,578,0	23,455,0	23,707,	
Total reserve & cash held.	66,686,0	9,978,0	76,664,0	77,241,0	81,377,	
Reserve required	40.953.0	9,265,0	50,218,0	52,042,0	51,880,	
Excess res. & cash in vault		713,0	26,446,0	25,199,0	29,497,	

* Cash in vault is not counted as reserve for F. R. Bank member

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Dec. 28 1917.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The all-important event of the week affecting business in Wall Street has been President Wilson's proclamation announcing Government control of all the railroads, to take effect at once. While such a course had been looked upon as perhaps the only solution of the increasingly serious railway problem, it nevertheless came as a surprise, with the result noted in our review of the stock market below. Practically all late reports of railway earnings have been decidedly unfavorable as to net results, and the President's declared intention to pay to the companies an amount equal to the average net operating income of the last three years brings relief to the minds of both managers and stockholders. Not every one expects that all the interests involved, including shippers and the public, will at once be perfectly satisfied with the new order of things, but much of the embarrassment which has been experienced of late will doubtless be removed.

The foreign trade statement for November, given out this week, attracted little attention, because, as expected, it showed a considerable reduction in both exports and imports. With Government requirements, available tonnage, sea risks and other conditions what they are, no other results were to be looked for.

General satisfaction is expressed by iron and steel producers in the hope that prices, heretofore in effect may continue over until further notice. These prices when fixed, it will be remembered, were made subject to revision at the end of

The money market has continued firm throughout the week, with rates for call loans averaging 41/2 to 6%.

Foreign Exchange.—Sterling exchange was even quieter than ever because of the holiday period. Rates were without change of moment. Continental exchanges also were

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 71@4 71½ for sixty days, 4 75½@4 75 3-16 for checks and 4 76 7-16 for cables. Commercial on banks, sight 4 74¾ +4 75, sixty days 4 70½@4 70½, ninety days 4 68½@4 68½ and documents for payment (sixty days) 4 70½@4 70½. Cotton for payment 4 74¼@4 75 and grain for payment 4 74¼ @4 75.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Parks bankers.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board include \$3,000 New York 4½s at 104½ and \$25,000 N. Y. Canal 4½s at 104½.

The market for railway and industrial bonds has been irregular but notably strong during the latter part of the week in sympathy with stocks and other classes of bonds. Of the latter the French cities issues have been conspicuous for a substantial recovery from their recent decline. This for a substantial recovery from their recent decline. This is due, evidently, to the widespread discussion of peace terms on the other side. While no one believes that any terms thus far mentioned will be accepted by all, yet there is hope that the matter will not be allowed to drop altogether without good results.

Of the railway list Rock Island ref. 4s are leaders by an advance of 7 points. New York Cent. deb. 6s are 5½ points higher than last week, Ches. & Ohio conv. 5s, 5½ higher, Mo. Pac. 4s, 5½, St. Louis & San Fracisco p. 1. 4s, 4½ and others from 1 to 3 points.

United States Bonds.—In addition to liberal sales of Liberty Loan 3½s at 98.18 to 98.52, 1st conv. 4s at 96.90 to 97.20 and 2d 4s at 96.70 to 97.10, the sales of Government bonds at the Board are limited to \$2,000 4s, coup., at 104. For to-day's prices of all the different issues and for week's range see third page following.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market was strong on Monday under the influence of a hope, rather vague to be sure, that the overtures for peace being discussed in Europe, might lead to something more definite and tangible. This hope was "stung," however, by a threat said to have emanated from Berlin, and on Wednesday the market was again weak and very dull. On Thursday prac-

tically all else was forgotten than the announcement referred to above, the immediate effect of which was an advance overnight in the railway list of from 2 to over 15 points, the latter by Baltimore & Ohio shares. This movement was, as usual, carried too far, and before the close on Thursday a substantial reaction had taken place. To-day the market was again strong and gains of from 2 to 4 points or more were made by such stocks as Canadian Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Great Northern, New Haven and Union Pacific. Pacific.

Pacific.

A review of the week's operations show that Balt. & Ohio covered a range of 16½ points and closes with a net gain of 12½; St. Paul, range 10½, net gain 8; Atchison, range 10¼, net gain 8. Delaware & Hudson closes 15½ points higher than last week, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific 10, Great Northern 9¼, Canadian Pacific 8½, New York Central 7½, Southern Pacific and Lehigh Valley 6¼, and Pennsylvania 5½. The course of the market next week will be watched with much interest.

For daily volume of business see page 2535.

For daily volume of business see page 2535.

The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

Week ending Dec. 28.	Sales	Range for Week.					Range Since Jan. 1.				
Week enutry Dec. 25.	Week.	Lou	est.	Hu	nest.	Low	est.	High	est.		
	Shares		share.		share.						
Adams Express100			Dec 2		Dec 28		Nov		Jan		
American Snuff 100			Dec 2		Dec 22		Dec		Feb		
Assets Realization100	300		Dec 24		Dec 24	36	Dec	4	Feb		
Associated Oil100			Dec 2		Dec 26		Nov	78%	Jan		
Barrett preferred 100			Dec 2		Dec 26		Dec		Feb		
Batopilas Mining 20			Dec 2		Dec 27		June	214	Sept		
Brunswick Terminal_100			Dec 2		Dec 28		Nov	14%	June		
Butterick100	300	10	Dec 2		Dec 27	10	Nov	19%	Jan		
Calumet & Arizona1	400	57	Dec 2		Dec 20		Dec	841/2	May		
Case (J I) preferred 100	100		Dec 2		Dec 22	75	Dec	88	Jan		
Central Foundry 100	200	25	Dec 2		Dec 2		Nov	3616	Aug		
Preferred100	600	35	Dec 2		Dec 2		Dec	531/2	Aug		
Chicago & Alton10	200	10	Dec 2		Dec 2		Dec	21 11234	Jan		
Chie St P M & Om 100		70	Dec 2		Dec 2				Jan		
Consolidation Coal10 Consol Interstate Call 1		90	Dec 2		Dec 2		Dec	21	Mar		
			Dec 2		Dec 2		Dec		Jan		
Continental Insur2	5 25 0 100		Dec 2		Dec 2			259% $100%$	Aug		
Deere & Co pref10	0 200		Dec 2				Nov	534	Jan		
Duluth S S & Atl10 Elk Horn Coal5		1914	Dec 2				Dec		June		
					Dec 2		Dec				
Federal Mg & Smelt_10			Dec 2				Dec	5434	Aug		
Preferred10			Dec 2		Dec 2		Nov	95	Mar		
Fisher Body pref10					Dec 2		Nov	70.00	Mar		
General Cigar Inc10 Gulf Mob & Nor etfs 10			Dec 2		Dec 2		Dec		Aug		
			Dec 2		Dec 2		Dec		Aug		
			Dec 2						Jan		
Hartman Corp10 Haskell & Bark C. no po		30	Dec 2		Dec 2				June		
Homestake Mining 10			Dec 2		Dec 2			131 34			
Kelly-Springfield pf. 10			Dec 2		Dec 2			93	Mar		
Kelsey Wheel Inc10			Dec 2		Dec 2		Nov		Aug		
Liggett & Myers10	0 1,100		Dec 2		Dec 2		Dec		Jan		
Preferred10		100	Dec 2		Dec 2			1253			
Loose-Wiles Biscuit. 10			Dec 2		Dec 2			2734			
Manhattan (Elev) Ry 10			Dec 2		Dec 2			129%			
May Dept Stores 10			Dec 2		Dec 2			6634			
Nashv Chatt & St L.10			Dec 2		Dec 2			130	Feb		
National Acme5			Dec 2								
NO Tex & Mex v t c.10	0 1,600				Dec 2						
NY Chie & St L 2d pf 10			Dec 2		Dec 2		Dec		Fet		
New York Dock 10					Dec 2				Auc		
Nova Scotia S & C 10			Dec 2		Dec 2			125	Jar		
Owens Bottle-Mach 2			Dec 2					106	Jar		
Peoria & Eastern 10				7 63		7 43			Jat		
Pierce-Arrow Mot no po			Dec 2		Dec 2		Dec				
Preferred10			Dec 2		Dec 2		Nov				
Pitts Cin Chie & St L 10	0 200		Dec :		Dec 2		Dec		Jaz		
St L-San Fr pref A 10				27 275			Oct		Jaz		
Savage Arms10				22 50	Dec 2			108	June		
Stutz Motor Car no po				28 37	Dec 2		June				
Transue & W'ms no pe			Dec		Dec 2		No				
United Drug 1st pref.			Dec		Dec 2		De		Jai		
2d preferred10				75	Dec 2		De		Jai		
U S Realty & Impt. 10	0 66		Dec		Dec 2		Jan				
Wells, Fargo Express 10	00 20				Dec 2			c 144	Jai		
Western Pacific 10					4 Dec						
	70		Dec		Dec :				Jul		

Outside Market.—Following a weaker turn to "curb" market trading came the announcement of the Administration's taking over the control of the railroads, which caused a brisk demand for all the leading issues and sharp advances a brisk demand for all the leading issues and sharp advances in prices. Heaviest trading was in the oil stocks, where Houston Oil com., after an early advance from 43 to 44%, dropped to 32, but moved upward again, resting finally at 40½. Merritt Oil sold up about a point to 21½, broke to 19, then jumped to 21½, closing to-day at 21. Midwest Oil com. from 92c. reached 95c., receded to 91c., and advanced again, reaching 97c. The close to-day was at 96c. Midwest Refining, after a gain of 3 points to 101, reacted to 94, but then sold up to 104, the final figure to-day being 103. Glenrock made a new low record, dropping 3 points to 4, and ending the week at 4½. Among industrial issues, motor shares were particularly prominent, with Chevrolet Motor advancing from 72 to 95, and United Motors moving up from 15½ to 19¾. Aetna Explosives com. sold down from 7¾ to 6½ and up to 7½, closing to-day at 6¾. Air Reduction com. gained 9 points to 70, with the close to-day at 68. Cities Service com. rose from 204 to 210 and ends the week at 208. Submarine Boat fluctuated between 10½ and 11½ Cities Service com. rose from 204 to 210 and ends the week at 208. Submarine Boat fluctuated between 10½ and 11½ and finished to-day at 11. Wright-Martin Aircraft com. advanced about half a point to 6¾ and closed to-day at 6½. Mining stocks were fairly active, with no material changes. In bonds, Bethlehem Steel 5s, after improvement from 96 to 96½, reacted to 95¾. Canadian Govt. 5% notes sold up from 93½ to 94¼ and down finally to 94½. Russian Govt., after a display of strength, the 6½s advancing from 49 to 58, and the 5½s from 39 to 49, turned weak, the former dropping to 48 and the latter to 39. The close to-day was 49¼ for the 6½s and 41 for the 5½s.

A complete record of "curb" market transactions for the week will be found on page 2536.

week will be found on page 2536.

2528 New York Stock Exchange—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly occupying two pages. For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding page.

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding AND LOW SALE PRICES—FER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. Salesfor STOCKS								HARE	PER SE	
Saturday Mor	nday Tuesday 2. 24 Dec 25	Wednesday Th	ursday	Friday Dec. 28.	Sales for the Week Shares	NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	Con basis of 1		Range for Previous Year 1916 Loucest Highest	
Saturday Mon Dec. 22	### Tuesday Dec 25 ### Property Dec 25 ### Proper	Wednesday Th Dec. 26	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	## Priday Dec. 28.	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	Railreads Par Atch Topeks & Sants Fe. 100 Do pret	Consent	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	## Lowest ## Lowest	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##

BIGH A	BIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CEN-				STOCKS	PER SI Range Since	AARB e Jan. 1	PER SHARE Range for Previous
Saturday Dec. 22.	Monday Tuesday Dec. 24. Dec. 25.	Wednesday Thursday Dec. 26. Dec. 27.	Friday	Week Shares	NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	On basis of 1	Highest	Year 1916 Lowest Highest
\$ per share 681 ₂ 691 ₂ 683 ₄ 697 ₈ 943 ₈ 943 ₄ 111 1117 ₈ 115 15 1114 1114 *32 33 573 ₄ 59 *98 103 27 27 *62 631 ₂ 133 ₄ 14 381 ₄ 383 ₂	94 95 1117 ₅ 1121 ₄ 143 ₄ 151 ₂ 11 12 331 ₄ 337 ₈ 581 ₂ 599 ₈ 93 103 28 281 ₄ 633 ₄ 66 141 ₄ 145 ₈	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7278 7312 72 748 14 72 748 14 112 11234 112 11234 11 12 34 35 6012 6238 10212 1022 3018 3018 66 6738 15 1510	45,580 200 3,800 4,500 2,450 500 900 19,400 200 900 2,000 9,800	Industriat & Misc. (Cen.) Par Bethlehem Steel	26618 Dec 14 84 Oct 5 93 Dec 20 89 Jan 3 1284 Dec 20 1014 Dec 20 2912 Nov 5 55 Dec 20 97 Dec 19 25 Dec 20 56 Nov 5 1114 Nov 5	\$ per share 515 Jan 4 156 June11 135 Jan 5 10112 Oct 22 12514 Apr 19 5214 Jan 26 6214 Jan 25 6214 Jan 25 10112 June11 11578 Jan 26 41 Feb 20 10414 Mar20 27% Mar12	\$ per share \$ per share \$ 126 July 186 Nov 66 Aug 91% Dec 1054 Mai 40 June 49 Apr 108% Jan 40 June 49 Apr 123 Nov 108% Jan 11712 Nov 8812 Apr 131 June 19% July 394 Nov 394 Nov 394 Nov 394 Nov 394 Nov 395 No
38 ¹ 4 38 ² 4 795 ⁸ 797 ⁸ *74 86 *47 110 28 ³ 8 29 ¹ 8 477 ⁸ 48 *80 85 26 ³ 4 27 *76 78 32 ³ 4 33 ³ (6 ⁷ 8 7 ¹ ; 30 ² 30 ¹ ; 122 ¹ 2 123	3312 34 3013 3012 7934 80°3 85 86 *87 110 28°8 2914 90 904 4812 50°4 *80 85 26°4 27 *76 80 3212 33°3 812 9°5	37% 33% 39 40% 32% 33 34% 30% 30% 30% 30% 30% 312 31 76% 78% 4774 79% 850 90 87 110 28% 28% 28% 29% 90 91 90% 91 90% 91 48% 50 40 50% 25% 26% 26% 25% 26% 26% 25% 26% 27 76% 76% 76% 76% 76% 87% 8% 31% 31% 31% 31% 31% 31% 31% 31% 31% 31	3114 32 78 83 *80 90 *87 110 2918 2973 9118 9118 5184 53 *85 86 26 2714 7644 77 33 3378 8 812 3112 3338	1,550	Consolidated Gas (N Y) 100 Continental Can 100 Do pref 100 Corn Products Refining 100 Do pref 100 Crucible Steel of America 100 Do pref 100 Cuba Cane Sugar No par Do pref 100 Distillers' Securities Corp. 100 Dome Mines, Ltd 10	35½ Nov 8 294 Nov 8 76½ Dec 17 76 Nov 8 97 Nov 5 18 Feb 2 88½ Nov 7 45% Dec 17 83 Dec 21 24% Nov 7 74% Dec 17 114 May 10 6½ Nov 17 28 Feb 3 18 Dec 13	37 ¹ 4 July 11 1128s Jan 2 91 ⁷ 8 July 2 117 ³ 4 Jan 3 55 ¹ 4 Jan 4 94 ¹ 2 Jan 3 44 ¹ 4 Oct 1 24 ⁸ 4 Jan 9 41 ¹ 2 Aug 25	461s July 74 Nov 381s Apr 631s Set 301s Sep 537s Det 1293s Dec 144s Jar 751s Jan 211 Set 106 Feb 114 Nov 131s Aug 293s Dec 165 June 131s Dec 165 June 1
91 93% 75 77 *33 37 *89 924 67 70 \$35 35 *80 85 *	9312 9614 *73 80 3518 3534 490 9138 70 71 *3534 38 85 85 * 102	921 ₂ 96 927 ₈ 95 *75 77 761 ₂ 761 ₃ 35 35 35 361 ₉ 92 921 ₄ *92 100 711 ₈ 72 73 747 *35 381 ₅ *35 38 *83 87 *51 ₂ 861 * 102 *	95 99 77 77 3614 3684 *9318 99 8 76 76 38 38 8 8684 87 *	21,200 700 2,700 300 1,650 125	General Motors tem ctts. 100 Do pref tem ctts. 100 Goodrich Co (B F)	74½ Nov10 72¾ Dec 20 32¼ Dec 20 32¼ Dec 20 491¾ Dec 20 491½ Dec 20 491½ Nov 5 34 Nov16 77 Nov 7 101½ Nov10 117 Feb 10 38 Nov 8 7¾ Nov 8 1 26¼ Nov 8 1 17½ Dec 13	125 Marle 93 Jan 4 6114 Jan 19 112 Jan 4 9228 Jan 17 47 Jan 26 137 Jan 3 110 June13 11712 Feb 2 6612 June11 2172 May22 6012 July23 123 Jan 2 3678 Mar23	120 Dec 135 Dec 8812 Dec 93 De 4912 Dec 1684 Ma 80 July 120 No 34 June 5612 No 71 May 193 No 72 May 115 No 72 May 110 No 4252 Apr 7434 No 71 Aug 2978 Ja 37 Dec 74 Ja 10812 Jan 12678 No 11328 Feb 5078 Be
25% 261 231z 231z 54 54 38 38 38 30 301 *72 74 *12 121 *69 79 *57 60 211z 217 *511z 521 *19 72 *51 72 *71 4 725 *87 92 25% 26	4 26's 27's 2 24's 2 23's 24's 55' 55 38 38 4 30'4 30'4 74 74's 2 13 13 *69's 79 *57 62 8 21's 23's 23's 25's 25's 20'4 21 20'4 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	26 2678 25 267 2312 2312 24 25 55 55 5612 57 39 3912 **8812 41 30 3084 308 312 73 74 74 75 **13 14 **12 13 **69 79 **71 79 **57 66 **57 66 **57 66 **57 65 2158 2214 23 23 51 5112 53 53 **19 20 1934 20 7218 7414 7314 751 2618 2658 2634 274	8 25 ⁷ 8 26 ¹ 2 4 25 26 57 58 ⁵ 8 39 42 31 ¹ 8 31 ⁷ 8 4 74 ⁸ 9 76 ² 4 14 14 *72 77 *57 59 23 ¹ 4 24 ³ 4 54 55 520 22 ¹ 2 7 ⁴ 14 77 - *83 92	27,300 5,300 2,800 2,200 31,340 7,300 400 9,450 900 2,700 17,700	Intern Nickel (The) v t e. 21 International Paper	5 2412 Dec 13 1812 Nov 8 5 5014 Nov 7 5 3678 Dec 20 7 26 Nov 8 7 68 Nov 8 7 70 Nov 19 1 1918 Nov 8 1 49 Dec 12 1 3 Nov 3 0 67 Dec 12	47% Mar21 49% Jan 4 7712 June 6 6412 Jan 4 5018 May26 103% June13 30 Jan 2 89% Feb 1 6712 Jan 1 61% Jan 1 40 Jan 2 10612 Jan 1 97% June 1	38% Dec 56% Ja 64 8e 40 Dec 644 No 64 May 107 No 25% Dec 56% June 107 No 64% Dec 64% Jun 44 Dec 90 Se 65 Dec 93 Ja 82 Dec 60% Jun 89½ June 120% Jun 89½ June 165% Jun 185% June 165% Jun 165% Ju
4114 413 *61 64 90 90 1484 154 *3312 35 *92 98 3978 40 *9814 1051 1634 164 11078 114 *	6114 64 82 82 82 83 84 84 85 84 86 84 86 84 86 84 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	*85 93 *83 93 *102 105 113 12 16 *102 105 113 12 16 *102 105 114 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	6 6314 6314 202 92 12 1334 1483 37 3718 902 98 4 4114 4114 4 *9853 10614 4 1734 1884 4 140 4012 4 40 4012 4 40 4013 4 512 3612 4 512 3612	33,400 1,500 300 7,800 1,800 2,100 2,640 2,600 1,000 300	Midvale Steel & Ordnance. 50 Montana Power. 100 Do pref. 100 National Biscuit. 100 Do pref. 100 Nat Conduit & Cable No pa Nat Enam'g & Stamp'g. 100 Do pref. 100 National Lead. 100 Do pref. 101 Nevada Consol Copper. 100 New York Air Brake. 100 North American Co. 100 Obio Cities Gas (The). 22 Ontario Silver Mining. 100	3912 Dec 2 2583 Dec 14 95:2 Dec 18 7978 Nov18 104 Dec 17 1312 Dec 26 24 Feb 109012 May 9 109012 May 9 109	6 671s June 2 1 1094 Jan 2 1 1171s Mar2 1 1221s Jan 1 27 Jan 3 9 Junel 4 684 Oct 9 94 July 1 6 634 Mar2 1 14 Jan 5 263s Junel 1 728 Mar2 1 728 Mar2 1 748 Sopt 2	6844 Mar 1147s De 109 Jan 11714 No 118 Sep 13112 Ou 124 June 12994 Mar 1904 Apr 3612 De 745a Se 11114 Dec 1171s Ou 118 July 186 No 6512 Apr 757s De 554 Nov 1184 July 186 No 554 Nov 1184 July 186 No
*22 23 *36 36 *25 27 *3512 40 *75 78 *52 53 *9212 96 99 99 10912 1099 *39 42 *88 95 2012 20 74 74 90 90 *68 70 *512 68	*75 79 M 54 54 90 95 95 95 *	*22 231 ₂ 225 ₈ 23 351 ₂ 36 36 37 *25 26 25 25 40 40 41 43 78 77 877 80 53 53 54 56 *921 ₂ 96 *92 96 97 99 100 100 107 1087 ₈ 110 110 42 42 431 ₈ 45 *89 98 *88 98 201 ₄ 207 ₈ 21 21 201 ₄ 207 ₈ 21 7414 75 75 ³ 4 78 *891 ₂ 91 903 ₄ 92 *68 70 681 ₂ 69 *51 ₂ 7 51 ₂ 6	36 39 25 27 4114 4212 79 7978 14 57 6014 *93 96 100 101 11212 11612 12 4434 4778 95 95 12 2112 22 14 7793 79 12 928 9312 *6812 71 554 714	400 1,533 1,300 4,100 2,700 100 9,300 6,200 100 9,300 26,000 1,800 4,000 1,900	People's G L & C (Chie) 101 Philadelphia Co (Pittsb) 5i Pittsburgh Coal of Pa 101 Do pref 106 Possed Steel Car 106 Public Serv Corp of N J 109 Public Serv Corp of N J 1	10 35 Dec 2 2412 Dec 12 3712 Dec 22 74 Dec 12 74 Dec 12 74 Dec 12 99 Dec 22 10614 D	1 1061 Jan 1 2 12 Jan 1 5412 Sept2: 2 90 Aug 1: 4 8314 Jan 2 5 2107 Jan 3: 1 131 Jan 1 1 1672 Jan 2: 5 8 June1 1 101 Jan 2: 7 3214 Apr 1 9412 June 10578 May 2: 7 68 Jan 1	38 June 48 D 38 June 48 D 38 June 48 D 39 July 884 N 30 July 108 N 314 Jan 137 B 31 Jan 27 B 32 Apr 6134 N 32 Apr 6134 N 32 June 37 N 33 June 37 N 42 June 37 N 40 June 117 N 40 6376 Dec 844 B
128 128 *15¼ 15 27 27 33¹2 33 44¹8 45 *75 91 36 36 94 98 12 12 124 126 45 45 *81 90 *81 90 *81 90 *81 90 *81 83 89 *81 83 89 *81 83 89 *81 83 88 86 88 88 86 88 86 88 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 8	78 153g 153g 153g 153g 153g 153g 153g 153g	127 1291e 1284 131 151e 151e 151e 15 27 277e 271e 28 36 361e 37 37 425a 443a 431e 44 75 91 901e 90 7.78 361e 357e 36 893 981e 9921e 97 117e 12 117e 12 1241e 1291e 1261e 127 457a 46 463e 48 881 86 83 90 881 90 882 90 455 62 62 63 87 871e 87 89	78 1512 1612 78 285 2958 19 37 38 12 44 4614 12 *8514 91 12 *8514 91 13 361 37 *93 981 11 12 1238 12984 1355 14 4778 4838 89 99 90 90 12 60 61 13 36 3614	2,000 3,800 11,200 1,400 28,800 6,000 1,800 33,45 10,600 100 100 8,700 6,300	0 Shatuck Aris Copper	0 15 Dec 2 7 2514 Dec 2 0 3312 Nov 0 338 Nov 0 385 Nov2 0 3014 Nov 0 11484 Dec 2 0 4212 Dec 1 286 Dec 1 286 Dec 1 287 Dec 2 287 3412 Dec 2 0 3412 Dec 2 0 8112 Nov	0 294 Mar 0 594 Mar 7 744 Mar 1 104 Jan 2 1085 Jan 2 1085 Jan 8 514 June 2 1912 June 0 1912 June 1 105 Mar 1 107 Mar 1 107 Mar 1 107 Mar 1 107 Jan 2 498 June 5 1274 Aug 6 1274 Aug 6 1274 Aug	22 Dec 4014 F. 1001a Dec 167 J. 1001a J. 1001a Dec 167 J. 1001a J. 100
*99 115 110 110 *10 11 *40 44 10844 110 \$92 92 4812 49 *91 93 4212 43 *40 45 83 83 10312 103 7378 74 *912 11 *3112 34	*99 115 112 112 *10 11 *40 42 110 112 *88 92 49 49 *92 95 43*8 43*2 45 45 76 83*2 85*4 *12 104*4 104*6 *4 74*3 76 *10 11*2 *31*2 33	*99 115 *99 115	*100 115 112 11312 115 11 1112 42 42 43 12 117 11958 *88 95 58 50 5114 14 93 93 12 45 40 45 45 874 8914 10378 10448 1 7718 7978 1 1078 1198	1,80 80 30 15,50 1 2,40 85 2,40 728,50 16,04 28,80 1,30	Do pref. 10	0 9814 Dec 1 2105 Dec 2 0 10 Nov 0 42 Dec 2 0 9818 Nov1 0 88 Nov 0 45 Dec 1 0 91 Dec 2 0 40 Dec 2 0 43 Nov 0 7912 Dec 2 0 1028 Dec 2 0 7014 Dec 1 0 918 Dec 2	1 120% Mar1 1 120% Mar1 1 120% Mar1 5 2412 June2 6 63 Jan 2 5 17112 June2 6 106 June2 6 7 Aug 1 0 1148 Jan 0 67% Jan 0 1368 May2 0 12114 Jan 1 7 118% May2 0 24% Jan 2 48 May3	10 1112 Feb 120 A 10112 Jan 16912 Ju 16 Jan 16912 Ju 16 1518 Jan 2818 N 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1
	97 97 97 48 50 12 7914 8014 134 3618 3718 5214 5214 3412 3478 138 1814 1878 7034 7034 138 138 138 130218 114 114 114	*47 50 79 79 7912 79 36 37 3612 37 3612 37 3612 37 3612 37 3612 37 3612 37 3612 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 9	30 30 3,30 15,70 10 1,20 83,40 70 40	O Virginia Iron C & C	00 46 Feb 276 Det 2 276 Det 2 3 34 Det 1 60 52 4 Det 2 3 34 Nov 1 60 69 Nov 3 0 42 Nov 1 60 113 Det 1 13 Det 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 77 Mar; 994 Jan 17 56 May; 4 704 Jan 2 5212 Jan 8 3812 Jan 6 100 Mar; 8 844 Mar; 2 151 Jan 8 12618 Jan 9 372 June 9 474 June 9 63 June	0 41 July 7234 N 87 Mar 10512 (512 614 Dec 715 M 70 Apr 79 M 8 45 Dec 8325 July 854 125 July 854 125 N 17 123 June 126 N 16 25 July 355 141 195 July 100

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. \$ Less than 100 shares. \$ Ex-rights. \$ Ex-div. and rights. \$ Par \$10 per share s Par \$100 per share. \$ Certificates of deposit. \$ Ex-dividend.

2530 New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly In Jan. 1909 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed and prices are now—"and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds.

In Jan. 1909 the Esche	1 2 2	rice sum est	100200000	1 - 1	Range	BONDS	1 2 2	Price	Week's	20	Range
B. T STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Dec. 28.	Inter	Price Priday Dec. 28.	Week's Range or Last Sale	Bonds	Since Jan. 1.	N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Dec. 28.	Per	Priday Dec. 28.	Range of Last Sale	Bonds	Since Jan. 1. Low High
U. S. Government. U S 31/8 Liberty Loan1947	J-D	17 17 NO 1853	THE PARTY NAMED IN		98.08 100.30	Chesapeake & Ohio (Con)— Oraig Vailey 1st g 5s1940 Potts Creek Br 1st 4s1946	3 - 3	70 6412 82	Dow High 9634 Feb 16 8434 Jan 12 73 Nov'17		
US 4s converted from 1st Lib- erty Loan	M-N	96.94 Sale 97.00 Sale	96.70 97.10	6454	96.90 97.46 96.70 100.02	R & A Div 1st con g 4s 1989 2d consol gold 4s 1989 Greenbrier Ry 1st gu g 4s 1940 Warm Springs V 1st g 5s _ 1941	M-N	6112 8212	71 Oet '1' 8812 Sept'16		71 814
U H 20 consol registered 41930	0 - 1	9012 9712	9634 Nov'17 9634 Nov'17 99 Nov'17		961 ₂ 993 ₄ 963 ₄ 997 ₈ 987 ₈ 991 ₂	Chie & Alton RR ref g 3s1949 Ratiway 1st lien 3 4s1950 Chie B & Q Denver Div 4s1922	A - O	37 42 99 101	11314 Feb '11 5878 Oct '11 35 35 9978 997	i	58 ⁷ 8 62 ³ 4 35 53 ¹ 2 99 100
U S 3s coupon	3000	99 998 104 105 104 105	104 Dec '17 104 104	2	104 110 104 1111 ₈	Illinois Div 3 1/48	3 - 3	70 74 80 85 985 9912	76 Nov'1' 83 Dec '1'	7	76 89
U 8 4s registered 1925 U 8 4s coupon 1925 U 8 Pan Canal 10-30-yr 2s.k1936 U 8 Pan Canal 10-30-yr 2s reg '38 U 8 Panama Canal 3s g. 1961 U 8 Philippine Island 4s.1914-34	Q-N	96 80	97% Oct '17 84 Dec '17		9784 9784 84 10284	Sinking fund 4s1910 Joint bonds. See Great North Nebraska Extension 4s1927	A - O	9518			98 9978
Foreign Government.	P-4	Odio Sole	038, 041	15.0	901g 94	General 4s 1958	M-N	851 ₄ Sale 30 33	98 July'1 81 811 33 July'1	25	3012 35
Amer Foreign Secur 5s	A - O M- 8 M- N	8814 Sale 80 8234 Sale	8714 8918 8034 Dec '17 80 8519	1731	8178 95 8014 93	US Mtg & Tr Co etfs of dep	A - 0 M- N	23 30 981 ₂ 101 841 ₁		2 6	803, 00
Chinese (Hukuang Ry)—5s of '11 Cuba—External debt 5s of 1904. Exter dt 5s of '14 ser A 1949 External loan 4 45s 1941	M-B	91 ¹ 2 93 94 Bale	65 Oct '17 9112 Dec '19 9214 94	7	65 7214	Guar Tr Co etts of dep Purch money 1st coal 5s1942	F-A	51 -25	75 Sept'1 76 July'1 9734 Feb '1	7	75 90 76 90
External loan 41/2s 1946 Dominion of Canada g 5s 1920 Do do 1920			86 Oct 17 9014 91 8938 90	15	89 100	Chic & Ind C Ry 1st 5s1930 Chicago Great West 1st 4s1950 Chic Ind & Louisv—Ref 6s.1947	M- 5	59 Sale 95 Sale	52 59 947 ₈ 95	49	32 41 52 7312 9478 11518 10012 10034
Prench Repub 51/4s secured loan.	F-A	93% Sale	8 90 903	8 32	9112 101 81 90%	Refunding gold 5s194' Refunding 4s Series C194' Ind & Louisv 1st gu 4s195'	3 - 3	72	10012 Apr 1 8412 Apr 1 70 Nov'1 9612 Jan 1	7	841 ₂ 851 ₄
Do do "German stamp".		1 7414 75	7514 751 73 Dec '1'	7	7414 82 78 761s	Chie Ind & Sou 50-yr 4s195 Chie L S & East 1st 4½s196 Chicago Milwaukee & St Paul— Gen'l gold 4s Series A4198	9 J - D		97% Dec '1	6	
Lyons (City of) 3-yr 6s1916 Marsellies (City of) 3-yr 6s1916 Mexico—Exter loan £ 5s of 1896	00-	1 2 425a		2 182		Registered	9 Q - J 5 J - D	781 ₂ Sale	925 Feb '1 77 781 62 691	2 12 318	74 9614 62 981 ₂
Gold debt 4s of 1904			7784 831 70 Dec '1'	2 464	731 ₂ 97 70 801 ₂	Gen ref conv Ser B 5s	4 F - A 9 J - J 9 J - J	77 Sale 777 847	84 Dec '1	7	MO1- 005-
8-year 51% notes	M- M-	95% Sale 9112 Sale 991% Sale	9478 954 8984 92	4 290 769	9314 9878 8412 9818	25-year debenture 4s	4 J - J 2 J - D 1 J - J	74 Sale 7512 Sale 9212	99% Oct '1	240	6512 1024 994 1034
Convertible 514 % notes. 1911 3These are prices on the basis of	35to	98 Bale				Chie & P W 1st g 5s 192 C M & Puget 8d 1st gu 4s. 194	9 3 - 3		94 Nov'	7 7 7 7	1 961e 1041e
State and City Securities. WY City—4%s Corp stock_196 6%s Corporate stock196	40 100 100	DI OU TOU	90 Dec '1	7	90 105%	Pargo & Sou assum g 6s192 La Crosse & D 1st 5s191	9 3 - 3	96 ¹ 4 108 96 ¹ 8 100 ⁴ 93 ¹ 4 101	79 Dec '1 100 Oct '1 10478 Sept'1 10048 July'1 10048 Sept'1	7	100 105 10478 10478 10018 10114 100 10458
4%s Corporate stock196	5 J -1	937 ₈ 95 9 951 ₄ 96	96 Dec '1	14	96 110%	Wis & Minn Div g 5s192 Wis Valley Div 1st 6s192 Milw & No 1st ext 4 1/2s193	0 J - 1	9716 81 Sale	81 Dec '1	6	
4% Corporate stock195	S In - T	M 0012 00	8684 86 12 89 Nov'l 87 Dec'l	7	89 1021 ₈ 87 1021 ₄	Cons extended 4 1/28 193 Chie & Nor West Ex 4s 1886-192 Registered 1286-192 General gold 8 1/48 198	6 F - A	8848	_ 86 Nov*1	7	86 9814 861 ₂ 971 ₂
New 41/8 195 41/8 Corporate stock 195	7 M-1	91 94 N 94 94	12 9512 95 12 97 Dec 1	7	951 ₂ 1107 ₈ 97 1101 ₂ 757 ₆ 911 ₆	Registeredp198	7 M-1	79 80	8012 Dec '	6 17	7912 9818
N Y State—4s	M -	99 J 99	101 July'1 100% July'1 100 Nov'1	7	7578 9113 101 105 1004 10612 100 1021	Btamped 4s	7 M- P	99 102 99 104	101% Nov' 104% Dec' 109% Apr	17 17	101½ 118 104¼ 111
4% Corporate stock. 195 4% Corporate stock. 195 4% Corporate stock. 195 New 4½s. 195 3½% Corporate stock. 195 3½% Corporate stock. 195 3½% Corporate stock. 195 3½% Corporate stock. 195 Canal Improvement 4s. 196 Canal Improvement 4s. 196 Canal Improvement 4½s. 196 Canal Improvement 4½s. 196 Canal Improvement 4½s. 196 Canal Improvement 4½s. 196 Highway Improv't 4½s. 196 Highway Improv't 4½s. 196	10 J -	J 104 J 101	a ₄ 104 ⁵ 8 104 103 Sept'	17 58 2	9978 10612 5 104 11718 103 103	Registered 1879-192 Sinking fund 5s 1879-192 Registered 1879-192 Debenture 5s 192	III A - V	99 ¹ 2 102 92 ¹ 8 95 103	104 Sept' 1031s Apr' 95 Nov'	16	
Highway Improv't 416 196 Highway Improv't 416 196 Virginia funded debt 2-38 196	33 M- 35 M- 31 J -	J 78	12 74 1000	17	3 10418 11718 - 10312 110 74 8712	Registered 19: Sinking fund deb 5s 19: Registered 19:	21 A - C 33 M - N 33 M - N	1 20 21	95 Nov' 10212 Oct ' 84 9412 Nov' 12 10414 June'	10	9412 10378
8 deferred Brown Bros otfs-	-	- 38	50'4 June'	17		Des Plaines Val 1st gu 4 1/2 s 19- Frem Elk & Mo V 1st 6s 19: Man G B & N W 1st 3 1/2 s 19:	33 A - 6	76 99 52 88	10112 Oct 11034 Nov' 12 88 Jan	17	11084 11814 88 88
Ann Arbor 1st g 4s	95 A -	52 57 8314 8al 80	e 8214 83 83 Sept'	17 9	51 731 ₂ 801 ₂ 97 83 93 72 881 ₄	Milw & S L 1st gu 3 1/2 19 Mil L S & West 1st g 6s 19 Ext & Imp s f gold 5s 19 Ashland Div 1st g 6s 19	29 F -	9918 *9714 9918	102 Oct '97% Dec '11178 Dec '	17	102 107 ¹ 4 97 ¹ 2 1048 ₄
Registered 199 Adjustment gold 4s h199 Registered h199 Stamped 199 Stamped 199	95 No 95 M-	N 73 74 D 85 Bal	8512 Nov'	16	721 ₂ 89 3 84 1061 ₂	Mich Div 1st gold 6s19 Mil Spar & N W 1st gu 4s.19 St L Peo & N W 1st gu 5s.19	24 J - 47 M-	99 ¹ 8	86% Sept	16	84 948 ₄ 98 1088 ₈
Jony gold 4a	60 J - 28 M - 65 J -	D 8678 Sal 8 83 J 68 8	8058 87 9112 Oct ' 78 Aug	17 17 17	9 79 107	Chicago Rock Isl & Pac— Rativay general gold 4s19 Registered 19	88 J -	73 74	87 Mar	17	5 73 90 851 ₂ 87
Cal-Aris 1st & ref 4 ke"A"19	62 M-	8 9	014 80% Oct ' 1 9312 May' 994 July'	17 17 17	91 100 9954 10458	Refunding gold 4s	34 A -	J 50 70	71 Sept	17	- 70 84 9784 9878
S Fe Pres & Ph 1st g 5s19 Atl Coast L 1st gold 4s	28 M-	N 9218	14 81 82 14 807 Nov 994 Oct	17	0 7912 963 - 8034 951 - 9934 1071	Coll trust Series P 4s	34 M - 34 A -	8 66 0 96 0 961 ₂ 98	9612 Sept 9712 June	17	58 741 ₂ 961 ₂ 1027 ₈ 971 ₂ 971 ₂
Bruns & W 1st gu gold 4s. 19 Charles & Sav 1st gold 7s. 19 L & N coll gold 4s	38 J -	J 100	778 85 Sept' 12978 Aug' 212 68 70 115 July'	15	68 89	Choc Okla & G gen g 5eo19 Consol gold 5s	52 M -	N 60	9758 July	15	55 62 59 75
19 Sal Sp Oca & G gu g 4s 19 Salt & Ohio prior 3 1/5 119	18 J	O 8712	9 99% Dec	15	115 1181	Cons 6s reduced to 314s 19	30 J -	D 9878 112 D 7814	2 102 Dec 861s Nov	17	102 11884 8618 9118
Registered	48 A -	J 8	6 9012 Sept'	2	901 ₂ 951 ₆ 51 711 ₂ 943 91 921	North Wisconsin 1st 6s19	030 J -	N 10018 J 10018	111 June 118 Nov 100 Dec	16	111 11814
Refund & gen 5s Series A. 19 Pitts June 1st gold 6s	95 J - 92 J -	J	le 73 ¹ 2 8	12	43 6912 971 49 7312 1011	Chie T H & So-East 1st 5s1s Chie & West Iud gen g 6ss1	930 M- 960 J - 932 Q -	D 80 M 10	0 82 Jan 4 105 Dec	17	82 82 105 108 7 6178 77
PJunc & M Div let g 3 1/4 s 19 P L E & W Va Sys ref 4s_19 Southw Div let gold 3 1/4 s 19	25 M 41 M 25 J	N 7918	5 84 Nov	17	79 *941 7 7178 90 84 941	Consol 50-year 4s	952 J - 937 J - 959 J -	3 8	2 02 (7 617 ₈ 77 90 963 ₄
Cent Ohio R 1st c g 4 1/6 19 Cl Lor & W con 1st g 58 19 Monon River 1st gu g 58 19	030 M 033 A 019 F	0 8518	99 ³ s June 101 ¹ 4 Nov 99 ¹ 4 Oct	16	100 100 99% 994	Cin D & I let gu g 5e! C Find & Ft W let gu 4 e g.!	959 J - 941 M - 923 M-	N	25 July 88 Mai 96 Jan	15	96 96
Ohio River RR 1st g 5s	937 A	O 79 9	0 88 ¹ 4 Dec 107 Feb 100 ¹ 2 Nov	17	9914 1071 8814 90 107 107 10012 1111	Clev Cin Ch & St L gen 4s.1 20-year deb 4 1/4s	993 3 -	D 57 0	4 56 3 83 Oct 1 101 Feb	17 17 17	6 56 811 ₂ 83 87 1001 ₄ 101
Consol 4½s	957 M	-N 7712 9	212 9912 Oct	17	99 1021	Cairo Div 1st gold 4s1	939 J -	J 6318 8	114 8378 Mai 1978 79 Feb 70 7478 July	17 17 17	8378 87 79 81 7478 8388
Consol 1st g 6s	921 F 922 J 962 A	- A 9918 10 - D 9918 10	10612 Dec 1712 104 Nov 1578 97 Oct	'16 '17 '17	1035 1098	Bpr & Col Div 1stg 4s1 W W Val Div 1st g 4s1	940 M	65 621 ₂ N 1007 ₈ 10	731 ₂ Jun 84 No 151 ₈ 1021 ₈ Oct	e'17 v'16 	7312 7312
Car Clinch & Ohio 1st 30-yr 5s Central of Ga 1st gold 5sp1 Consol gold 5s1	'38 J 945 F 945 M	-D	80 84 Dec 100 Nov 86 85 Dec	17 17 17	84 92 100 110 835 103	Registered	936 Q 938 Q 923 J	J 8212	881 ₂ 87 Dec 881 ₂ Ma 1021 ₈ Jan	y'15	84 88 1025 1025
Chatt Div pur money g 4s 1 Mac & Nor Div 1st g 5s1 Mid Ga & Atl Div 5s1	951 J 946 J 947 J	-D 5918	79 78 Aug 103 Mai 011s 975s June	17	78 78 103 103 975 97	Ind B & W 1st pref 4s1 O Ind & W 1st pref 5e41	934 J 940 A 1938 Q	0 5918		y'08	
Mobile Div 1st g 5s	937 M	-N 82	92 10412 Apr 9512 90 Aug ale 10158 100	17 02	7 100 120	Income 48	1990 A	or 1058 O 8312 8		v'17 831 ₂ 6	10 831 ₂ 1023 ₄ 10 21 ₄ 173 ₄
Leh & Hud Riv gen gu g 5s.	-'20 J	- J 9418 1	02 9834 9612 Dec 0114 100 Jun 10012 Jan	e'17	100 118 9612 104	Trust Co certifs of deposit.	929 F	- A 8618 S	6 512 De		14 81 96 72 6814 8734
N Y & Long Br gen g 4s1 Cent Vermont 1st gu g 4s1 Chesa & O fund & impt 6s1 1st consol gold 5s	920 Q 1929 J	- F 55	65 55 No. 8678 91 Aug 96 948 Dec	v'17	55 79 90 96 943 108	Ft W & Den C 1st g 6s	1935 M 1921 J 1943 A	-D 9312 -O 84		e '17 -	95 10518
Registered General gold 41/4s	1939 M 1992 M	- N -71 8	104le Jan	71	8 70 94 8 8634 92	Morris & Eas 1st gu 3 1/48.	2000 J	- D 7118	78 78 De 03 10114 De	e '17 -	771g 8814 10114 10714
30-year convertible 4 1/4s 30-year conv secured 5s Big Sandy 1st 4s	1930 F 1946 A 1944 J	- A 6984 8 - O 7814 8	iale 66 iale 721 ₂ 75 84 Apr	71 781 ₂	309 651 ₂ 86 292 713 ₈ 94 84 87	Construction 56	1923 F 1923 M	- A 95 -N 8718	98 98 No 93 95 825 1021 Fe	95 -	1 98 1024
Coal River Ry 1st gu 4s	1945 J	-D	8512 No	v'16 _		Due June. A Due July. & Due Aug	1				

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Dec. 28.	Interest	Price Friday Dec. 28.	Week's Range or Last Sale	Bonds	Rangs Since Jan. 1.	N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Dec. 28.	Interest	Price Priday Dec. 28.	Week's Range or Last Sale	Bonds	Range Since Jan. 1.
Delaware & Hudson—	3 - 3	98 954	95% Oct '17		Low High 9512 10114	Leh V Term Ry 1st gu g 5s194 Registered194	A-0	Bid Ask 1014 112 100	Low Htg/ 1012 Dec '17 113 Mar'17 1031 Aug '17 105 Oct '18	No.	Low High 10018 114 113 113 1021a 1061a
30-year conv 5s	A - O	894 Sale 69 744		2	85 991 ₂ 891 ₂ 107 69 893 ₈	Leh Val Coal Co 1st gu g 5s. 193: Registered	3 J - J 3 J - J	102			87 90
Denv & R Gr 1st cons g 4s_1936 Consol gold 434s1936	1.1	100 ¹ 8 105 ¹ 4 67 Sale 69 ¹ 2 Sale 77 Sale	1127 ₈ Dec '16 621 ₂ 67 691 ₂ 691 ₁ 73 77	74	67 91	Registered	5 M- 5		10012 Sept'1' 9414 June'1		100 108
ist & refunding 5s1956 Rio Gr June 1st gu g 5s1936	F-A	52-2 Sale 95	48 521: 37 Aug '17 6114 Apr '11	23	4712 68	General gold 4s	211 - 13	75 -9884	85¼ Feb '1' 90 July'1' 99¼ Oct '0	7	85 89 90 90
Rio Gr Sou 1st gold 4s1946 Guaranteed1946 Rio Gr West 1st gold 4s1936 Mtge & coll trust 4s A1946	1 - 1	65	38 July'1' 67'2 Nov'1' 49 50	18	6712 8412 49 7412	Unified gold 4s	9 M - 8 4 J - D 7 M - N	84 -74	89 May'1 95% Feb '1 77% Nov'1	7	851 ₂ 89 957 ₈ 981 ₂ 778 ₄ 81
Det & Mack-let lies g 4s 199	J - D		9812 Mar'1 82 Dec'10 7512 July'1	6	9812 9912	Registered194	9 M - 3	80	7912 Oct '1 95 Jan '1 10314 Apr '1 9612 Aug '1	7	791 ₂ 901 ₈ 103 1031 ₄ 961 ₂ 103
Gold 4s	7 A - O	86 101	90 Nov'1	7	90 104	NY & R Bist cong cs. 193 NY & R Bist gold 5s. 193 Nor Sh Bist cong gu 5s. 0193 Louisiana & Ark ist g 5s. 193 Louisville & Nashv gen 6s. 193 Gold 5s. 193 Unified gold 4s. 194 Registered 193	2 Q - J 7 M - S	90 931 851 ₈ 88 1063 ₈ 1097	100 Aug '1 851 ₂ 851 1081 ₂ Dec '1	2 3	83 941 ₂ 1061 ₄ 1131 ₄
Dul Sou Shore & Atl g 5a 193	7 J - J	81 85 85 102	10512 Mar '0 94 Jan '1 104 Jan '1 9978 Dec '1	7	104 104	Gold 5s	7 M-N 10 J - J 10 J - J	9712 -841	1025 May'2 8414 84 965 Jan '1	8	102% 107 8414 97% 9218 96%
Bright Johet & East 18t g os. 194 Brie 1st consoi gold 7s	7 M-N 9 M-S 3 M-S	711 ₂ 981 ₁ 921 ₈ -95	9812 Mar'1 9812 Oct '1 9712 June'1	7	9812 9912 9812 99 9712 10012	Registered 194 Collateral trust gold 5s 194 E H & Nash 1st g 6s 199 L Cin & Lex gold 44/s 197 N O & M 1st gold 6s 199	1 M-N 19 J - D 31 M-N	01 001	10012 July'1 1033 July'1 2 98 Sept'1	7	04 103
3d ext gold 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)s	0 A - O	9118	94% Nov'l	5		Paducah & Mem Div 4s_ 19	16 F - A	6918 817	106 Aug 1 10418 Feb 1 8 9018 Apr 1	f awar	1 00.2 S.n.2
Registered	6 1 - 1	5312 Sale	. 84 Dec '1	84 239	66 8714	St Louis Div 1st gold 6s_ 19: 2d gold 3s_ 19: Atl Knox & Cin Div 4s_ 19: Atl Knox & Nor 1st g 5s_ 19	DD 144 - T4	75		7	75 9118
Penn coll trust gold 4s196	1 F - A		8 884 Bept' 1 371 ₂ 48	17	88 90 37 681 ₄ 37 ₁₂ 68 ⁷ ₈	Hender Bdge 1st s f g 6s19 Kentucky Central gold 4s19 Lex & East 1st 50-yr 5s gu 19	31 M- 8 87 J - J 65 A - C	651 ₈ 787 921 ₂ Sale	74 Oct 1	17	74 8518
Gen conv 4s Secies D 195 Chic & Eric 1st gold 5s 195 Chev & Mahon Vall g 5s 195	32 M-1	53 Sale	421 ₂ 53 85 85	26	4178 84 2 85 109 10678 10678	L& N&M & M 1st g 4 1/s 19 L& N-South M joint 4s19	45 M- 1 52 J 52 Q	7618 98	81% May'	17	94 94 801 ₂ 813 ₈ 98 100
Genessee River 1st s f 6s194 Long Dock consol g 6s195	55 J 57 J 35 A - C	95 96 103 99% 109	I I I UI 9 DIOY	17 17 17	- 103 109 103 1081 ₂ - 1101 ₂ 1123 ₈	N Fia & S 1st gu g 5s 19 N & C Bdge gen gu g 4½s. 19 Pensac & Atl 1st gu g 6s 19 S & N Ala coma gu g 5s 19	45 J 21 F	9958	977g May' 1037g Oct	16 17	10378 10378 9814 109
Dock & Impt 1st ext 5s19	22 M - P 43 J	103 95 93 74 Sale	10212 July'	17	10212 10614 101 10212 2 74 10012	Gen cons gu 50-year 5s. 19 L & Jeff Bdge Co gu g 4s 19 Manila RR—Sou lines 4s 19	63 A -	*95 102	79 Apr	17	79 8112
N Y Susq & W 1st ref 5s. 19 2d gold 4/s. 19 General gold 5s. 19 Terminal 1st gold 5s. 19		65	_ 108 Jan '	17	- 1061s 108	Midland Term-1st s f g 5s.19	77 M-		75 Nov	10	9112 9134
Mid of N J let ext 5s19 Wilk & East let gu g 5s19 Ev & Ind 1st cone gu g 6s19	42 3 -1	50 60	108 Jan 60 Oct	17 17	- 107 108 - 60 81 - 281 2812	let gold 7s	927 J -1	104	- 1033s Oct	17	74 911
1st general gold 5s	21 J 42 A -		97 Nov' 851s June' 108 Nov'	17 17 11	851 ₈ 851 ₈	lat consol gold 5s	949 M - 962 Q -	8 43 Sal	60 Feb	17	45 617
Florida E Coast 1st 434s19 Fort St U D Co 1st 2 434s19	59 J -1	95	12 85 Dec	17	85 96	MStP&SSM cong 4sintgu 1	938 J -	J 83 83	79 Dec e 38 4 31 ₂ 83 Dec	17 27 ₈ 7	79 95 38 63 83 97
Gaiv Hous & Hen 1st 5s 19 Great Nor C B & Q coll 4s. 19	33 A -	9214 Bal	8512 June 8 9112 9	284 23	9114 993	M 8 8 M & A 1st g 4s int gu. Mississippi Central 1st 5s1	941 M-	83 9	112 8518 Nov	17 17 16	_ 8518 984
Registered h19 1st & ref 4 \(\) & Suries A 19 Registered 15 St Paul M & Man 4s 19	61 3 -	J 83 97 J 8118	96 June 87 Dec	'17 '16 '17	87 99	2d gold 4sgl	990 F -	A 30 0	3 30 3	014	7 561 ₈ 781 ₂ 9 30 541 ₄ 261 ₈ 325 ₈
Registered	933 J - 933 J -	91 99	118 Apr	17	90 1051	1st ext gold 5s1 1st & refunding 4s1 Gen sinking fund 4\\(\frac{1}{2}\)st Louis Div 1st ref g 4s2	936 J -	J 25 3	518 4978 Sept 0 25 Dec 3 40 Nov	'17 '17 '16	495g 691g 25 45
Registered 11 Mont ext 1st gold 4s 11 Registered 11 Pacific ext guar 4s £ 11	933 3 -	D 7818 81	9 82 Dec 951 ₂ Mar	16	82 981	Dall & Waco let gu g 5s 1	940 M- 990 F -	A 7 O 38 6	0 70 ¹ 4 Mai 2 40 ¹ 8 Nov	17	- 691 ₂ 691 ₂ - 701 ₄ 71 - 40 79
Mint Union let g fig 1	922 J -	9918	8018 Dec	17	- 1083 1083	M K & Okla 1st guar 5s1 M K & T of T 1st gu g 5s1 Sher Sh & So 1st gu g 5s1	942 M - 942 M - 942 J -	\$ 48 5 D	51 Dec	16	50 80
Mont C 1st gu g 6a	M37 10 "	3	136 ¹ 4 May	17	9912 1101	I TOYING OF CALID THE ROR OF "]			Etylen Dies Dies	0112	10 8912 9914
Debenture ctfs "B" Gulf & S I 1st ref & t g 5s 51	952 J	87 ₈ Sa 741 ₄ 8	le 878 0 725a Dec	878	5 6 151 7258 861 13 758 931	General 4s			5 86 Dec de 53 0 985 Dec	17 581 ₂ 6	85 96 521 ₂ 681 ₄ 985 ₈ 1061 ₄
Registered1 Col & H V lat ext g 4s1	999 J - 948 A -	6 === 8	712 8214 Aug	114	8214 881	40-year gold loan 4s	1945 M- 1959 M- 1938 M-	8 N	6012 Apr	'17	551 ₂ 60 60 61 80 82
Elouston Belt & Term 1st 5s_1 filinois Central 1st gold 4s_1	937 J - 951 J -	3 87 9	0 90% Apr 5 97 Sep		90 90 964 99 92 92	Pac R of Mo let ext g 4s.	1938 F	A 75 8	8712 Dec 78 Dec 1004 Apr	113	78 80 10034 1011 ₂
Registered 1 tst gold 3 1/4s 1 Registered 1 Extended 1st gold 3 1/4s 1	951 J	o		v'15 e'17		St L Ir M & S gen con g 5s. Gen con stamp gu g 5s.	1931 A 1931 A	O 8818	90 Dec 102 July		7 71 86
Registered let gold 3s sterling Registered Collateral trust gold 4s	951 M	8			74 92	Unified & ref gold 4s Registered Riv & G Div 1st g 4s Verdi V.I & W 1st g 5s	1929 J 1933 M 1926 M	N 70 8	807a Oet ale 64 78 Ser	70 10 10	3 64 84
let refunding 4s	955 M	N 78 8	1 74 Dec 95 ¹ 4 Sep 77 ¹ 2 74 ³ 4 85 ⁵ 8 Jan	7712	5 771 ₂ 95 85% 85	Mob & Ohio new gold 6s	1927 J 1927 Q 1938 M	J 9014 16	06 109 Fet 68 Jul	y'16	68 785
Purchased lines 3 14s L N O & Texas gold 4s Registered Oairo Bridge gold 4s Litchfield Div 1st gold 3s	053 M	M 7312 8	ale 72 80 84 Ma 89 Apr	731 ₂ y'14	9 72 89 89 94	8t Louis Div 5s	1927 J 1931 J	- D 85 - J 7018	85 77 De	y'17 g'17 e'17	90 90 77 914
Registered	1953 J	1	74 Feb 71 7618 Ma 83 Au	y'17	7618 83	Nashv Chatt & St L 1st Ss Jasper Branch 1st g 6s Nat Rys of Mex pr lien 4 1/6s. Guaranteed general 4s	1923 J 1957 J	- J 9718 1	0214 11014 Mr 25 30 Mr 35 Au	y'17	
Omaha Div 1st gold 3s St Louis Div & Term g 3s	1921 F 1951 F 1951 J	A 55 -		17 - pt'17 -	721 ₂ 72 65 71	Nat of Mex prior lien 4 1/6 1st consol 4s	1926 J 1951 A	- J 26 -	96 ⁷ 8 Fel 30 Oc 59 De	13 16 16 16	58 72
Registered Springf Div 1st g 31/s	1951 J 1951 J	· J	7914 8068 N o	ne' 16 -		New Orieans Term 1st 4s N O Tex & Mexico 1st 6s Non-cum income 5s A	1953 J 1925 J	-D 90		v'17 t '17 40	18 34 501
Western lines 1st g 4s Registered Bellev & Car 1st 6s Carb & Shaw 1st gold 4s	1951 F 1923 J	A i	92 No 074 11712 Ma 90 Jan	y'10 - y'10 -	90 90	Conv deb 68	1935 M	- A 7778 8	Sale 88 Sale 7778 8212 80	94 7778 80	527 87 1135 5 7614 884 2 7712 984
Registered	1961 1961 1951	-D		ov'17 - b '11 - t '09 -		Il Many Vork Cont & Hud Di	1997 3	- 3 6012 8	Sale 681 ₈ 701 ₂ 74 8e	7118 pt 17	19 681 ₈ 86'
Joint 1st ref 5s Series A. Memph Div 1st g 4s.	1963 J 1951 J	-D 9212 S -D 6814	90 701s No	921 ₂ 0v'17 0v'17	1 91 102 7018 88	Debenture gold 4s Registered	1934 M	-N 7778 1	Sale 7778 92 De 6612 67 N	77 ⁷ 8 be '16 ov'17	5 7712 94
Registered	1951 J 1931 M 1950 J	6918 -	80 81 Jui	ne'17 - or '17 - ov'17 -	81 9 89 9 941 ₂ 10	Registered	1998 F 1998 F	- A		pt'17 pt'17 ar'17	65 80 69 89 75 80
Int & Great Nor let g 6s James Frank & Clear let 4s. Kansas City Sou let gold 3s.	1959 J 1950 A	-D 6418 -O 58	78 8212 Jul 5912 5912 De 63 Oc	ne'17 -	8212 9: 5912 7	Battle Cr & Stur 1st gu 3s Beech Creek 1st gu g 4s. Registered	1989 J 1936 J 1936 J	7614	9618 AI 954 N 104 M	ov'16 .	9618 97
Registered Ref & Impt 5sApr Kaneas City Term 1st 4s. Lake Eric & West 1st & 5s	1950 J	- J 7504 5	Tale 7512 77 77 8478 8178 De	7584 77 e '17	8178 10	Registered	1936 J 1936 J	- J 83 - O			
North Ohio 1st guar g &s Leh Val N Y 1st gu g 41/s	1941 J 1945 A 1940 J	- 0		ar'17 .	805g 8 897g 9 92 10 88 10	Gouv & Oswe 1st gu g 5s Moh & Mal 1st gu g 4s	1991	4- 5 6818	94 M 8914 F	ar'16	
Registered Lehigh Val (Pa) cons s 4s General cons 4 4s	1940 J 2003 M	-N	90 80 Oc	t '17 t '17 e '17	80 9	12 NY & Harlem g 3148	2000	4-N 61	80 M	ay'17	80 81

^{*}No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. 4 Due Jan. 5 Due Feb. 9 Due June. 5 Due July. 6 Due Oot. 7 Option sale

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Dec. 28.	Interest	Price Priday Dec. 28.	Week's Range or Last Sale	Bonds	Range Since Jan. 1.	BONDS M. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Dec. 28.	Interest	Price Friday Dec. 28.	Week's Range of Last Sale	Bonds	Range Since Jan. 1.
NY Cent & HRRR (Con.)— NY & Pu 1st cons gu g 4s 1993	A - O	Bid Ask	Low High 7612 Aug '17		Low High 7612 94	P C C & St L (Com.) Series G 4s guar1957 Series I cons gu 4½s1963	M-N	Btd Ask 851 ₂ 91	91 Nov'1	7	9014 97
RW&O con 1st ext 5s_h1922 RW&O TR 1st gu g 5s_1918	A - O M - N	931 ₂ 981 ₄ 951 ₂	9812 Nov'17	7	97 1048 ₄ 981 ₂ 1001 ₄	Peoria & Pekin Un 1st 6s g., 1921	A - 0	8818	92's Oct '1' 101's Dec '1' 100 June'1'	7	9218 10328 10012 10314 100 100
Rutland 1st con g 4 ½s1941 Og & L Cham 1st gu 4s g1948 Rut-Canada ist gu g 4s 1949	3 - 3	67¹8 70 70¹2	7058 Apr '17 92 June'08		8018 90 7058 7058	2d gold 4½sb1921 Pere Marquette 1st Ser A 5s 1956 1st Series B 4s1956		80 Sale 651 ₂	87 Mar'1 791 ₂ 80 651 ₂ Nov'1	8	771 ₂ 96 65 774 ₄
8t Lawr & Adir 1st g 5s 1996 2d gold 6s 1996 Utlea & Bik Riv gu g 4s 1922	A - 0	8918 97	101 Nov'16 103 Nov'16 9712 July'16	8		Philippine Ry 1st 30-yr s f 4s 1937 Pitts Sh & L E 1st g 5s1940 1st consol gold 5s1943 Reading Co gen gold 4s1997	A - O	9818	42 Feb '1' 98 98 97'4 Dec '1'	7	42 42 98 109 971 ₄ 971 ₄
Lake Shore gold 3 1/48 1997 Registered 1997 Debenture gold 48 1928 25-year gold 48 1931	13 - 17	73 ³ 8 74 70 83 ⁵ 8 Sale	7314 Dec '12 78 July'12 8358 835	7 1	73 ¹ 4 87 ⁸ 4 78 87 82 97 ¹ 4	Jersey Central coll g 481951	A-0	83 Sale 7518 8112 83	81 83 881 ₂ Oct '1' 80 Dec '1'		80 ¹ 2 96 ¹ 2 88 ¹ 2 95 80 97
Ks A & G R 1st gu e 5s1938	J - J		8312 Nov'17	7	821 ₄ 968 ₄ 831 ₂ 831 ₂	Atlantic City guar 4s g1951 St Jos & Gr Isl 1st g 4s1947 St Louis & San Fran (reorg Co)—	1 - 1	60 6578		3	
Pitts & L. Erie 2d g 5sa1928 Pitts McK & Y 1st gu 6s1932	A - O	9918	10412 Dec '1. 103 May'1 13018 Jan '0	9	103 10334	Prior Lien ser A 4s1950 Prior lien ser B 5s1950 Cum adjust ser A 6s1955	A - O	581 ₂ Sale 71 Sale 62 Sale	68 71 54 62	8 325 9 238	637 ₈ 883 ₄ 54 76
2d guaranteed 6s 1934 McKees & B V 1st g 6s.1918 Michigan Central 5s 1931	M - 8	85	12314 Mar'1: 9912 Aug '1'	7	9912 9912	Income series A 6s	J - J	101 104 9818	39 49 10112 Nov'l 9812 Oct '1	7	39 56 101 ¹ 2 112 96 ¹ 2 104
Registered	1 - 1	78	87 Feb 1	4	80 8418	K C Ft S & M cons g 6s 1928	M-N	102 ₁₂ 103 68 ³ 4 Sale	78 May 1 90 May 1 104 Nov 1 60 683	7	90 90 10118 11158 60 7918
20-year debenture 4s1929	A - 0	801	90 June'0 7978 July'1 81 Nov'1 82 82	7	797 ₈ 86 801 ₂ 918 ₄ 32 951 ₂	K C Ft S & M Ry ref g 4s_1936 K C & M R & B 1st gu 5s_1926 St L S W 1st g 4s bond ctfs_1988 2d g 4s income bond ctfs_1988	A - 0 M- N	80 90 66 72 58	88 July'1	3	88 90
R Y Chie & St L 1st g 4s. 1937 Registered	A - 0	74 80	85 Nov'1	7	841 ₈ 89 621 ₄ 821 ₂ 79 94	Consol gold 4s	J - D	60 Sale	58 60 57 58 9812 Jan '1	10	58 72
Registered2361 NYC Lines of tr 5s1916-22 Equip trust 414s1917-1923	M-N	10 Date	78 78	7	75 93 ¹ 8 100 ¹ 2 100 ¹ 2 98 ² 8 100 ³ 4	SFANP 1st ak fd g Sa 1919	3 - 3	09 00	59 59 10018 Feb '1 78 May'1	7 20	1001a 1001a
NY Connect 1st gu 4 1/28 A. 1963 NY NH & Hartford— Non-conv deben 48 1947	F-A	7918 87	9018 Nov'1		9018 9912	Seaboard Air Line g 4s	1 - A	53% Sale 5312 Sale	704 Dec '1	7 -169	7014 8278 4214 68
Non-conv deben 3 14s 1947	M - 8	55	50 Oct '1 5212 Nov'1	7	50 50 5212 5212	Car Cent 1st con g 4s194	J - J	77 80 9678 998	80. Oct '1	7	80 88
Non-conv deben 4s 1955 Non-conv deben 4s 1956 Conv debenture 3 1 1956 Conv debenture 6s 1946 Cons Ry non-conv 4s 1931		82 Sale	5612 Nov'1 46 Dec'1 80 82	7	561 ₂ 751 ₄ 46 64 80 1101 ₂	1st land gr ext g 5s193 Consol gold 5s194 Ga & Als Ry 1st con 5s0194	3 3 - 3	92 83 1004	101 Dec '1 103\$4 Dec '1 97 Aug '1	6	97 102
Non-conv deben 4s1954 Non-conv deben 4s1954	3 -		9112 Jan '1 7912 Apr '1	7 2 	50 79	Ga Car & No 1st gu g 5s192 Beab & Roan 1st 5s192 Bouthern Pacific Co—	9 3 - 3	9012 95	95 Oct '1	7	95 10012
Non-conv deben 4s 1950	a a					Registered2194 20-year conv 4s0192	9 J - 9 9 M- 8	77 Sale	90 Feb 1	56	73 8884
Harlem R-Pt Ches 1st 4s. 195- B&N Y Air Line 1st 4s. 195- Cent New Eng 1st gu 4s. 196 Hartford St Ry 1st 4s. 193	DIME- 1					Cent Pac 1st ref gu g 4s 194 Registered 194	9 F - A	78 781	2 78 78 8 871 ₂ Sept'1	388 18 24	78 9378
Housatonie R cons g 5s193 Naugatuck RR 1st 4s195 N Y Prov & Boston 4s194	4 M-N		87 July'1	3	****	Mort guar gold 3½sk192 Through St L 1st gu 4s_195 G H & S A M & P 1st 5s193	4 A - O	86 88 70 757	8 70 Dec '1	17	70 8712
NYW'chestBlst ser I 4½s'4 NH & Derby cons cy 5s. 191 Boston Terminal 1st 4s 193	8 M-N		107 Aug '(9		2d exten 5s guar	4 M-N 3 M-N	7412 95	95 Aug 1 10014 Jan 1 9912 Apr 1	17	001- 1001-
New England cons 5s194. Consol 4s194. Providence Secur deb 4s195	5 J	60	57 App 1	7	70 70 57 57	H & T C 1st g 5e int gu193 Gen gold 4s int guar192	7 J - J 1 A - O	00 104			
Prov & Springfield 1st 5s. 192: Providence Term 1st 4s 195: W & Con East 1st 4 1/4s 194	6 M - 1	80	83% Feb '1	4		Waeo & N W div 1st g 6s '3 A & N W 1st gu g 5s 194 Louisiana West 1st 6s 192	13 - 1	961 ₈ 1051	2 10112 Dec '2 10014 Oct '10014 Dec '	16	9114 9618
N Y O & W ref 1st g 4s9199 Registered \$5,000 only9199 General 4s	2 M-1	65	79 Mar'1	7	64 ¹ 2 83	Morgan's La & T 1st 7s_ 191 1st gold 6s 192 No of Cal guar g 5s 193	0 J - J	92 ¹ 8 90 ¹ 8 96 ¹	4 10018 Dec ' 8 105 Jan ' 10218 Oct ' 2 9018 90	17	10218 10218
Norfolk Sou 1st & ref A 5s 196 Norf & Sou 1st gold 5s 194 Norf & West gen gold 6s 193	1 M-1	87 90	7534 Oct '1 9658 Aug '1 10712 Dec '1 122 Nov'1	17	74 8258 9612 101 10712 122	Ore & Cal lat guar g 5s 192 So Pac of Cal—Gu g 5s 193 So Pac Coast 1st gu 4s g 193 San Fran Termi 1st 4s 195	7 M- N		931 ₂ Aug' 80 Nov'	16	90 ¹ 8 101 ⁷ 8 93 ¹ 2 96 79 ⁷ 8 89 ³ 4
Improvement & ext g 6s193 New River ist gold 6s193 N & W Ry ist come g 4s199 Registered	2 A - (100 837 ₈ Sale	_ 1071s Oct '1	78 7	1071 ₈ 1071 ₈ 80 971 ₄	Tex & N O con gold 5s. 194 So Pac RR 1st ref 4s. 195 Southern—1st cons g 5s. 199	5 3	7784 Sale	95 Nov'	16 2	77 95
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10-25-year conv 4 1/2 198 Pocah C & C Joint 4s 194 C C & T 1st guar gold 5s 192	8 M-	100	- 105 Dec '	17	105 135 84 94	St Louis div 1st g 44s-5s-196	6 J -	801 ₈ 90 647 ₈ 71 941 ₈ 104	85 Dec ' 67 Dec ' 1023 Sep '	17 17 16	85 10118 66 84
Nor Pacific prior tien g 4s 198	9 M-1		79 Nov'	17 42	79 921 ₈ 80 963 ₄	Ala Cen 1st g 6s	4 J -	90 Sale	9812 Apr 90 July 89 90	17	2 89 1034
Registered	6 J -	581 ₈ 58 521 ₈ 681 ₈ 89	61 ¹ 4 June' 61 ¹ 5 May'	172	57 6918 61 6714	1st 30-yr 5s ser B 194 Atl & Danv 1st g 4s 194 2d 4s 194 Atl & Yad 1st g guar 4s 19	18 J - 18 J - 19 A - (70 75	8112 Mar	16	8314 84
Registered certificates192 St Paul & Duluth 1st 5s193	23 Q-	9218	_ 107 Oct '	17	102 11012 1031s 1031s	2d 4a. 19- 2d 4a. 19- 2d 4a. 19- Atl & Yad Ist g guar 4s. 19- E T Va & Ga Div g 5a. 19- Con 1st gold 5a. 19- E Ten reo lien g 5a. 19- Ga Midland 1st 3a. 19- Ga Pac Ry 1st g 6a. 19- Knox & Ohlo 1st g 6a. 19-	30 J - 56 M-1 88 M-	911 ₈ 99 N 93 S	9212 Dec	17	- 92 108
Vash Cent 1st gold 4s196 Wash Cent 1st gold 4s196 Nor Pac Term Co 1st g 6s197 Oregon-Wash 1st & ref 4s196	18 Q -	631 ₈ 79 61 76 J 1033 ₈ 109	78 8878 Mar 3612 Dec 12 11018 Oct 12 7314 73	16		Ga Midland 1st 3s	46 A - (22 J - 25 J -		34 103 Dec	17	10138 107
Paducah & Ills 1st s f 41/s194	16 J -	90	78 10018 Feb	17	931 ₂ 997 ₈ 991 ₂ 101	Knox & Ohio let g de	45 J -	58 72 0 103	70 Sept	17	70 74
Pennsylvania RR 1st g 4s. 19: Consol gold 5s. 19: Consol gold 4s. 19: Consol gold 4s. 19: Consol gold 4s. 19: Consol 41/s. 19: Consol 41/s. 19:			90 Nov	17	90 9912	So Car & Ga 1st gu 4s	48 M-1 19 M-1 21 M-	N 95 99	97 Dec 1021: June	17	97 10118
Crossocial 2/30	0013	DI GALL WING	12 9578 91 8 8614 81	7 13 710 91	9578 10784	Series E 58	26 M- 31 M- 36 M-1	8 N 100	10318 Aug 10412 Dec 118 9712 Nov	17	9712 108
Alleg Val gen guar g 4s19 DRRR&B'ge1stgu4sg19 Phila Balt & W 1st g 4s19	36 F -	N 8258	- 8412 Sep	17	92 100	WO&Wist oy gu 4819	58 A -	O 70 72 A 7812	91 Feb 9378 Mar	17	9378 9378
Sodus Bay & Sou 1st g 5s. 19 Sunbury & Lewis 1st g 4s. 19 UNJRR & Can gen 4s 19 Pennsylvania Co—	36 J -	1			-11	Spokane Internat lat g 5e 19 Ter A of St L lat g 4½s 19 lat con gold 5s 1894-19 Gen refund a f g 4s 19	39 A - 44 F -	90 98 A 90 98 J 8214 Sal	931 ₄ Sept 941 ₂ Oct		
Guar 1st gold 4 1/28 19 Registered 19 Guar 3 1/28 coll trust reg A . 19	21 J -	J 9458	9434 Nov		3 95% 102¼ - 94% 102¼ - 87 87	Tex & Pac 1st gold 5s 20	00 J -	D 83 9	951 ₂ July 83 Dec	'17 '17 '17	951 ₂ 100 80 102
Guar 3 1/2 s coll trust ser B. 19 Guar 3 1/2 s trust ctfs C 19 Guar 3 1/2 s trust ctfs D 19	41 F -	A 6812 81 D 6812	14 81 Aug	17	- 80 8634 - 8114 8114	W Min W & N W 1st gn fels	630 F ~	A	89 Apr 10612 Nov	04	89 8914
Guar 15-25-year gold 4s19 40-year guar 4s ctfs 8er E. 19 Cin Leb & Nor gu 4s g19	31 A -	0 8158 80 N 70 -	80 Dec	17	- 89 97 - 80 93	Tol & O C 1st gu 5s	35 A - 35 J -	0 9	61 ₂ 100 Jan 2 90 Feb	·17 ·17 ·17 ·17	100 100 87 90
Cl & Mar 1st gu g 4 1/2 s 19 Cl & P gen gu 4 1/2 s ser A. 19 Series B 19	35 M-	N 9112	9614 May 9234 Dec	17	9614 1001	Tol P & W 1st gold 4s	27 J - 917 J - 925 J -	3 5	1 9134 Dec 0 52 Aug	17	918 ₄ 978 ₄ 52 62
Series C 3½s19 Series D 3½s19	042 A - 048 M- 050 F -	N 8012	_ NNIe Feb	17	8812 891	Coll tr 4s g Ser A		O 45 Sa	le 45 185 Ma 7 80 Apr	45 r'06 '17	2 42 60 80 871 ₂
Series C	940 J - 940 J - 941 J -	7112 9	88 Apr 901a July	17	88 88	Union Pacific 1st g 4s	947 J -	D 9 0 6 871 ₂ Sa	5 90 No 3 58 Sep	v'17 t'17 88	58 58 30 85 100
Ohio Connect 1st gu 4s19 Pitts Y & Ash 1st cons 5s. 19	943 M	S 89	93 May 93 Maj 8 984 Apr	17	984 984	20-year conv 4s	927 J -	3 8414 84	6 91 Jun de 83 de 7784	e'17 841 ₄ 781 ₂	7 81 ¹ 2 95 ¹ 3 13 76 ¹ 2 95 ¹ 8
Tol W V & O gu 4½s A 19 Series B 4½s	942 M	0 8818 9	2 92 Dec 8818 Sept 918 92 Nov	17 17 17	92 991 8818 881 92 1083	Ore Short Line lat g 6s 1	022 -	D 7918 84 A 10312 10	1021 ₂ 100 96 Dec	7918 0212 8 '17	1 7918 95 3 10012 10812 954 1085
Series B guar 19 Series C guar 19 Series D 4s guar 19 Series E 3½s guar gold 19	942 A · 942 M	0 8818 9 N 8818 9	918 92 9 99 June 9514 Oct	02 8'17 '16	1 917 ₈ 1011 99 991	Guar refund 4s1	929 J 926 J 933 J	- J 8334 8612 1	ale 8278 98 98 Dec 90 Apr	8384 8 '17	20 8012 9474 9714 98
Series E 3½s guar gold19 Series F guar 4s gold19	949 F 953 J	A 8518 9	5 89% Oct	17	895 ₈ 96 951 ₂ 951	Ist extended 4s	955 F 957 M	- N 80.	81 8112 De 818 Jur		81½ 92 81¾ 92

^{*}No price Friday; latest bid and asked. a Due Jan. b Due Feb. c May. p Due June. h Due July. k Due Aug. c Due Oct. p Due Nov. p Due Dec. s Option sale.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Dec. 28.	Interest	Price Friday Dec. 28.	Week's Range or Last Sale		Range Since Jan. 1.	BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Dec. 28.	Interest Pertod	Price Friday Dec. 28	Week's Range or Last Sals	Bonds	Range Since Jan. 1.
Vera Cruz & P 1st gu 4½ = 1934 Virginian 1st 5s Series A. 1962 Wabash 1st gold 5s. 1933 2d gold 5s. 1933 Ist lien equip s fd g 5s. 1931 1st lien 50-yr g term 4s. 1954 Des Moines Div 1st g 4s. 194 Des Moines Div 1st g 4s. 194 Tol & Ch Div 1st g 4s. 194 Wash Termi 1st gu 3½ s. 194 1st 40-yr guar 4s. 194	M-N F-A J-J M-8 J-J J-J J-J J-J M-8 F-A	90 Sale 951 ₂ Sale 821 ₂ 84 80 90 98	35 Sept' 87 91 9312 92 81 Dec 1 105 Oct 99 Sept' 78 May 9912 Sept' 80 Aug' 75 Apr 8414 Jan 76 Dec 35 85 Dec	0 38 51 ₂ 2 17 16 17	35 35 87 10012 93 10678 81 101 99 10058 78 80 9912 10512 73 77 8414 8414 1534 8614 85 85	Miscellaneous Adams Ex coil tr g 4s	M-8 M-8 M-8 J-D A-0 F-A A-0 J-J A-0 M-N J-J	6578 1612 20 16 13 8212 Sale 89 88 91 77 83 74 7612 10112 Sale 9158	1007 ₈ 1011 921 ₂ Nov'1' 98 101	7	92 94 81 98 75 89 8634 9318 75 9014 1001 ₂ 118 92 1011 ₄ 96 132
1st 40-yr guar 4s	7 3 A - C 3 Nov 6 M - S 6 A - C 8 J - C 8 J - C 9 M - S 1 - C 1 - C 1 - C 9 M - S 1 - C 1	102 40 78 ¹ 2 70 ¹ 3 78 ¹ 2 70 ¹ 4 98 ³ 98 ³ 	10014 Dec 86 Mar 36 Oct 78 7 10034 Apr 100 Feb 9938 Mar 76 July 85 May 7314	'17 '17 '8 3 '17 '17 '17 '17 '17 '17	99 105% 8514 86 78 8778 10012 103 100 100 9958 77 77 76 82 85 8812	Coll tr &conv & ser A part pod do do full paid Computing-Tab-Rec s f & 1041 Granby Cons M & & Poon & A '28 Stamped 1922 Great Fails Pow lst s f & 1944 Int Mercan Marine s f & 1944 Montana Power lst & A 1945 Mortis & Co lst s f 4 1/4s 1935 Mige Bould (N Y) 4s aer 2 1965 10-20-yr & series 3 193 N Y Dock 50-yr lst g 4s 195 Niagara Fails Power lst 5s 193 Ref & gen & 193	M-N M-N M-N A-O J-J J-J SA-O J-J F-A J-J	73 95 100	91 ¹ 2 Oct '1 89 ¹ 2 92 86 86 90 July'1	7 7 7 7 23 3 7 4 6 7	87 101 83 8712 9414 19913 9612 10934 9112 10278 87 9634 86 10034 90 9378
Street Railway Breoklyn Rapid Tran g 5s. 194 1st refund conv gold 4s. 200 6-year secured notes 5s. 191 Bk City ist con 4s. 1916-194 Bk Q Co & 8 con gu g 5s. 194 Bkipu Q Co & 8 1st 5s. 194 Bkipu Q Co & 8 1st 5s. 194 Bkipu Un El 1st g 4-5s. 199 Stamped guar 4-5s. 198 Stamped guar 4-5s. 199 Stamped guar 4-5. 199 Stamped guar 4-5. 199 Nassau Elec guar gold 4s. 199	5 A - 6 2 J - 18 J - 11 J - 11 M - 1 11 J - 50 F - 49 F - 49 F -	813 57 65 9284 Sale 	811 ₂ Nov 67 Oct 91 94 Oct 80 Maj 101 Maj 881 ₂ 89 73 Sep 73 July -70 Aug	7'17	811 ₂ 1015 ₈ 67 771 ₄ 5 90 101 ₈ 94 1017 ₈ 80 80 5 881 ₂ 1011 ₄ 89 1011 ₄ 771 ₅ 87 70 741 ₂	Niag Look & O Pow let 58. 195: Nor States Power 25-yr 58 A 194 Ontario Power N F 1st 5s. 194: Ontario Transmission 5s. 195 Pub Serv Corp N J gen 5s. 195 Tennessee Cop 1st conv 6s. 192 Wash Water Power 1st 5s. 193 Wilson & Co 1st 25-yr s f 6s. 194 Manufacturing & Industris Am Ag Chem 1st c 5s. 192 Conv debon 5s	M-N 1 A - O 3 F - A 5 M - N 9 A - O 5 M - N 9 J - J 1 A - O	931 	4 89½ Oot '1 87 87 91 Aug '1 84 June'1 6973 70 2 87½ Dec '1 103½ Jan '1 92 95	7	90 1041 ₂ 91 -2 105
Ohloago Rys 1st 5s	51 J - 51 J - 32 J - 36 M - 57 F - 57 S - 58 A - 66 J -	J 7912 931 5712 Sale 5 4912 Sale 1414 Sale A 98 O 5412 Sale 79 Sale O 7018 80	2 100% Feb 10018 Apr 6742 Jan 49 14 100 Eeb 5 7712 4 83 No	17 671 ₂ 14 50 2 15 10	1013s 1013s 100 1013s 1 6712 8814 6 477s 6914 6 11 2512 100 10012 7 50 7312 5 7614 995s	Am Cot Oil debenture 5s 193 Am Hide & L ist s f g 6s 193 Am Hide & L ist s f g 6s 191 Am Sm & R ist 30-yr 5s sor A d 4 Am Thread 1st coil tr 4s 191 Am Tobacco 40-year g 6s 194 Gold 4s 194 Am Writ Paper 1st s f 5s 195 Cent Leather 20-year g 5s 195 Cent Leather 20-year g 5s 195 Consol Tobacco g 4s 195 Corn Prod Ref s f g 5s 195 Ist 25-year s f 5s 195	9 M - 1 9 J - 4 4 A - 6 11 F - 1 10 M - 1 15 A - 6 15 F - 1 15 A - 6	97 Sale 86 Sale 9512 97 119 77 7612 79 7	97 97 844 95 Dec 119 Dec 12 8312 Apr 77 Dec 99 96 85 Aug 93 94 81 Mar' 58 Nov'	12 5: 17	95 9912 119 11912 8312 85 97 92 1 9812 10414 85 85 5 91 103 81 81
Bway & 7th Av 1st og 5s.19 Coi & 9th Av 1st og 5s.19 Lex Av & P F 1st og 5s.19 Ast W & Ei (Ohle) 1st g 4s.19 Milw Elec Ry & Lt cons g 5s 19 Refunding & exten 4½s.19 Minneap 3t 1st cons g 5s.19 Montreal Tram 1st & ref 5s.19 N Y Municip Ry 1st s 7 5 A 19 N Y Rys 1st R & & ref 4s.19 30-year adj 1nc 5s.19	93 M- 93 M- 38 F - 26 F - 31 J - 19 J - 41 J - 35 J - 42 J -	\$ 82 \$ 77 \$ 88 \$ 75 \$ 75 \$ 86 \$ 75 \$ 86 \$ 75 \$ 86 \$ 16 \$ 8al \$ 0 16 \$ 8al	95 Ma 80 Sep 10012 Jun 93 No 9834 Au 9712 Jul 79 Au 99 Ma 47-2 1578	y'17 o'17 y'14 o'17 y'16 g'17 g'17 g'17 g'17 g'17 g'17	9834 9834 8912 9712 79 7914 99 9934 94 4712 7134 66 1578 475	Cuban-Am Sugar coll tr 6s19 Distil Sec Cor conv 1st g 5s.19: E I du Pont Powder 4 1/s19: General Baking 1st 25-yr 6s.19: General Baking 1st 25-yr 6s.19: Debenture 5s	18 A - (27 A -	99'8 100 71'2 75 90 100 0 90 A 77 5 J N 66'8 68 A 99'2 100 98 L 110'4 110 85 86	114 100 Dec 7 1 104 May 7 1 104 May 7 1 104 May 7 1 105 Mar 7 1 105 Mar 7 1 106 May 8 1 100 Oct 1 1 100 Dec 9 1 100 Dec 9 1 100 Dec 9 1 110 111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 4 17 16 17 17 13 17 17 8 0 614	78 811 ₂ 95 1061 ₈ 661 ₄ 791 ₂ 995 ₈ 102 1 975 ₈ 1001 ₂ 6 110 129 8 86 1041 ₈
N Y State Rys let cons 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)e. 18 Portland Ry let & ref 5s	030 M- 042 F - 035 J - 037 M- 037 J - 060 A - 037 J - 023 A - 048 A -	N 68 J 100 J 55 O 31½ Sal J 85 90 O 90 90 J 75 80 58 60	8812 No 7278 Jul 9012 Fel 95 Jul 10217 Mo 52 30 95 De 92 De 6 92 De 6 82 Se 60 Au 84 Oo	1y'17 ar'17 52 3112 6c'17 	7278 7812 9012 9012 95 100 19212 10212 16 52 803 18 27 7312 90 108 92 101 82 90 60 635	58	51 F - 21 A - 21 A - 30 J - 30 J - 31 A - 31	102 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 101 103 104 10	578 8978 Nov' 104 Dec 103 10 104 Dec 103 10 9912 June 5 9412 Dec 942 Dec 10478 Dec 96 96	17 17 3 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	98 102 90 92 94 103 99 106 1001 ₈ 1047 ₈ 96 997 ₈ 12 77 102
United Rys Inv 5s Pitts iss. 19 United Rys St L 1st z 4s. 19 St Louis Transit zu 5s. 19 United Rits San Fr s f 4s. 19 Va Ry & Pow 1st & ref 5s. 19 Gas and Electric Light Atlanta G L Co 1st z 5s. 19 Bklyn Un Gas 1st z 5s. 19 Clustin Gas & Elec 1st&ref 5s 19 Columbia G & E 1st 5s. 19 Columbia G & E 1st 5s. 19 Columbia Gas 1st gold 5s. 19	934 J 924 A 927 A 934 J 947 M 947 A 956 A 927 J	7814 80 0 7814 80 0 7814 7514 7514 7514 7514 7514 7514 7514 75	58 Oe 50 Jun 37 Se 78 De 103 Se 96 Oe 54 Ju 9714 Se 584 77512 9714 Se	751 ₂	57°4 611° 50° 53° 31¹4 42° 78° 93¹9 96° 107¹9 97¹4 101° 75¹3 91°	The Texas Co conv deb 6s 19 Union Bag & Paper 1st 5s 19 Stamped 19 U S Reatty & I conv deb g 5s 19 U S Rubber 10-yr col tr 6s 19 Let & ref 5s series A 19 U S Smelt Ref & M conv 6s. 19 V-Car Chem 1st 15-yr 5s 19 Conv deb 6s 619 West Electric 1st 5s Dec 19 WestElectric 1st 5s Dec 19	30 M 31 J 30 J 30 J 24 J 18 J 47 J 26 F 23 J 24 A 22 J	87 84 95 8a 1 81 1 91 1 46 41 1 100 100 1 75 ² 4 8a A 96 8a D 96	9'8 58 Dec 9 9 82 ³ 4 Aug 0 88 ¹ 5 May 50 Nov 10 91 ⁷ 8 Dec 6 ⁷ 8 95 95 8 98 98	17	18 9912 10438 28 74 9234 11 9434 109 9178 10034 1 95 103 2 9514 10234
Consol Gas conv deb 6s! ConsGasE L&P of Balt 5-yr5s Detroit City Gas gold 5s! Detroit Gas Co cons 1st g 5s.!! Detroit Edison ist coli tr 5s.!! List & ref 5s ser A	920 Q 121 M 923 J 918 F 933 J 940 M 932 M 949 J 952 F 949 M 922 A 937 A	10014 Sa 1	102 Au 97 Oc 10112 Oc 134 92 De 978 9214 102 10012 M 100 Fe 9218 N 9618 De 312 9078 De 90 De	17 16 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	92 1051 1 9214 102 - 9012 951 9618 1031	Coal trem & Steel	042 M 036 J 032 J 026 M 022 J 043 F 034 F	82 7384 8a	le 87 7678 95 July 114 91 Apr 101 Dec 8128 Dec 1018 85 Dec 6 9812 Sept	'17 '14 '17 '17 '17 '17	91 931g
Purchase money 6s Convertible deb 6s Ed El III Bkn 1st con g 4s 1 Lac Gas L of St L 1st g 5s st Ref and ext 1st g 5s st Milwaukee Gas L 1st 4s 1 Mewark Con Gas g 5s st Y O E L H & P g 5s st Purchase money g 4s Ed Elec III 1st con g 5s st Y Ac Q El L & P 1st con g 5s st Pacific G & El Co—Cal G & E Corp unifying & ref 5s s	939 J 919 Q 934 A 927 M 948 J 948 J 949 F 995 J 930 F	73 9712 9 0 9 N 8 D 7 D 7 D 7 D 7 D 7 D 7	76 N 774 9712 Do 478 9512 Oo 90 Ju 10412 A1 3 98 Oo 178 78 Oo 10512 Ju 9612 A1 212 9012	ne'17	110 11 76 891 9712 1021 9512 1022 90 934 10312 1044 9712 1057 7712 88 10512 1051 9612 106	Of Riv Coal & Clate 68	919 A 940 A 952 M 923 A 950 M 957 J 940 A 955 J 951 J 963 M	O 80 8 N 94 8a O 96 8a 8 8512 8a 8 8112 8a O 93 9 79 8 J 9778 8 N 9778 8	9414 Ma 1212 8258 Dec 1419 96	7'16 '17 94 96 85 ¹ 2 81 ⁷ 8 84 ¹ 2 93 ³ 4 '17 '17 97 ⁷ 8	82% 94 1 94 1031 ₂ 3 94% 1018 ₃ 19 837 ₅ 1071 ₄ 17 807 ₈ 95 2 841 ₂ 958 ₄ 11 93 1011 ₄ 78 86 95 1031 ₈ 96 931 ₄ 1071 ₈ 92 ¹ ₄ 107
Pacific G & E gen & ref 5a_1 Pac Pow & Lt I st & ref 20-yr 5s International Series. Pat & Passalc G & El 5s. Peop Gas & C 1st cons g 6s_1 Refunding gold 5s. Registerer Ch G-L & Coke 1st gug 5s 1 Con G Co of Ch 1st gug 5s 1 Ind Nat Gas & Oll 30-yr 5s 1 Mu Fuel Gas 1st gug 5s. Philadelphia Co conv 5s_1	942 J 930 F 949 M 943 A 1947 M 1947 M 1937 J 1936 J 1936 M 1947 M 1919 F	- A 9 - 8 98 10 - 0 9712 5 - 5 5 - N 9	95 Ja 100 J00 J0 100 J0 9812 D 9912 8978 O 99 Sc 11 96 Sc 88 100 A 14 94 J 1778 9914 N		96 115 897 ₈ 102 98 103 100 101 89 92 94 101	Victor Fuel 1st s 7 5a. Va Iron Coal&Coke 1st g 5s. 1 Telegraph & Telephens Am Telep & Telephens Loovertible 4s	953 J 949 M 929 J 936 M 933 M 946 J 943 J 397 Q 397 Q 937 J	8 83 8 81 8 8 86 8912 8 0 8912 8	385 8 90 Dec 316 8012 95 86 No 86 Per 416 8912 9818 9712 Dec 73 No 73 69 Jul 97 98 An	82 v'17 	61 8012 9284 86 101 86 101 86 1018 47 89 10178 9712 103
Conv deben gold 5s. Stand Gas & El conv s f 6s. Syracuse Lighting 1st g 5s. Syracuse Light & Power 5s. Trenton G & El 1st g 5s. Union Elec Lt & P 1st g 5s. Refunding & extension 5s. United Fuel Gas 1st s f 6s. Utah Power & Lt 1st 5s. Utica Elec L & P 1st g 5s. Utica Cas & Elec ref 5s. West-shester L/g gold 5s.	926 1951 1954 1949 M 1932 M 1933 M 1936 J 1944 F 1950 J 1957 J	B 95 812 8 95 8 95 8 95 8 95 8 95 8 95 8 95 8 9	934 93 D 9712 M 84 J 9938 J 9234 S 1015 N 1712 99 A 1312 85 N 1912 96 A 105 M	ec '17 lay'17 uly'17 et '17 ept'17 lov'16 ug'17 lov'17 ug'17 ug'17 ug'17	93 102 9712 101 84 87 9818 101 924 98 98 101 85 96 101 103 96 101 102 106	Metropol Tel & Tel 1st e f 6s : 1 Metropol Tel & Teleph 1st 5s 1 N Y A N J Telephone 5s g 1 N Y Telep 1st & gen s f 4 1/s 1 Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s 1 South Bell Tel & T 1st s f 5s 1 West Union coll it cur 5s 1 Fd and real est g 4 1/s 1 Northwest Tel gu 4 1/s g 1	918 M 924 F 920 M 939 M 937 J 941 J 938 J 950 M 941 M 934 J	-N 9998 -A 8614 -N 9612 -M 8658 8 -J 9014 -J 92 8 -J 9012 -N	9934 9938 Dec 91 86 Dec 	9 '17 - 18 - 8658 9112 93 0 '17 - 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 16 -	98 1011 ₂ 85 ⁸ 8 1001 ₄ 12 90 102 14 911 ₂ 1013 ₄ 91 103 ⁵ 8 90 993 ₄ 1011 ₂ 1011 ₂

^{*} No price Priday; latest bid and asked. a Due Jan. & Due April. e Due May. g Due June. & Due July. & Due Aug. e Due Cot. p Due Nov. g Due Dec. s Optionsale.

		ednesday Thursday Frid Dec. 26 Dec. 27 Dec.			BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE	Range Sin	66 Jan. 1	Range for Previous Year 1916	
aturday Monday Dec. 22 Dec. 24	Dec 25 Wednesday Dec. 26		Dec. 28	Week Shares		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
1	A	*80	30% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33% 33%	1,807 6 2,584 12 229 100 160 6 3,584 12 22,528 126 373 32 407 600 48 174 35 4,897 472 230 62 810 155 162 62 810 155 162 62 810 155 162 162 163 164 174 175 171 171 171 171 172 174 175 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177	Boston & Albany 100 Boston & Hevated 100 Boston & Lowell 100 Boston & Maine 100 Boston & Providence 100 Boston & Wore Elee no par Do pref no par Do pref no par Do pref no par Do pref no par Chie June Ry & U S Y 100 Do pref 100 Connecticut River 100 Fitchburg pref 100 Georgia Ry & Elec stampd100 Do pref 100 Maine Central 100 Maine Central 100 Maine Central 100 Maine Central 100 Morthern New Hampshire 100 Old Colony 100 Cermont & Massachusetts 100 West End Street 50 Do pref 100 Vermont & Massachusetts 100 Vermont & Massachusetts 100 Vermont & Massachusetts 100 Vermont & Massachusetts 100 Do pref 100 Amer Paeumatic Service 25 Do pref 100 Amer Sugar Refining 100 Do pref 100 Amer Telep & Teleg 100 American Woolen of Mass 100 Do pref 100 Cuban Port 100 Cuban Port	7012 Dec 26 7012 Dec 29 15 Dec 19 150 Dec 19 150 Dec 19 150 Dec 19 22 July 3 9 June 28	79 Jan 19 133 Mar22 45 Mar16 213 Jan 30 3 July 2 3 30 July 3 30 July 3 30 July 2 180 Jan 5 108 Jan 27 140 Mar28 7812 Mar22 133 Jan 17 68 June26 114 July 3 5284 Jan 2 105 Apr 3 135 Jan 6 8412 Feb 13 110 Jan 15 5612 Mar17 74 Jan 6 8412 Feb 13 110 Jan 16 5612 Mar17 74 Jan 6 9434 May 2 10312 Jan 27 22, Jan 9 14 Mar 8 12614 June 9 78 July 17 1214 Dec 1 12112 Jan 24 12314 Jan 25 58 June 26 10 Jan 14 2016 Jan 14 1214 Jan 26 1312 Jan 27 124 Dec 1 12112 Jan 24 17014 Jan 6 1812 Jan 4 2016 Jan 14 17014 Jan 16 1812 Jan 4 17014 Jan 16 1812 Jan 4 17014 Jan 16 1812 Jan 2 102 Jan 18 10012 Mar23 114 July 16 95 Jan 3 169 Jan 3 184 July 16 95 Mar26 9212 Aug 7 12412 Mar 10 147 Jan 19 15512 Jan 26 8514 Jan 25 46 Jan 3 3018 Mar 8 15512 Jan 26 8514 Jan 26 1514 Jan 26 152 Jan 26 8514 Jan 3 169 Jan 3 17 174 Jan 16 185 Jan 26	98 July 27 Jan 98 July 27 Jan 42 Jan w8is Apr 81 Dec 255 Dec 1594 Apr 164 Dec 30 Dec 95 June 179 Sept 155 May 14 Nov 2312 July 50 Jan 1203 Dec 15812 Apr 1612 Jan 1203 Jan 1204 Dec 15812 Apr 1615 Feb 162 Feb 163 Jan 1602 Jan 1602 Jan 1602 Jan 1602 Jan 1602 Jan 1603 June 1603 Sept 164 Feb 175 Jan 1712 July 174 July 174 July 174 July 174 July 175 July 17	31 1 20 1 20 1

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange Dec. 22 to Dec. 28, both inclusive:

	Friday Last Sale	Week's		Sales for	Range since Jan. 1.						
Bonds-			High.		Low	. 1	High	b.			
U S Lib Loan 31/48-1932-47		98	98.50	\$90,500	97.90	Dec	1001/4	Sept			
1st Lib Loan 4s_1932-47		95.80			95.80	Dec	97.20	Dec			
2d Lib Loan 4s_ 1927-42	96	96	97.20	136,750	96	Dec	100	Oct			
Am Agric Chem 5s1928		91	91	1,000	91	Nov	10456	Jan			
Am Tel & Tel coll 4s. 1929		81	81	1.000	81	Dec	923%	Jan			
Atch Top & S Fe gen 48 '95		8234	8234	2,000	8234	Dee	9656	Jan			
Atl G & W I SS L 581959	7634	7534	7636	24.000	75	Dec	8514	Jan			
Chie June & U S Y 58, 1940		9134	9136	5.000	9134	Dec	10234	Mar			
Mass Gas 41/481929		87	87	1.000	87	Dec	9814	Jan			
Miss River Power 5s_ 1951	6736	6734	6736	15,000	67	Nov	78	Mar			
N E Telephone 5s 1932		8736	89	7,000	8736	Dec	100%	Mar			
N Y Railways adi 5s		1634		10.000	1636	Dec	1634	Dec			
Swift & Co 1st 5s 1944		93	93	8.000	9234	Nov	10234	Jan			
II Q Qualta D & M cons de					0.017	Thee		Tor			

Chicago Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange from Dec. 22 to Dec. 28, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

	Friday Last Sale	Week's		Sales for Week.	Range	since	Jan.	1.
Stocks- Par.	Price.			Shares.	Low	.	High	h.
American Radiator100		250	250		b250	Dec	445	Feb
Amer Shipbuilding pref 100 Booth Fisheries, common		89	8934	102	86%	Dec	96	Jan
new(no par) Preferred100	19	171/4 803/4	19 80%	255 20		Nov	25 94	July
Chie City & C Ry pt sh pref	13	13	14	863	12	Nov	3534	Jan
Chic Pneumatic Tool. 100	46	41	46	940	3934	Dec	78	June
Chie Rys part etf "3"	-	1%		100	134	Dec	3	Feb
Chie Rys part etf "4"		1	1	200	1/4	Dec	2	Feb
Chicago Title & Trust_100	165	165	165	25		Dec	22014	Feb
Commonwealth-Edison 100	103		103	375	100	Dec	14234	Jan
Cudahy Pack Co com100	110	10936		110	108	Feb	12934	Apr
Deere & Co pref100		9436	95	30	9434	Dec	10034	Aug
Diamond Match100	103	100	103	873		Dec	13236	Mar
Hartman Corporation 100		37	37	5		Dec	7814	Jan
Hart Shaff & Marx com 100		48	48	40		Dec	90	Jan
Preferred100		10314	103 14	10	10334	Dec	11834	Mar
Illinois Brick100		58%	5834	10		Dec	88%	Jan
Lindsay Light 10		2314	23 14	285	1634	Feb	35	June
Middle West Util pref. 100		57	57	70	57	Nov	78	Mar
National Biscuit pref 100		114	114	10	114	Dec	130	Aug
People's Gas Lt & Coke 100	38	36	38	567	3514	Dec	106	Jan
Pub Serv of No Ill com. 100		71	72	205		Dec	114	
Preferred100		90	90	5	85	Dec	10236	Jan
Quaker Oats Co 100		245	250	20		Nov	340	Jan
Preferred100	95	95	96	78		Dec	115	Feb
Sears-Roebuck com 100		127	133		c123 1/4	Dec	239	Jan
StewartWarSpeedocom100	48	44	48	975		Dec	101	Jan
Swift & Co 100				2,813		Nov	16516	
Union Carbide & Carb Co 10	49	45	50	11,752		Nov	58	Oct
United Paper Bd com. 100		14	15	300		Dec	3436	Jan
Preferred100	64	64	64	10		Dec	81	May
Ward, Montg & Co, pref		105	106	121		Dec	11736	Jan
Wilson & Co common100 Preferred100		94	94	10 25		Nov Dec	8436 107%	
Bonds-				13.44	1		- 100.7	POW!
Chicago Rys 5s 1927		81	81%	\$8,000		Dec	9734	Jan
Chicago Telephone 5s_1923		9634		1,000		Nov	102 14	Feb
Commonw-Edison 5s.1943		9134		3,000		Nov	10356	Jan
Liberty Loan 31/8 1947	98	98	98.40		98	Dec	100.1	
Liberty Loan 4s			097.08			Dec	100	Nov
Pub Serv Co 1st ref g 5s. '56		80	80	1,000		Dec	9614	
Swift & Co 1st g 5s1944	9234	9234	9234	5,000	92	Nov	102	Jan

z Ex-dividend. b Ex-50% stock div. c Ex-25% stock div.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange from Dec. 22 to Dec. 28, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

	Friday Last Sale	Sales for Week.	Range since Jan. 1.					
Stocks- Par		of Pr	High.	Shares.	Lou	p.	Hig	h.
Alliance Insurance1	0	19	19	10	19	Nov	22	Apr
American Gas of N J 10	79	78	85	101	78	Dec	121	Feb
Baldwin Locomotive_ 10	0 5854	5434	58%	130	49	Feb	76	July
Buff & Susq Corp v te.10	0	58	59	110	5436	June	66	Jan
Cambria Steel5		11436	115	58	100	Feb	163	June
Elec Storage Battery 10	0 4934	45	4916	550	4436	Dec	6734	Jan
General Asphalt pref. 10	0 50	49%	- 50	112	49%	Dec	7034	Jan
Insurance Co of N A1		24	24	1	2334	Dec	2734	Feb
Lake Superior Corp 10	0 1216	11	12%	9,396	1034	Nov	24	Mar
Lehigh Navigation 5		5734	62	805	5534	Nov	85	Jan
Receipts, full paid		5936	5936	10	5936	Dec	5934	Dec
Lehigh Valley5		5234	5814	324	5034	Dec	7954	Jan
Lit Brothers1	0	25	25	200	21	Jan	2516	Mar
Midvale Steel & Ord5	0	4136	4134	250	40	Nov	6734	June
Pennsyl Sait Mfg5		7734	80	91	77	Dec	100	June
Pennsylvania 5	0	4134	4616	5.582	40%	Dec	5734	Jan
Philadelphia Electric 2		23	25	1.455	2234	Dec	3434	Jan
Phila Rap Tr vot tr rets_5		26	2735	6.647	2234	Oct	3434	Jan
Philadelphia Traction 5		70	70	25	67	Nov	84	Jan
Reading5			73	1.030	6034	Nov	10334	Jan
Tono-Belmont Devel			316	4.520	254	Dec	5	Aug
Topopah Mining			4	2.615	314	Dec	73%	Mar
Union Traction5		3834	3914	774	3714	Dec	4734	Jan
United Gas Impt5		64	6934	811	6234	Dec	9114	Mar
U S Steel Corporation. 10			8934	25,936	7936	Dec	13434	May
Preferred10		10436	10434	3	103	Dec	12034	Jan
West Jersey & Sea Sh 5			4314	30	42	Dec	5334	Jan
Wm Cramp & Bons 10		73	73	25	66	Feb	92	Apr
U S Liberty 3½s	98.00	98.00	98 50	\$28,700	98	Nov	100.5	June
4s converted from 31/4s.			97.10		97	Dec		Dec
2d Liberty Loan 4s	97.10			150,950	96.88		100	Oct

	Friday Lasi	Week's			Range since Jan. 1.					
Bonds (Concl.)—	Sale. Price.	Low.	High.	Week.	Low.		High	h.		
Amer Gas & Elec 5s2007		80	80	\$5,000	80	Dec	9734	Jan		
Small2007		79%	80	1.200	7936	Dec	9734	Mar		
Baldwin Locom 1st 5s. 1940		9834	9814	1,000	9834	Dec	10436	Jan		
Bethlehem Steel p m 5s '36		7734	7734	1,000	7734	Dec	82	Nov		
Elec & Peoples tr ctfs 4s '45	7134	71	7134	6,000	71	Dec	84	Jan		
Inter-State Rys coll 4s 1943		40	41	7,000	40	Dec	57	Feb		
Lake Superior Corp 5s 1924		48	48	7,000	43	Aug	5814	Mar		
Lehigh Valgencon 4 1/4 8 2003	97	89	97	10,000	89	Dec	102	Jan		
Lehigh C&N cons 41/48 '54	95	95	95	5,000	95	Nov	103	Jan		
Lehigh Val Coal 1st 5s 1933		100	100	5.000	100	Dec	10636	Jan		
Nat'l Properties 4-6s small		42	42	500	42	Nov	68	Jan		
Pennsy, PW&Bctfs4s1921		97	97	12,000	97	Dec	10734	Jan		
Phila Elec 1st 5s (new) 1966	91%	91	93	34,000	91	Dec	102	Apr		
Small1966		93	94	300	93	Dec	10214	May		
Reading gen 4s1997	8314	8234	8314	61,000	8234	Dec	96%	Jan		
J-C collat 4s1951	83	83	83	10.000	83	Dec	97	Jan		
United Rys g tr ctf 4s. 1949		62	62	1,000	62	Dee	7436	Aug		
Welsbach Co 5s 1930		90	90	2,000	90	Dec	10216	Mar		
Small1930		90	90	500	90	Dec	9914	Jan		

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange from Dec. 22 to Dec. 28, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

				Sales for Week.	Range since Jan. 1.						
Stocks- Pa	r. Price.		High.	Shares.	Lou	p.	High	b			
American Sewer Pipe10 Columbia Gas & Elec10		15% 30%	15%	20 50	15%	Dee	19%	Jan Apr			
Indep Brewing common		134	136	905	134	Dec	336	Jan			
La Belle Iron Wks pref_10		119	119	10	119	Dec	12814	Jan			
Mfrs Light & Heat!	50 52	511/2	52	1,135	51	Nov	73%	Apr			
Nat Fireproofing com!	50 3	234	3	290	236	Dec	736	Jan			
	50 716	736	8	80	736	Dec	1736	Jan			
Ohio Fuel Oll	.1	1514	1536	40	1516	Nov	22	Jan			
	25 4134	4136	4136		41	Nov	56	Jan			
Pittsburgh Brewing com			234	130	136	June	534	Oct			
Pittsb-Jerome Copper		39c	420	4,400	38c	Dec	1.55				
Pittsb & Mt Shasta Copp		23c	25c	1,500	20c	Dec	1.20				
Pittsburgh Oil & Gas. 10		5	535	310	45%	Dec	1794	Mar			
Pittsb Plate Glass com. 16		119	119	12	118	Apr	135	May			
Ross Mining & Milling	.1 10c	60	10c	1,500	50	Dec	280	Jan			
San Toy Mining	.1 10e	10e	100		10e	Oct	21c	May			
U S Steel Corp com16				355	80	Dec	1361/6	May			
	50 95	95	95	290	941/2	Nov	15736	Feb			
West'house Elec & Mfg.			3836		33%	Dec	58%	May			
Preferred	50	56	56	30	56	Decl	70	Feb			

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Complete record of the transactions at the Baltimore Stock Exchange from Dec. 22 to Dec. 28, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

	1 IV	Friday Last Sale	Week's		Sales for Week	Range	e since	Jan.	1.
Stocks-	Par.		Low.	High.	Shares.	Lon	0.	High	h
Arundel Sand & Grav	vel.100		3134	31%	40	31	Nov	39%	Jan
Atlantic Petroleum.		314	314	4	765	234	Dec	936	Mar
Consol Gas, E L & 1		94	90	96	822	87	Dec	127	Jan
Consolidation Coal.			89	9034	60	8835	Dec	114	Jan
Cosden & Co		736	6%	8%	21,078	6	Dec	1834	Jan
Cosden Gas, preferr		3%	314	316	2,515	314	Dec	534	Jan
Davison Chemical		29	23%	33	3,626	22	Dec	44%	Jan
Elkhorn Coal Corp.		21 1/4	2134	211%	300	21%	Dec	3814	June
Houston Oil trust etf		42	3214	441/2	4,628	12	Oct	4436	Dec
Preferred trust cti		66	63 36	66	449	55	Oct	6734	Jan
Mt V-Woodb Mills v		14%	14%	151/2	37	13	Mar	19	Jan
Preferred v t r	100		6334	70	185	6014	Mar	73	July
Northern Central	50		72	72	95	72	Dec	89	Jan
Penn Water & Powe		60	58	61	338	58	Dec	84	Jan
	50	2314	22	2314	480	21%	Dec	35%	Jan
Wash B & Annap, co		23	23	23 1/2	283	15	June	2314	Oct
Wayland Oil & Gas. Bonds.	5		314	3¾	750	23%	Nov	5	Jan
Balt Elec stamped 5	58.1947	93	93	93	\$5,000	93	Dec	10034	Jan
Carolina Central 4s.			77	77	2,000	77	Dec	88%	Jan
Chicago Ry 1st 5s		82	82	82	6,000	8134	Dec	97	Jan
Coal & Coke 1st 5s.	1919	95%	95%	95%	5,000	901/6	Jan	97	Feb
Consol Gas gen 4 1/4 s	1954	84	84	84	1,000	831/2	Dec	9634	Feb
Cons G, EL&P41/	8-1935		75	7536	13,000	75	Dec	93 1/4	Jan
Notes 5%		90	8834	90	2,000	88	Dec	10736	Jan
Consol'n Coal ref 5s			90	90	1,000	801/2	Dec	9536	Mar
Convertible 6s	1923		99	99	3,000	99	Dec	110	Mar
Coeden & Co ref 6s.	1926	91	871/		3,000	8734	Dec	91	Dec
Series A 6s		79	7436		28,000	71	Dec	95	Aug
Series B 6s		79	77	80	44,000	72	Dec	9734	Aug
Georgia & Ala cons !	58.1945	8914				8934		10314	Jan
Georgia Pacific 1st (68.1922		101%		5,000	10114	Dec	106%	Jan
Ga Sou & Fla 58	1945		97	97	2,000	97	Aug	102%	Jan
Hous Oil div etfs			87	90	19,500	8334		9036	Jan
Kirby Lumb Contr	$68_{-}1923$	9634				95	Nov	100	Jan
Norf & Ports Trac			80	80	2,000	80	Oct	8614	Jan
Norfolk Ry & Lt 5s.			90	90	2,000	90	Dec	99%	Feb
Nor Central Ser B	58.1926		101	101	1,000	101	Dec	102	Aug
Pennsyl W & P 58.	1940		8036			8016		95%	Jan
United Ry & Elee 4	81949	73	72	73	10,000	72	Dec	84%	Jan
Income 4s			52	54	6,000	52	Dec	6714	Jan
Wash Balt & Annap			80	80	9,000	80	Nov	88	Jan

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Week ending	St	ocks.	Railroad,	State, Mun.	United States
Dec. 28 1917.	Shares.	Par Value.	Bonds.	· Bonds.	Bonds.
Saturday Monday Tuesday	184,000 403,900	\$16,977,500 36,380,500	\$846,000 1,280,000 HOLIDAY	\$1,178,000 2,392,000	
Wednesday Thursday Friday	405,900 1,165,500 1,109,552	35,621,500 106,539,500 102,862,400	1,050,000 3,126,000 3,569,000	1,198,000 1,082,000 1,109,000	2,513,000
Total	3,268,852	\$298,381,400	\$9,871,000	\$6,959,000	\$10,154,500

Sales at	Week endir	ng Dec. 28.	Jan. 1 to	Dec. 28.
New York Stock Exchange.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Stocks—No. shares Par value Bank shares, par Bonds.	3,268,852 \$298,381,400	3,747,123 \$333,704,800	184,264,548 \$16,996,092,480 \$126,300	\$20,120,739,500
Government bonds State, mun., &c., bonds RR. and misc. bonds	\$10,154,500 6,959,000 9,871,000	4,580,500	293,565,000	303,910,500
Total hands	e26 084 500	\$15 391 500	81 046 605 250	\$1.149.851.400

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGES.

	Bo	ston.	Philad	lelphia.	Balt	lmore.
Week ending Dec. 28 1917.	Shares.	Bond Sales .	Shares.	Bond Sales.	Shares.	Bond Sales.
Saturday	4,689	\$55,300	4,375		9,064	
Monday	11,133	50,400	9,899 HOLID		14,070	57,300
Wednesday	15,416	58,300	10,982	65,600	4,100	
Thursday	20,608	94,000	22,672	80,150	2,864	41,000
Friday	18,514	76,000	18,388	166,000	6,016	49,000
Total]	70,360	\$334,000	66,316	\$369,850	36,114	\$201,900

New York "Curb" Market.—Below we give a record of the transactions in the outside security market from Dec. 22 to Dec. 28, both inclusive. It covers the week ending Friday afternoon:

It should be understood that no such reliability attaches to transactions on the "Curb" as to those on the regularly organized stock exchanges.

On the New York Stock Exchange, for instance, only members of the Exchange can engage in business, and they are permitted to deal only in securities regularly listed—that is, securities where the companies responsible for them have complied with certain stringent requirements before being admitted to dealings. Every precaution, too, is taken to insure that quotations coming over the "tape," or reported in the official list at the end of the day, are authentic.

On the "Curb," on the other hand, there are no restrictions whatever. Any security may be dealt in and any one can meet there and make prices and have them included in the lists of those who make it a business to furnish daily records of the transactions. The possibility that fictitious transactions may creep in, or even that dealings in spurious securities may be included, should, hence, always be kept in mind, particularly as regards mining shares. In the circumstances, it is out of the question for any one to vouch for the absolute trustworthiness of this record of "Curb" transactions, and we give it for what it may be worth.

Week ending Dec. 28.	Friday Last	Week's		Sales	Ran	ge sinc	e Jan.	1.
Stocks- Par.	Sale. Price.	Low.	High.	Week Shares.	Lou	7.	Hig	h.
Aetna Explosives r (no par)	634	634	734	24,000	2	Apr	10%	Nov
Air Reduction r (no par)	68	59	70	2,060	45	Dec	9934	Aug
Amer Tin & Tungsten r 1	34	35	36	7.150	36	June	1	June
Amer. Writ. Paper, com. 100	/0	2"	2	700	11%	Nov		Feb
Brit-Am Tob ord bearer £1	1634	16	1634	1,300	1536	Oct	21	Jan
	1072	1214	121/2	1,000	1234	Dec	37	Jan
Canad Car & Fdy r 100		44	45	35	42	Dec	88	Jan
Preferred r100 Car Ltg & Power r25	2	136	9	3,200	134	Dec	5%	
Charcoal Iron Co of Am 10	~	7	7	200	634	Apr	978	June
	95	72	94	29,200	50	Nov	146	Jan
Chevrolet Motor 100	208	204	210	865	181	Nov	225	Oct
Cities Service com.r100	6736	6736	671/2	100	6534	Dec	85	Aug
Preferred r100	0772			1,500		Feb		
Curtiss Aerop & M com(†)	3/	2635	28 7-16	0.050	16			July
Electric Gun r1	3/8			2,850	34	Dec	13-16	
Emerson Phonograph5	31/2		434	800	314	Dec	1314	Jan
Hall Switch & Signal r 100		4 9	4	500	214	Dec	8	June
Intercontinental Rubb_100			9	100	8	Sept	13	Jan
Inter-Lube Chemical s 5		214	234	1,100	2	Dec	314	Oct
In Manganese Chem r 15		814	9	1,700	814	Dec	9	Dec
Keyst Tire & Rubb com_10		12	14	1,300	11	Nov	18	May
Kresge (8 8), pref 100		97	97	10	94	Nov	108	May
Lake Torpedo B't com r 10		2%	316	820	234	Dec	10%	Feb
Lima Locom com r100		47	49	750	47	Dec	6214	Mar
Marconi Wirel Tel of Am 5			3%	10,200	236	June	334	June
Maxim Munitions r 10	13-16		3/6	12,500	%	Oet	436	Feb
N Y Shipbidg Corp r (†)		33	34	200	2914	Dec	*4734	May
N Y Transportation 10		1634	1634	10	1234	Oct	2034	Nov
North Am Pulp & Paper(†)		2	214	3,150	2	Nov	934	Jan
Peerless Truck & Motor 50	1234	1216	1336	1,200	10	Oet	17	Feb
Poole Eng & Mach r 100	50	50	50	20	40	Dec	90	Jan
Prudential Pictures r 5		436	534	1,800	4	May	8	Oct
St Joseph Lead r 10		15	15	100	15	Nov	21	July
Smith (A O) pref r 100		87	87	5	87	Dec	97	Jar
Smith Motor Truck r 10	15-16		1	1,100	36	Nov	9	Jar
Standard Mot Constr r.10		816	.836	200	534	Jan	15	Ap
Submarine Boat (no par)		1036		5,600	1034	Dec	35	Max
Todd Shipyards r (†)		76	76	15	71	Nov	87	May
Triangle Film Corp v t c.5			1	6,500		6 Oct	334	
United Motors r (no par)	193			28,500		Nov	49	Jai
US Lt & Heat com r 10				800	1	Dec	236	
U S Steamship10			53%	4,300	336		6%	
World Film Corp v te	1	34	1.6	100	1/4	Apr	1	Jai
Wright-Martin Airc_r(†)				15,000	436		17	July
Former Standard Oil Subsidiaries								
Subsidiaries				1				
Anglo-Amer Oll£	1	17	1736		16	Feb	21	Jun
Rights		- 3	3	2,100	2	Oct	334	
Indiana Pipe Line50		90	90	10	80	Nov	114	Ja
Ohio Oil	298	281	298	150	278	Dec	435	Ja
Pierce Oil Corp25		- 9	11	2,000	9	Dec	13	Fe
Prairie Oil & Gas100		- 380	390	40	380	Dec		Ja
Standard Oil (Calif) 100		212	222	140	212	Nov		Ja
Standard Oil (Ind) 100		- 575	575	20	480	Dec		Ja
Standard Oll of N J 100	523	510	523	100	480	Oct		Ja
Standard Oll of N Y 100	245	239	245	80	222	Oct	345	Ja

3.000	Friday Last	Week's Range	Sales	Range since	e Jan. 1.
	Sale. Price.	of Prices. Low. High.	Week. Shares.	Low.	High.
Other Oil Slocks American Oil r1	20e	20e 25e	21,000	20e Dec	45e June
Barnett Oli & Gas.r1		1 1-16 134 19c 26c	12,200	1 Dec 13c Dec	414 Apr 52e Sept
Boston-Wyoming Oil_r_1 Cosden & Co_r5	73%	634 *834	65,000	5% Dec	13¼ June 5¼ Jan
Preferred r	3/8	3% 3% % 15-16	19,500	316 Dec	13% Apr
Cumberland Prod & Ref r 1 Elk Basin Petroleum _r5	63/2	11% 11% 61% 67%	6,900 3,700	5% July 5% Dec	14% Mar
Elkland Oll & Gas r1 Esmeralda Oll Corp r1	36	3-16 1/4	26,600 3,100	1/2 Dec	3 Feb
Federal Oil r	2¾ 3-16	2% 3% % 3-16	5,500 4,000	2½ Dec	6% Mar % Sept
Glenrock Oil r10 Hanover Oil & Ref r5	43%	4 7 2% 4%	7,550 3,500	4 Dec 1 Nov	1914 Sept 9 Dec
Houston Oll com r100 Humble Goose Cr O&R r 1	4034	32 44 1/8 4 1/4 5	46,700 2,700	15 Sept 214 Oct	44% Dec 5% Dec
Internat Petroleum r £1	12 1/6	12% 13%	9,000	10 Nov	15% Mar
Island Oil & Trans r10 Kenova Oil1	3-32	2¼ 2½ 3-32 5-32	900 28,700	2¼ Dec 3-32 Dec	10 Nov Jan
Lost City Oil r1 Merritt Oil Corp r10	21	19 21 14	9,000	3-16 Oct 11¾ Jan	11/4 June 421/4 Aug
Metropolitan Petroleum 25 Midwest Oll, com r1	96c	7-16 11-16 91c 97c	$14,500 \\ 26,000$	55e Jan	4 ¼ Jan 1.80 July
Preferred1 Midwest Refining r50	103	1 1 3-16 97 104	$\frac{1,000}{5,124}$	86e Jan 90 Dec	1% Sept 188 Aug
N Y-Oklahoma. Oil r1	9-16 59e	52e 59e	5,500 22,700	34 Oet 47e July	1 1 Mar 1 5-32 Sept
Oklahoma Oll com r1	4c	4e 5e	47,000	4c Dec	16c Jan
Preferred r1 Oklahoma Prod & Ref5	7	13c 17e 5 7	$\frac{34,000}{24,000}$	5% Dec	1 Jan 1416 Jan
Omar Oil & Gas com1 Pan Amer Petrol com r.50	38c	32c 40c 40 40	100	16e Nov 35 Dec	75e Jan 54 Aug
Penn-Kentucky Oll r5 Red Rock Oll & Gas r1	56	5% 5% % 1%	3,635 75,000	55 Nov 52c Sept	6¼ Aug 1% Nov
Rice Oil r	34	34 5-16 84 84	33,700 1,600	3-32 Nov 8¼ Dec	11-16 Feb 121/4 Mar
Sequoyah Oll & Ref1	11-16	3-32 3-32	4,400 11,000	3-32 Dec	21/4 Jan 13/4 Aug
Tuxpam Star Oil r1 United Petroleum r1		20e 20e	3,000	10e Dec	55c Sept
United Western Oil r1 Vacuum Gas & Oil Ltd1	3-16	5-16 % 1-16 1-16	24,300 1,000	1-16 Dec	11/4 Jan 11-16 Jan
Ventura Cons Oil r	31/6	5 5 3½ 3½	1,690	5 Dec 3 Nov	5% Nov 11% Apr
Wayland Oil & Gas com5		31/8 31/8	3,200	3 Dec	5 Jan
Mining Stocks					
Acme Cop Hill Mines r. 10 Alaska-Brit Coi Metals1	9-16	1¾ 1¾ ⅓ 9–16	1,100 4,800	3-16 June 5-16 Sept	2% Sept 36 Mar
Atlanta Mines.r	735e	7½c 8c 1 1¾	4,200 13.800	7e Oct 11/4 Dec	20e Jan 6¼ Jan
Booth r1 Boston & Montana Dev. 5		4e 4e 37e 41e	1,000 25,900	3e Nov 37e Dec	12e Jan 82e July
Bradshaw Copper r1	1 76	134 2	11.600	% May	21/4 Oct
Butte-Detroit Cop & Z1	3-16	3-16 14	1,400 4,900	% Nov	2 Jan
Caledonia Mining1 Calumet & Jerome Cop r 1	11/6	44c 48c 15-16 11/4	$12,700 \\ 15,700$	34 Dec	78c Sept 214 Jan
Canada Copper Co Ltd5 Cash Boy	4350	1% 2 3%c 4%c	3,600 4,000	1½ Feb 3e Dec	3 June 16c Mar
Cerbat Silver M & M.r1 Cerro Gordo Mines1		37e 40e 1% 1%	3,100 1,100	34c Nov 136 Nov	440 Nov 21/4 Mar
Coco River Mining r 1 Consol Arizona Smelt 5	2 3%	2% 3 1 9-16 1%	1,600 6,700	11/4 Nov 54 Aug 1 1-16 Sept	634 Oct 234 Aug
Consol Copper Mines 5 Consol-Homestead r 1	63%	6% 7 22e 24e	7,600 4,400	3 Feb 15e Nov	1214 Aug % Mar
Copper Valley Mining r_1	1 1 1/6	34 134	3,935	% Dec	154 Dec
Cresson Con Gold M & M 1 Denbigh Mines.r1		4% 4% 1 15-16 2%	5,000 2,500	11% July	7½ Jan 2% Dec
Emma Copper r1 First National Copper	136	136 2	24,100 500	1¾ Dec	2¼ Jan 3¼ Jan
Fortuna Cons r	2 3-16	40e 40c 21/4 21/4	2,500 7,853	12e Aug 2 Nov	44e Oct 23/4 Dec
Globe-Dominion Copper. 1 Goldfield Consolidated. 10	34	5-16 %	11,500 700	3-16 Nov 31e Oct	*77c Jan
Goldfield Merger r 1 Gold Hill 5	4e	3½e 3½e 3e 5e	1,000 7,000	3c Dec	10e Feb 12c Jan
Great Verde Ext Cop r 25c Green Monster Mining _ 50	13-16	⅓ 13-16	3,300 4,600	25e Dec	2% Nov 2% Jan
Heela Mining25c	434	4 % 4 13-16 13e 17e	4,185 26,000	356 Nov	9 1/4 July 17c Dec
International Mines r1 Iron Blossom r10e		36 36	700	11-32 Nov	1% Jan
Jerome-Prescott Cop r1 Jerome Verde Cop1	1 3/8	2% 3% 9-16 %	5,650 6,000	36 Dec	3 Mar
Jim Butler r		72e 78e 3-16 3-16		16 Sept	9-16 Aug
Jumbo Extension 1	14c	13e 15e 50 50	7,000		50 Oct
Kirki Porphyry G M.r. 1 La Rose Consolidated 3 Lavelle Gold r	114	1 1 1	7,500		1% Oct
Louisiana Consol		16 16	1,700	36 Nov	M Nov
Magma Copper	3814	3814 42	1,700	31 Nov	5916 Mai
Mason Valley		534c 7e 4 534		3% Nov	83% Aug
Milford Copper r	1 3-16 32e	32c 32c	500	15c Dec	2 1-16 July 88c Mar
I MOTDET Lode r	22.05.03	26c 27c	14,400	25 1/2 July	46c Jan
National Leasing r	6e 26e	5e 7e 25e 28e	23,000	5e Dec 22e Nov	30e Aug 76e June
Nevada Ophir r10	20c	20e 21e	9,500	15e Dec	25e Dec 15% Nov
New Cornelia r	87		5,400	6% July	9% Sep
Nixon Nevada Ohio Copper new r	1 1	34 1	12,600	1 1/1 Dec	134 Dec 1 13-16June
Pole Star Copper r Portland Cons Copper	1 33c	20e 22e 31e 33e	8,400 23,100	22c Nov	22c Dec 1% Ap
Provincial Mining	1 46c		12,600	35c Nov 134 Dec	11/4 Dec
Rex Consolidated	1 11 1/2 1 30c		5,200	8e Nov	56e Jas
St Nicholas Zinc r	1 634	6 5c 636	13,000	5c Dec	5-16 Jai
Silver King of Arizona r	11 3	61 5-16 3	4.500	16 May	13-16 Jan
Silver King Cons of Utah r Silver Pick Cons r	1 50	5e 5c	1,000	5e Dec	26c Jai
Standard Silver-Lead Stewart	1 3	7-32	4,20	7-32 Dec	11-16 Jul
Tonopah Belmont Dev r.	1 9 1/2	2 1 3	65	0 2% Dec	5 Au
Tonopah Extension Min.	1 13	334 45	1,05	0 3% Dec	7 Ma
Tri-Bullion S & D Troy-Arizona r	5 3	3-16 3		0 36 Oct	14 Ja
United Eastern	1 33	4 3% 37	93	5 314 Oct	516 Ja
Unity Gold Mines Utica Mines r	1 11e	11e 12e	7,00	0 8e Dec	30e Jun
West EndConsolidated White Caps Extension.10	c	66c 68c	2,90 1,00	0 5e Dec	33c Bep
White Caps Mining10 Wilbert Mining	1	7-16 9-1 19c 19e		0 34e Jar	214 Ma
) 22	22 22	20		
Yukon Alaska Tr Ctfs (†			1		1
Yukon Alaska Tr Ctfs († Bonds			1	1	1
Yukon Alaska Tr Ctfs (†	9	95¾ 96¾ 93¾ 94¾	\$5,00 4 230,00	0 95% De	

Laurah Grann, Bal	Friday Last Sale.	Week's		Sales for -	Ran	ge aince	Jan.	1.
Bonds-(Concl.)	Price.		High.	Week.	Lou	. 1	Hig	h.
General Elec 6% notes '20 6% notes (two-year) 1919 Rights	98¾ 99	981/4 981/6 1 15-16	99	\$13,000 30,000 15,500	98 98% 1%	Dec Nov Dec	9914 9914 4	Nov Nov
Russian Govt 6 1/28 r.1919 5 1/28 r		48 39	58 49	245,000 228,000	46 36	Dec Dec	98% 94%	Jan Jan

* Odd lots. . No par value. I Qisted as a prospect. I Listed on the Stock Exchange this week, where additional transactions will be found. o New stock. r Unlisted. w Ex-eash and stock dividends. w When issued. z Ex-dividend. y Exrights. z Ex-stock dividend.

CURRENT NOTICE.

-It is announced that A. E. Duncan will on Jan. 2 withdraw from the firm of Robert Garrett & Sons of Baltimore to again devote his entire time to the Commercial Credit Co. of that city, as Chairman of the Board. In June 1916 Mr. Duncan became a member of Robert Garrett & Sons, retiring as President of the Commercial Credit Co., which he organized in June 1912, but remaining semi-active as Chairman of the Board, Mr. William H. Grimes then succeeding Mr. Duncan as President. As the business of Commercial Credit Co. has greatly increased within the last 18 months, and plans for further development are being worked out, for some time past Mr. Duncan has found his combined duties were becoming very arduous. The company's volume for 1917 is about \$52,000,000, and the net earnings on the common stock, exclusive of war and income taxes. will be about 30%. The company began business with \$300,000 cash capital, and now has \$2,250,000, of which \$750,000 each is preferred "A," preferred "B," and common, with a net surplus of about \$375,000. T. Stockton Matthews, Manager of the Bond Department for the firm since Sept. 1916, will on Jan. 2 be admitted to membership in Robert Garrett & Sons. During his management of the Bond Department, its activities have been very greatly enlarged, in spite of the general stagnation in the investment banking field due to the entry of the United States into the European war and the consequent Government financing. Mr. Matthews is well and favorably known in the financial district, having been engaged for some sixteen years in the investment banking business in Baltimore. His admission to the firm is in recognition and appreciation of the excellent work done by him since his connection with the concern.

-Subject to sale and change in price, the National City Company of this city, are advertising a page list of January investment suggestions in this issue of the "Chronicle." The offerings include a selected list of State and municipal bonds, yielding 4.40 to 5.80%; railroad, 5 to 7.25%; public utility, 6 to 6.40%; and short term notes, 7.25 to 17.50%. Some of these issues are legal savings bank investments in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. A January circular containing a wide list of additional offerings will be sent on request. See to-day's advertisement for details.

-For the convenience of our readers several of the largest payers of January bond interest and dividends in this city are advertising their lists of January 1st coupons elsewhere in the "Chronicle" to-day. The following concerns are publishing their lists: Harris, Forbes & Co., Guaranty Trust Co., A. B. Leach & Co., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Winslow Lanier & Co., New York Trust Co., Stone & Webster and Kountze Brothers

The demand for information regarding the oil-shale fields of Colorado and Utah, now attracting so much attention, has caused the Denver Rio Grande RR. to reproduce for free distribution maps from bulletins issued by the U.S. Geological Survey showing location of the enormous deposits in Western Colorado and Eastern Utah.

somewhat original form of letterhead has been adopted by Bonbright & Company, investment bankers. Their letterhead now bears a reproduction of a service flag containing 55 stars, to represent the members of the organization serving the country in the Army and Navy.

-The Southern California Edison Co. announces in to-day's advertising columns the regular quarterly dividend of 1% % on its first preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 31.

New York City Banks and Trust Companies

Banks-N.Y.	Rid	Ask	Banks.	B14	Ask	Trust Co's.	Bid	Ask
America*	435	515	Manhattan *	310	320	New York		
Amer Exch.	205	210	Mark & Fult	245	255	Bankers Tr.	350	355
Atlantic	170	180	Mech & Met	270	280	CentralTrust	690	710
Battery Park	180		Merchants	250	300	Columbia	230	240
Bowery *	400		Metropolis*.	275	285	Commercial_	100	
Bronx Boro*	150	200	Metropol'n *	165	175	Empire	290	300
Bronx Nat	150		Mutual*	375		Equitable Tr	310	325
BryantPark*	150	160	New Neth	200	220	Farm L & Tr	400	430
Butch & Dr.	85	95	New York Co	155	175	Fidelity	195	205
Chase	300	320	New York	400		Fulton	250	265
Chat & Phen	197	203	Pacific	270		Guaranty Tr	293	303
Chelses Ex *	100	110	Park	465	475	Hudson	135	142
Chemical	370	380	People's *	200	220	Irving Trust	165	
Citisens	205	210	Prod Exch*	200		Law Tit & Tr	85	.95
City		385	Public	230	240	Lincoln Tr.		100
Coal & Iron.	205	215	Seaboard	440		Mercantile		
Colonial*	1400		Second	400	425	Tr & Den.	190	
Columbia	320	1	Sherman	120	130	Metropolitan	330	345
Commerce	158	163	State*	100	110	Mut'l (West-		0.0
Corn Exch*	285	295	23d Ward*	110	125	chester)	115	125
Cosmopol'n*		95	Union Exch.	145	155	N Y Life Ins		
East River	60	65	Unit States*	500		& Trust	940	960
Fifth Ave*	3500	4500	Wash H'te*	350		N Y Trust	585	595
Fifth	215	230	Westch Ave		k205	Scandinavi'n	260	275
First	850	900	West Side	190	200	Title Gu & Tr	-	285
Oarfield	170	180	Yorkville*	540	565	Transatlan 'c	175	
Germ-Amer*		145	Brooklyn.		000	Union Trust		345
German Ex*			Coney Isl'd*	125	135	USMta&Tr	395	405
Germania*	180	195	First	255	270	UnitedStates	900	925
Gotham	200	1	Flatbush	140	150	Westchester_	130	140
Greenwich*.	335	350	Greenpoint .	150	165			1.10
Hanover	625	645	Hillside *	110	120	Brooklyn.		2000
Harriman	240	250	Homestead *		115	Brooklyn Tr	570	590
Imp & Trad.	470	490	Mechanics'	110	120	Franklin		245
Irving		215	Montauk		95	Hamilton	265	275
Liberty		390	Naman	195	205	Kings Co	625	650
Lincoln	280	300	Nation'lCity	265	275	Manufact'rs.	140	900
Dinonii	-30	000	North Side	175	200	People's		275
			People's	120	140	Queens Co	70	05

New York City Realty and Surety Companies

Alliance R'ty Amer Surety Bond & M G Casualty Co City Invest's Preferred	98 170	75 105 180 100 16 66	Lawyers Mtg Mtge Bond. Nat Surety. N Y Title & Mtge	80 85 155 45	90 95 163 60	Realty Assoc (Brooklyn) U S Casualty USTITIEG&I Wes & Bronx Title &M G	70 190 55	80 205 65
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Quotations for Sundry Securities

All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f".

Standard Oil Stocks Par	Share Bid.	Ask	RR. Equipments-PerCi	Basis Bid.	444
Angio-American Oil new £1	*17 850	18 900	Baltimore & Ohio 4148 Buff Roch & Pittsburgh 4148	6425	5 75
Borne-Sorymser Co100 Buckeye Pipe Line Co50 Chesebrough Mfg new100	425 *88	450 92	Equipment 4s	8 00	5 00
Chesebrough Mfg new100	300 10	325	Canadian Pacific 434s Caro Clinchfield & Ohio 5s Central of Georgia 5s	7.00	6 25
Continental Oil	415	440		0.10	5.75
Crescent Pipe Line Co 50 Cumberland Pipe Line 100	*30 120	35 130	Chicago & Alton 48.	7.00	6.10
Galena-Signal Oil com100	195 130	205 135	Chie Ind & Louisv 4148	7.12 7.00	6.25
Preferred	125 185	130			5.00
Indiana Pipe Line Co 50 International Petroleum. £1	*90 *13	95 131 ₂	Chicago & N W 41/8. Chicago R I & Pac 41/8. Colorado & Southern 58.	7.00	6.00
National Transit Co12.50 New York Transit Co100	*12 180	13	Erie 58.	6.75	6 00
Northern Pipe Line Co100	95	100	Erie 5s. Equipment 4 1/4 8. Equipment 4 8. Hoeking Valley 4.	6.75	6.00
Ohio Oil Co 25 Penn-Mex Fuel Co 25	*297 *33	303 38	Equipment 58	6.60	6.00
Penn-Mex Fuel Co	*11 390	11 ¹ 2	Equipment 4148	6.00	5.00
Prairie Pipe Line100 Bolar Refining100	240 295	245 315	Louisville & Nashville 5s		6.00 5.00
Southern Pipe Line Co100 South Penn Oil100	170 255	180 265	Michigan Central 5a	6.50	5.50
Southwest Pa Pipe Lines, 100 Standard Oil (California) 100	95	105	Minn St P & S S M 41/8 Missouri Kansas & Texas 58	6.25	6.00
Standard Oll (Indiana) 100	580	590	Missouri Pacific 5s	6.75	6.00
Standard Oil (Kansas) 100 Standard Oil (Kentucky) 100	430 290	450 310	Mobile & Ohio 5s. Equipment 4½s. New York Central Lines 5s.	6.75	5.80
Standard Oil (Nebraska) 100 Standard Oil of New Jer. 100	517	525 522	N V Onturio & Wort 414s	6.60	5.80 6.00
Standard Oil of New Y'k 100 Standard Oil (Ohio) 100	305	248 410	Noriolk & Western 4 1/8	5.80	5.00
Swan& Fireh	95	105 86	Equipment 4s. Pennsyivania RR 4½s Equipment 4s. St Louis Iron Mt & Sou 5s. St Louis & San Francisco 5s. Seaboard Air Line 5s. Equipment 4½s Southern Pacific Co 4½s Southern Railway 4½s. Toledo & Obio Central 4s.	5.75	5.00
Vacuum Oil	325	335	St Louis Iron Mt & Sou 5s.	7.00	6.00
	Cent.	30	Seaboard Air Line 58	7.00	6.50
Pierce Oil Corp conv 6s. 1924	72	75	Southern Pacific Co 41/8	6.00	5.00
Ordnance Stocks—Per 8 Aetna Explosives pref100	hare.		Toledo & Obio Central 48	7.00	5.80
American & British Mfg. 100	4	47	Tobacco StocksPer Sho	Bld.	Ask.
Atlas Powder common100	20 145	30 154	American Cigar common. 100 Preferred100	85	95 93
Preferred 100 Baboock & Wilcox 100	94	98	Amer Machine & Fdry 100	70	80
Bilss (E W) Co common. 50 Preferred 50	*320	400 75	British-Amer Tobac ord_£ Ordinary, bearer£	*14.2	17
Canada Fdys & Forgings. 100	125	150	Johnson Tin Foll & Met. 100	1 -00	250 130
Carbon Steel common100 1st preferred100	86	80 91	MacAndrews & Forbes100	170	190 98
2d preferred100 Colt's Patent Fire Arms	Luce.	56	Reynolds (R J) Tobacco 100	350	400 103
Mfg 25 duPont (E I) de Nemours	*51	55	MacAndrows & Forbes 100 Preferred 100 Reynolds (B J) Tobacco 100 Preferred 100 Young (J S) Co 100 Preferred 100 Short-Term Notes—Per	125	150
& Co common100 Debenture stock100	220 94	230	Short-Term Notes—Per Amer Tel&Tel 4 1/2 1918F&A	Cens.	100
Eastern Steel100 Empire Steel & Iron com . 100	88	94	Baito & Ohio 5a 1918 J&	988	9918
Preferred	65	75 238	5e 1919 J& Beth Steel 5s 1919 F&A 1	958	9614
Hercules Powder com100 Preferred100	110	113	Canadian Pac 6s 1924. M&S : Chic & West Ind 6s' 18. M&S	951	96 961 ₂
Niles-Bement-Pond com 100 Preferred 100 Penn Scaboard Steel (no par)	105 97	103	Del. & Hudson 5s 1920 F&A Erie RR 5s 1919A-C	91	92
Penn Seaboard Steel (no par) Phelps-Dodge Corp100	*40 250	270	General Rubber 5s 1918.J&L	961	9714
Scovill Manufacturing 100 Thomas Iron 50	410	440 35	Gen Elec 6s 1920 J&. 6% notes (2-yr) '19. J&I Great Nor 5s 1920 M&:	987	9918
Winehester Repeat Arms. 100 Woodward Iron 100	500	700 55	Hocking Valley 6s 1918 M&N Int Harv 5s Feb 15 '18.F-	973	9 12
Public Utilities		1	K C Rys 5 148 1918 J&.	95	93
Amer Gas & Elec com 50	*86 *38	89	K C Term Ry 41/8 '18.M&N 41/8 1921 J& Laclede Gas L 58 1919 F&	95	00
Amer Lt & Trae com100	205	210	Mich Cent 5e 1918	987	97 9914
Amer Power & Lt com100	45	95 50	Morgan&Wright 5s Dec 1 '11 N Y Central 4 1 1918 M&N		9938
Amer Public Utilities com100	70	75 25	58 1919	95	9512
Preferred		208	Pub Ser Corn N J 5s '19 MA	948	4 9512
Preferred	67	671	Rem Arms U.M.C.5s'19F&/ Southern Ry 5s 1919M-S	911	921 ₂ 951 ₂
Preferred	61	64	United Fruit 5s 1918M-N	994	100
Federal Light & Traction 100	4	8	Utah See Corp 6s '22.M-S 1. Winches RepArme5s'18.M&		4 97
Preferred	75	35 80	and Miscellaneous		
Mississippi Riv Pow com_100 Preferred100	33	11 36	American Chicle com10	0 34	210 36
North'n States Pow com_100	60	68	Am Graphophone com10	0 63	6712
Preferred 100 North Texas Elec Co com 100	85	87 521	Preferred 10	0 67	72
Preferred	07	72	Amer Typefounders com_10	0 33	36
let preferred	80	85	Borden's Cond Milk com. 10	0 85	88
Drafassad 100	1 A.E.	50	Preferred 10 Cellulold Company 10	0 145	155
Republic Ry & Light100 Preferred100	02	55	Havana Tobacco Co10 Preferred10	0 %	
Preferred100	78 93	80 97	let g 5s June 1 1922J-I	0 /44	10
Standard Gas & El (Del) 50	*20	2 7 21	Internat Banking Co10 International Sait10	0 160	
Tennessee Ry L& Peom 100 Preferred	3 9	5 12	1st gold 5s 1951A-C International Silver pref. 10	67	70
United Gas & Eleo Corp. 100 1st preferred100	5	8 50	I Iron Steamboat	0 *21	2 5
2d preferred100	7	10	Geni 4s 1932A&C Lehigh Valley Coal Sales. 5	25	40
United Lt & Rys com100	59	61	Oth Elevator columon 10	0 30	75 39
Western Power common 100 Preferred	39	41	Preferred		71
THE PROPERTY OF THE			Common10	0 08	61
		1	2d preferred10 Royal Baking Pow com10	0 39	125

Investment and Kailroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS.

The following table shows the gross earnings of various STEAM roads from which regular weekly or monthly returns can be obtained. The first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last two columns the earnings for the period from Jan. 1 to and including the latest week or month. We add a supplementary statement to show fiscal year totals of those roads whose fiscal year does not begin with January, but covers some other period. It should be noted that our running totals (or year-to-date figures) are now all made to begin with the first of January instead of with the 1st of July. This is because the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which previously required returns for the 12 months ending June 30, now requires reports for the calendar year. In accordance with this new order of the Commission, practically all the leading steam roads have changed their fiscal year to correspond with the calendar year. Our own totals have accordingly also been altered to confrom to the new practice. The returns of the electric railways are brought together separately oh a subsequent page.

Week or Current Previous Year	80408	Latest	Gross Earn	ings.	Jan. 1 to 1	Latest Date.		Latest	Gross Earn	ings.	Jan. 1 to I	atest Date.
Alà & Vicksburg November Vicks Shrev & P November Vicks Shrev & P November November Vicks Shrev & P Vicks Shrev &	KUADS.											
Chic R Gek Isl & Pac October — Octob	Ann Arbor Atch Topeka & S Fe Atlanta Birm & Atl Atlanta & West Pt. Atlantic Coast Line Charlest & W Car Lou Hend & St L 8 Baltimore & Ohlo. B & O Ch Ter R Bangor & Aroostook Bessemer & L Erie Birmingham South Boston & Maine. Buff Roch & Pitts Buffalo & Susq RR. Canadian Nor Syst. Canadian Pacific. Oaro Clinchf & Ohlo Central of Georgia. Candian Pacific. Oaro Clinchf & Ohlo Central of Georgia. Chicago & Atton. Chicago & Atton. Chicago & Atton. Chicago & Atton. Chicago & Lattin Chic Great West. Chic Ind & Louisv. Chicago Junc RR. Chic Milw & St P. dChic & North West Chic R I & Guif. d Chic St P M & Om Clinc Ind & West. Chic R I & Guif. d Chic St P M & Om Clinc Ind & West. Chic Terre H & S E Colorado Midland. Colorado Midland. Colorado & South. Cuba Railroad. Delaware & Hudson Del Lack & West. Denv & Rio Grande Denver & Salt Lake Dervoit & Mackinat Detvoit Tol & Iron Det & Tol Shore L Dul & Iron Range. Dul Missabe & Nor Dul Sou Shore & At Duluth Winn & Pac Elgin Joliet & East. El Paso & So West. Erle. Florida East Coast. Fonda Johns & Gloor Georgia Railroad.	Week or Month. November November 2d wk Dec November 1st wk Dec October Octobe	Current Year. 208,736 248,771 49,690 14784 159 88,727 180,824 3,661,236 252,454 202,722 11778 278 163,732 393,185 1,249,280 1,592,598 3,331,397 420,082 5,519,782 278,715 168,031 738,300 1,592,598 3,331,397 420,082 21,108,572 1,911,764 1,898,944	Presious Year 178, 428 196, 166 48, 285 13069 214 40, 545 51, 754 10760 224 167, 996 6399, 883 1,092, 752 64, 678 6399, 883 1,092, 752 64, 678 139, 325, 770 1,411,781 2,958, 20,799, 000 2,979, 000 2,979, 000 1,411,71,165 1,537,015 1,5	Current Year. \$ 1.956.064 2.905.281 2.955.588 150988 453 3.700.871 1.432.937 1.919.742 1.842.129 1.22945 271 1.669.898 4.626.736 14.645.312 4.629.923 40.604.900 13.550.717 12.762.566 14.645.312 1.629.923 40.604.900 13.550.717 12.762.566 14.651.252 13.611.3587 11.2762.566 14.4.978.312 13.507.717 12.762.566 14.771.1061 10157369.415 10157369.495 11.771.101 10157369.495 11.771.101 10157369.495 11.771.101 10157369.495 11.771.361 10157369.495 11.771.361 10157369.495 11.771.361 10157369.495 11.771.361 10157369.495 11.771.361 10157369.495 11.771.361 10157369.495 11.771.361 10157369.495 11.771.361 11.764.415 11.764.415 11.764.415 11.767.415	Previous Year. 1.660.861 1.631.216 2.684.501 1311563.751 3.065.546 1.187.751 30.082.354 2.231.843 1.423.844 11.482.536 1.552.270 3.306.779 9.569.908 907.272 46.111.605 12.526.371 1.540.193 36.835.700 136281.876 1.540.193 36.835.700 136281.876 1.540.193 36.835.700 136281.876 1.540.193 36.835.700 136281.876 1.540.193 36.835.700 136281.876 1.501.883 1.4642.992 2.89.755.128 13.775.184 15.393.555 7.979.622 2.321.770 91.223.839 83.414.394 15.919.503 1.348.431 1.5963.373 2.257.380 1.348.431 1.5919.503 1.348.431 1.574.891 1.1943.570 2.2.193.949 42.735.812 24.7795.582 1.574.891 1.1943.570 1.160.866 6.413.009 12.786.589 13.885 1.943.570 1.1664.596 11.863.430 10.312.4683 10.312.4683 10.312.4683 10.312.4683 10.312.4683	NO Texamex Lines j New York Central Boston & Albany n Lake Erie & W. Michigan Central Cleve C C & St L Cincinnati North. Pitts & Lake Erie Tol & Ohio Central Cleve C C & St L Cincinnati North. Pitts & Lake Erie Tol & Ohio Central Kanawha & Mich Tot all lines above N Y Chic & St Louis N Y N H & Hartf. N Y Ont & Western N Y Susq & West. Norfolk Southern. Norfolk & Western Norfolk & Western Norfolk & Western Norfolk & Western Northwest'n Pacific Pacific Coast Co. p Pennsylvania RR Balt Ches & Atlan Cumberland Vall. Long Island Rap & Ind IPitts C C & St L Total lines East Pitts & Erie West Pitts & Erie West Pitts & Erie West Pitts & Erie All East & West Pere Marquette Pitts Shaw & Nor Reading Co. Total both cos Rich Fred & Potom Rio Grande South Rutland St Louis-San Fran St Louis-San Fran St Louis-San Fran St Louis Southwest Seaboard Air Line Southern Racffic. k Southern Ry Syst Ala Great South Cin N O & Tex F New Orl & No E Mobile & Ohio Georgia So & Fla.	Week or Month. October Octobe	Current Year. \$ 179.083 588.206 20745164 2.023.618 713.311 4.990.388 5.063.791 241.961 2.531.575 860.021 333.2663 37503092 1.546.355 7.704.668 719.527 363.139 472.921 6.300.313 8.338.680 482.707 580.339 23172 692 122.682 433.389 1.739.470 99.462 487.196 3.187.745 6.526.122 30199.326 14723.881 4923.208 2.157.387 107.964 6.257.325 6.526.122 30199.326 14723.881 157.387 107.964 6.257.325 6.526.122 30199.326 14723.881 157.387 107.964 6.257.325 6.257.325 6.258.122 30199.326 14723.881 157.387 107.964 6.257.325 6.258.325 6.2736 6.259.325 6.2736 6.259.325 6.2736 6.259.373 6.288.471 6.288.471 6.288.471 6.288.471 6.288.471 6.288.471 6.288.477 6.288.471 6.2888.471 6.2888.471 6.2888.471 6.2888.471 6.2888.471 6.2888.471 6.2888.471 6.2888.471 6.2888.471 6.2888.471 6.2888.471 6.28888.471 6.2888.471 6.2888.471 6.2888.471 6.2889.784 6.299.784 6.299.784 6.299.784 6.299.784 6.299.784 6.299.784	Previous Year.	Current Year. 1.591,655 5.320,506 180476683 18.940,696 6.794,553 43.395,981 43.881,194 2.043,375 21,435,090 14.204,259 71,643,938 8,476,630 3,526,247 4,668,206 54,665,808 73,021,576 4,074,358 215117,790 1,089,165 4,066,072 4,074,358 215117,790 1,089,165 4,066,072 4,074,358 215117,790 1,089,165 54,665,808 73,021,576 4,086,072 4,074,358 215117,790 1,089,165 64,066,072 4,074,358 215117,790 1,089,165 64,066,072 4,074,358 215117,790 1,089,165 64,066,072 4,074,358 215117,790 1,089,165 4,086,165 66,025,766 65,486,302 61,350,879 277940,449 134641,710 1412582,160 19,549,682 1,033,030 140,549,682 1,033,030 156,540,334 40,713,545 97,253,879 4,008,570 594,501 3,649,088 1,947,699 3,204,781 1,949,682 1,949,682 1,947,699 3,3204,781 1,949,682 1,947,699 3,3204,781 1,949,948 1,947,699 3,3204,781 1,949,682 1,947,699 3,3204,781 1,949,682 1,948,683 3,168,570 1,165,932 1,184,175,58 3,168,013	Previous Year. 1.493.443 5,101.179 168628982 17.899.337 6.139.225 38.190.702 38.697.258 1.607.294 20.079.879 3.002.596 66.799.206 68.172.790 3.350.526 4.056.820 49.718.618 65.571.412 6.246.195 192229 964 1.049.201 3.843.213 6.246.195 192229 964 1.049.201 4.056.858 1.2723.360 776.617 4.362.870 21.052.411 6.802.556 61.455.588 63.588.314 4,920.386 65.3005.858 245436 123 123028 104 1.750.331 3.115.856 50.672.444 33.684.844 84.357.287 3.981.272 3.62.404 1.750.331 3.115.856 3.588.314 4.750.331 3.115.856 3.388.404 4.750.331 3.115.856 3.255.585 11.994.322 9.800.656
Chant Wouth Court and 17 10 001 1010 015 110 015	Gulf Mobile & Nor. Gulf & Ship Island. Hocking Valley Illinois Central Internat & Grt Nor Kansas City South Lehigh & Hud Riv Lehigh & New Eng Lehigh Valley Los Angeles & S L Louisiana & Arkan I Louisiana Ry & Na- f Louisville & Nash Maine Central Maryland & Penn Midland Valley Mineral Range	November October - October	8,201,48 229,62 -1,066,12 -7,418,74 -1,177,418,74 -1,177,418,74 -1,177,84 -1,177,84 -1,170,37 -1,170,37 -1,170,37 -1,216,36 -1,277,22 -2,277,22 -2,277,22 -2,24,215 -2,24,2	18.27.51 164.14 7 791,06 26,655,15 21,208.90 1.096.04 1.096.	881,799,174 31 1,914,526 99 8,990,277 079,631,417 110,077,836 011,079,836 011,079,836 33 3,085,537 610,567,77 41,349,931 11,949,146 411,870,166 11,479,44 11,479,44 11,479,44	976,151,725 51,718,905 51,664,145 67,036,918 28,590,978 49,211,195 81,809,484 51,2494,632 79,643,814 51,318,479 1,712,366 61,856,431 407,775 91,715,969 1,048,822	Toledo Peor & West Toledo St L & West Toledo St L & West Trin & Brazos Vall. Union Pacific Syst. Virginian Wabash Western Maryland. Western Pacific Western Ry of Ala Wheel & Lake Erie Yazoo & Miss Vall. Various Fiscal Canadian Northern Duluth South Short Mineral Range	October November October 2d wk Dec October October November November	120.764 128.244 128.2856 945.773 3.637.975 2.38.795 966.391 175.97 1,040.174 1,731.024	141,04 10750 68 8 877,31 1 3,438,34 7 243,31 8 800,53 1 135,87 0 785,63 8 1,699,34	534,425 118300340 9,144,740 337,189,66 12,784,039 51,376,180 10,285,124 316,285,479 Current Year.	104438 924 7.333.337 34,407,332 11,431.04 6.730.969 1.101.984 9.330.733 13,437.860 Previous Year.
Gulf Mobile & Nor Dotober 229,628 164.149 1.942,769 1.718.905 71.046 72.04 wk Dec 248.757 171.463 1.914.526 1.664.145 1.000 1.718.905 71.045 1.000 1.718.905 71.045 1.000 1.	Minneap & St Loui Minn St P & S M Mississippi Central g Mo Kan & Texas Mo Okla & Gulf. h Missouri Pacific, Nashy Chatt & St Nevada-Cal-Orego	s 3d wk De 3d wk De October 3d wk De October October Cotober Loctober Loctober Loctober Loctober	248,18 60 248,18 60 607,25 119,42 60 854,71 178,82 7,199,53 1,453,24 6,96	222,79 4 527,29 8 77,43 1 804,46 9 163,08 1 6,832,08 9 1,269,90 2 5,39	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 10,624,08 \\ 7,33,668,15 \\ 10,624,08 \\ 7,53,26 \\ 10,514,15 \\ 10,569,23 \\ 11,569,23 \\ 11,410,87 \\ 12,410,87 \\ 18 \\ 12,410,87 \\ 18 \\ 18,410,87 \\ 18 \\ 18,410,87 \\ 18 \\ 18,410,87 \\ 18 \\ 18,410,87 \\ 18 \\ 18,410,87 \\ 18 \\ 18,410,87 \\ 18 \\ 18,410,87 \\ 18 \\ 18,410,87 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18,410,87 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18,410,87 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ $	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1,048,322\\ 710,790,351\\ 1 & 33,715,459\\ 1 & 704,643\\ 1 & 35,552,496\\ 7 & 1,282,804\\ 0 & 56,778,583\\ 2 & 11,085,228\\ 6 & 396,573\\ \end{smallmatrix}$	Pacific Coast St Louis-San Franc Southern Railway Alabama Great Cinc New Orlean New Orlean New Orlean Robile & Ohio Georgia Southeri	isco System Southern & Tex Pac forth Easter	July 1	to Oct 3 to Oct 2 to Oct 2	1 1,974,10 1 21,577,83 1 58,623,39 1 2,545,13 1 4,615,44 1 1,689,98 1 6,582,22 1 1,499,59	2,881,47 19,131,98 148,753,45 9 1,964,05 13,934,63 13,322,88 05,882,06 1,343,13

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS-Weekly and Monthly.

	Weekly Summaries.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Increase or Decrease.	%	* Monthly Summaries	Jurrent Year.	Previous Year.	Increase or Decrease.	%
2d 3d 4th 1st 2d 3d 4th 1st 2d	week Nov (27 roads) week Nov (25 roads) week Nov (25 roads) week Nov (30 roads)	\$ 16,197,889 16,486,251 22,586,348 14,310,980 15,466,995 15,112,670 19,956,475 14,439,935 13,335,921	14,870,725 14,948,609 19,627,363 13,764,197 13,821,685 13,270,115 17,927,429 13,731,889 13,897,457	+2,958,985 +546,783 +1,645,310 +1,842,555 +2,029,046 +708,046 -561,536	10.23 15.07 3.97 11.91 13.96 11.32 5.16	March	271,928,066 321,317,560 326,560,287 353,825,032 351,001,045 353,219,982 373,326,711 364,880,086	\$269,272,382 294,068,345 288,740,653 308,132,969 301,304,803 306,891,957 333,555,136 330,978,448 345,079,977	+27,249,215 +37,819,634 +45,692,063 +49,696,242 +46,328,025 +39,771,575 +33,901,638	9.2 13.1 14.8 16.4 15.0 11.9 10.2 12.7

a includes Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. and Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton. b Includes Evansville & Terre Haute. c Includes Mason City & Cort Dodge and the Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific. d Includes not only operating revenue, but also all other receipts. e Does not include earnings of colorado Springies & Cripple Creek District Ry. fincludes Louisville & Atlantic and the Frankfort & Cincinnati. g Includes the Texas Central and the Vichita Falls lines. h Includes the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern. j Includes the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry., Chicago Indiana & outhern RR., and Dunkirk Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh RR. k Includes the Alabama Great Southern, Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific, lew Orleans & Northeastern and the Northern Alabama. I Includes Vandalia RR. n Includes Northern Ohio RR. p Includes Northern Central. We no longer include Mexican roads in any of our totals.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the third week of December. The table covers 18 roads and shows 3.64% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Third Week of December.	1917.	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
	8	8	8	S
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh	278,715	264,678	14,037	
Canadian Northern	738,300	805,700		67,400
Canadian Pacific	3,051,000	2,979,000	72,000	
Chicago Ind & Louisville	153,576	154,870		1,294
Colorado & Southern	393,551	364,199	29,352	
Denver & Rio Grande	549,800		41,100	
Georgia Southern & Florida	68,777	68,443	334	
Grand Trunk of Canada				
Grand Trunk Western	1,355,105	1,164,962	190,143	
Detroit Gr Hav & Milw}				
Canada Atlantic	100000			*
Minneapolis & St Louis	248,181	222,598	25,583	
Iowa Central			the Laboratory	
Minneapolis St Paul & S S M	607,254			
Missouri Kansas & Texas	854,711			
Mobile & Ohio	223,733			31,500
St Louis Southwestern	341,000	325,000		
Southern Railway System	2,006,261	2,003,187	3,074	
Texas & Pacific	520,478	484,273	36,205	
Tota: (18 roads)	11.390.442	10.932.600	558,036	100.194
Net increase (3.64%)	11,000,111	10,002,000	457.842	

For the second week of December our final statement covers 29 roads and shows 4.05% decrease in the aggregate under the same week last year.

Second week of December.	1917.	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previously reported (17 roads). Ann Arbor. Canadian Northern. Chicago Great Western. Chicago Ind & Louisville. Detroit & Mackinac. Duluth South Shore & Atlantic. Louisville & Nashville. Mineral Range. Nevada-California-Oregon. Rio Grande Southern. Tennessee Alabama & Georgia. Toledo & Louis & Western.	49,690 753,800 312,613 133,163 27,210	48,285 892,600 387,080 159,450 21,483 64,087 1,422,545 22,703 5,398 11,089 2,525	5,727 14,648 455 1,564 2,442	\$462,818 138,500 74,467 26,287 58,450
Total (29 roads) Net decrease (4.05%)	13,335,921	13,897,457	235,833	797,369 561,536

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The table following shows the gross and net earnings with charges and surplus of STEAM railroads reported this week:

Gross Earnings		Net Ec	rnings-
14,784,159 150,988,453	$\substack{13,069,214\\131156,372}$	<i>j</i> 5,367,001 <i>j</i> 55,565,873	j5,786,626 j51,928,850
11,778,278 122,945,271	$10,760,224 \\111482,536$	1.917.819 $28,737,177$	2,967,556 $30,997,038$
12,286,861 118,300,340	10,750,681 104438,924	3,960,679 39,695,007	4,628,276 $42,006,994$
3,637,971 37,189,666	3,438,346 34,407,332	1,029,334 $11,297,934$	1,284,605 $11,718,854$
7 1,040,170 10,285,124	785,688 9,330,739	299,240 3,376,876	249,170 3,575,053
	Current Year. 14.754.159 150,988,453 11.778.278 122,945,271 v 4,050,200 -12,286,861 118,300,340 v 3,637,971 -37,189,666	Current Year. 9 13.069.214 150.988,453 131156,372 111.778,278 10.760,224 122,945,271 111482,536 ov 4.050,200 3.722,300.12.286.861 10.750,681 118,300,340 104438.924 ov 3.637,971 3.438.346 .37,189,666 34,407,332	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

j For November taxes and uncollectible railway revenue amounted to \$1,267,133, against \$624.515 in 1916; after deducting which net for November 1917 was \$4,099.867, against \$5,162.111 last year. From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 taxes, &c., were \$11,279.658 in 1917, against \$6,154.585 in 1916. The return on property investment was 6.30% for the 12 months ending Nov. 30 1917, against 6.76% in 1916.

	Gross Earnings.	Net a Taxe		Other Incom \$		Gross Income.	Fixed Charges.	Balance, Surplus.
Buffalo Roch	& Pitts-			1				
Nov '17	1,323,984	118.	.023	118,5	59	236,582	187,603	48,979
1 '16	1,074,237	228	,355	91,3	99	319,754	176,486	143,268
11 mos '17	13,790,365	2,491	.961	1,176,7	35	3,668,696	3 2,002,638	1,660,058
'16	11,732,336	2,929	,340	982,	144	3,911,88	1,935,157	1,976,727
Buffalo & Sus	iq-							
Nov '17	168,031	36.	192	51.4	66	87.65	8 23.042	64,616
'16	139.039	28.	285	38,2	140	66,62	5 23,545	43,080
11 mos '17	1.629.923		708	619.6		888,32	4 257,439	630,885
'16	1,540,193		,624	459.	252	816,87	6 266,564	550,312
Pitts West Va	Ry and We	st Side	Belt	RR—				
Nov '17	211.390		.988	27.1	09	74.07	9 14.499	59,598
8[mos '17			,811	254,1		793,99		658,872
				ross nings.		t after axes.	Fixed Charges.	Balance, Surplus.
N.Y Ont &	WestNo	v '17	7	19.527		97,676	100.379	def2,703
		'16		60.368		24.239	118.767	5.472
	11 mo	s '17	8.47	6.630	2.1	17.128	1,161,660	955,468
		'16	Q 1'	72,790	9 1	88,507	1.380,216	808,291

EXP	RESS COM	PANIES		
Canadian Express Co.— Total from transportation Express privileges—Dr	-Month of S 1917. \$ 425,114 245,274	1916. \$ 402,572 214,609	Jan. 1 to 1917. 3 3,647,388 1,879,699	Sept. 30— 1916. \$ 3,020,162 1,569,724
Revenue from transport'n_	179,839	187,963	1,767,688	1,450,438
Oper. other than transport'n.	12,443	5,778	106,685	105,414
Total operating revenues. Operating expenses	192,283	193,742	1,874,374	1,555,852
	217,932	169,609	1,776,294	1,357,052
Net'operating revenue	def25,649	24,133	98,079	198,800
Uncollectible rev. from trans.	564	10	1,244	434
Express taxes	7,000	4,700	66,000	39,845
Operatingi ncome	Loss33,214	19,422	33,835	158,520

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND PUBLIC UTILITY COS.

Name of Boad	Latest G	ross Earn	ings.	Jan. 1 to Latest Date.		
Name of Road or Company.	Week or Month.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	
Adjusted El Dow Com	Sentember	197 609	104 705	1 107 000	1 100 194	
Adirond El Pow Corp Atlantic Shore Ry	November	137.693 11.713	124,725 22,842	1,185,666 219,305	1,102,134 329,280	
Aur Elgin & Chic Ry	September	202.866	183.594	1.638.860	329,280 1,537,671	
Bangor Ry & Electric Baton Rouge Elec Co	October	79,191 19,338	77,173 18,509	726,248 189,860	682,948 172,807 547,027	
Belt LRyCorp(NYC)	September	53.508	29,405	513,100	547,027	
Berkshire Street Ry. Brazilian Trac. L & P	October	84,048 f8006000	84,965 f7262000	918,957 f76436,000	670413.000	
Brazilian Trac, L & P Brock & Plym St Ry	October	9,509	9.964 2474.878	106,892	105,318	
		43 397	2474,878 36,466	375 348	21,998,158	
Cape Breton Elec Co Cent Miss V El Prop Chattanooga Ry & Lt Cities Service Co	October	25.900	25,438	254,673 1,118,342 17,539,807	318,477 242,717 1,021,328	
Cities Service Co	October	891.4231	25,438 109,024 1328,389	1,118,342	1,021,328 8,539,523	
		1732,412 44,939 1022,230	38,571 824,324 84,786 307,437	454,347	390,147 8,045,686	
g Columbia Gas & El Columbus (Ga) El Co Colum (O) Ry, P & L Com'w'th P Ry & Lt	November	1022,230	824,324	9.737,278 885,875	8,045,686	
Colum (O) Ry, P & L	October	104,130 354,895 1822,283 816,042	307,437	3,278,924	709,949 2,883,975 15,229,328	
		1822,283	1510,666	3,278,924 17,727,448 8,396,687	15,229,328 7,998,520	
Consum Pow (Mich)	November	546,398	456,322	5,201,925	7,998,520 4,247,916	
Consum Pow (Mich) Cumb Co (Me) P & L Dayton Pow & Light Q Detroit Edison Detroit Futted Line	October	546,398 267,632 187,664 1156,068 1515,231 38,580	1510,666 812,161 456,322 251,683 159,344 993,087 1462,388 20,989	5,201,925 2,589,282 1,673,943 10,983,740	4,247,916 2,391,105	
g Detroit Edison	November	1156,068	993,087	10.983.740	1,443,817 8,954,353 12,107,552 342,224 1,268,342 2,452,655	
Donote Cured lanes	pebremper	1515,231	1462,388	13,418,589	12,107,552	
Duluth-Superior Trace	September November	138.967	123.667		1.268.342	
East St Louis & Sub.	October	138,967 307,827 76,334	123,667 271,636	3,005,218 776,607	2,452,655 676,982	
Eastern Texas Elec El Paso Electric Co	October	111.012	72,131 104,990	1.067.118	893,492	
42d St M & St N Ave	September	111,012 148,081 254,713 197,920 103,246	77,855 201,809 171,761	1,067,118	893,492 1,345,393	
g Federal Lt & Trac Galv-Hous Elec Co	October	197,920	171.761	1,682,260	2.002.002	
Grand Rapids Ry Co Great West Pow Sys	October	103,246	103,659	1,682,260 1,085,922	1.075.481	
Harrisburg Railways	October		320.234	3,276,452	3,052,059 834,198	
Harrisburg Railway Havana El Ry, L & H Honolulu R T & Land	October	635,822	532,358	977,251 5,672,408 527,494	4.939.812	
Honolulu R T & Land Houghton Co Tr Co.	October	62,793 26,024	00,020	021,404	483,517 270,531 5,358,223 9,958,372	
b Hudson & Manhat	November	538,573 1226,336	512,904 $1083,573$	5,706,818	5,358,223	
Illinois Traction	October	3563.592	3546.93	3 11.032,660 3 33,316,521	30,995,512	
Interboro Rap Tran Jacksonville Trac Co	October	59.744	49,646 20,59	567,592 203,942	516,516 198,730	
Keokuk Electric Co Key West Electric Co		20,431	20,59 6,71	203,942	198,730	
Lake Shore Elec Ry	October	. 142,840	136.11	3 1.475.625	1.343.126	
Lehigh Valley Transi Lewist Aug & Water	September October	78 606	234,15 72,30 24,56	2,148,439 764,731		
Long Island Electric	September	23,479	24.56	200.910	192,340	
Louisville Railway.	October		11 280 55		5,78,519 192,340 2,557,994 5,673,803 1,520,919 1,966,146 780,825	
Milw El Ry & Lt Co Milw Lt, Ht & Tr C Nashville Ry & Ligh Newp N & H RyG&l	October	190,838	599,99 160,69 205,99 102,19	2 6,442,65 1 1,831,34 9 2,022,94 7 939,10	1.520,919	
Newn N & H RyG&Ligh	t October September		205,99	9 2,022,94	1,966,146	
N Y City Interboro.	September	61,90	24,02	559,540 3 350,058 7 128,741 874,650	491.496	
N Y City Interboro. N Y & Long Island. N Y & North Shore.	September September	58,224	41.04	350,058	313,327	
		84,268 1103,61	103.80	9 874.65	1.070.800	
N Y & Queens Co New York Railways N Y & Stamford Ry	October			3 10,489,450 1 344,993 3 465,22	780,825 491,496 8 313,327 121,367 1,070,800 0 10,378,758 309,869 463,084 4,284,009 6 1,584,034 2 133,790 117,343,277	
N Y Westches & Bos	t October	27,481 47,311 17,70 551,29 298,95 17,30 1791,39	24,46 5 60,13 15,73 455,92	3 465.22	463,084	
N Y Westches & Bos Northampton Trac	November	17,70	15.73	197.940	181,953	
Nor Ohio Elec Corp North Texas Electri	Coctober _	298,95	2 205.49	197,940 3 5,345,58 1 2,017,390 7 137,51	6 1.584.034	
North Texas Electri Ocean Electric (L I) Pacific Gas & Elec	September	17,30	19.20	7 137.51	133,790	
g Paducah Tr & Lt C	October	26,21	2 205,49 2 19,20 6 1655,90 1 26,43	3 18,535,286 7 249,68		
Pensacola Electric C	o October	25,80	(21.43	9 283.24	8 24 702 226	
Phila Rapid Transit Phila & Western Ry		2512,22 50,44			$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 232,104 \\ 6 & 24,792,226 \\ 1 & 332,631 \end{bmatrix}$	
Port(Ore) Ry, L&PCo	October	- 522,29	4 459,72 7 690,47	368,65 0 4,903,67 5 6,716,73	9 4.491.148 2 5.871.027	
g Puget 8d Tr, L & P	. September	464.29	6 344.94	2 4.387.00	2 3.614.203	
Rhode Island Co	_ October	464,29	6 344.94 4 478.52 8 36.87 3 125.09	2 5,035,74 3 350,70	2 3,614.203 6 4,879,705 5 310,159 0 1,235,944	
Richmond Lt & RR St Jos Ry, L, H & P	November		3 125.09	1 1,373,63	0 1.235.944	
Santiago El L & Tra	c September	61 62		421,20 6 787,45 6 652,82 3 167,03 2 6,276,36		
Savannah Electric C Second Avenue (Rec		80 73	7 43.95	652.82	8 626.565	
Southern Boulevard	_ September	18,55	7 6.55	3 167,03	2 148,166	
Southern Cal Edison Staten Isl'd Midland		18,55 - 624,22 - 31,27 - 82,71 - 331,56	7 659.55 9 659.55 7 32.52 0 82.45 8 167.85 7 846.91	282.15	6 671,203 8 626,565 2 148,166 1 6,792,055 2 258,329	
Tampa Electric Co.	October	82,71	0 82,45	8 835,27	2 794,862 8 2,839,764	
Third Avenue Twin City Rap Tran	September October	805.68	7 846.91	5 8.537.79	8 2,839,764 3 8,441,904	
Union Ry Co of NY Virginia Ry & Power	C September	249.34	6 106,10	27 282,15 58 835,27 52 3,099,63 5 8,537,79 99 2,235,56 68 6,013,08	9 2.018.249 4 5.310.556	
Wash Balt & Appar	September	179 66	9 88 71	8 6,013,08 8 934,84	3 677.495	
Wash Balt & Annar Westchester Electric	September	48,75	2 17.4	6 423,40	0 374,106	
Westchester St RR	October_	349.83	15,79	3,211,33	196,908	
g West Penn Power. g West Penn Rys Co Yonkers Railroad	October	- 648,73	555,78	6,312,25	5,137,360	
Yonkers Railroad York Railways	September October	179,66 48,75 20,61 349,83 648,73 76,86 94,10	77 846,91 66 106,16 44 481,76 92 17,47 88,77 15,79 44 272,74 10 555,78 88 20,78 11 89,38 23,88	16 423,40 209,78 14 3,211,33 87 6,312,28 82 619,48 51 865,49 25 293,06	3,310,500 677,495 900 374,106 900 196,908 94 2,409,790 57 5,137,360 509,490 99 800,008 94 279,865	
Youngstown & Ohio		31,25	7 28,8	25 293.06	279.86	
1. D	man Austra all		a Those	flammon and	for consoli	

b Represents income from all sources. c These figures are for consolidated company. f Earnings now given in milreis. g Includes constituent companies.

Electric Railway and Other Public Utility Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway and other public utility gross and net earnings with charges and surplus reported this week:

A LATE OF THE RESIDENCE OF	Gross Earnings Net Earnings-				
Companies.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	
Alabama Power CoaNov Jan 1 to Nov 39	197,334	151,445 1,360,702	114,696 1,180.318	89,949 852,097	
Central District TelNov Jan 1 to Nov 30	617,693 6,918,186	639,139 6,709,364	1,789,169	175,836 2,037,689	
New York Telephone Nov Jan 1 to Nov 30		4.786,197 49,040,012	1,751,901 20,438,946	1,835,688 18,849,726	
Northampton Tract_a_Nov Jan 1 to Nov 30		15,734 181,953	7,271 85,458	6.197 77.058	
Southern Canada PowCoNov	37.945	29,499	17,733	15,484	
Southern New Eng Tel-Nov Jan 1 to Nov 30		380,261 3,992,261	1,148,648	1,076,613	
Western Pow Co of Can_Nov Jan 1 to Nov 30			31,708 301,424	234,059	

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

	Gross Earnings.	Net after Taxes.	Fixed Charges.	Balance, Surplus.
Arkansas Lt & Pwr_Nov '17	37,106 29,719	13.028 10.753	5,680 5,680	7,348 5,073
Arkansas Lt & Pwr_Nov '17 '16 12 mos '17 '16	384,044 333,322	140,208 141,042	68,160 68,160	72.048

		Gross	Net after	Fixed	Balance,
		Earnings.	Taxes.	Charges.	Surplus.
Brockton & Ply-	Oct '17	9,509	def717	1,286	def2,003
mouth St Ry	10 mos 17	9,964 $106,892$	$\frac{659}{2.013}$	1,130 $12,151$	def471 def10.138
	16	105,318	15,160	11,050	4,110
Central Miss Va			6.342	2,458	3,884
Elect Propertie	es '16 10 mos '17		8,324 73,881	$\frac{2,043}{22,487}$	$6,281 \\ 51,394$
	10 mos 17	$\begin{array}{c} 254,673 \\ 242,717 \end{array}$	79,393	19,714	59,679
Cleveland El Ill C		704,988	232,036	58,603	173,433
	11 116		135,911	41,115	94,796
	11 mos '17	6,089,289 $4,563,167$	1.812.603 $1.997.575$	570,268 $422,279$	1,242,335 $1,575,296$
Columbus (Ga)	ElOct '17	104.130	67,683	31,593	36,090
	10 16		54,382	28,572	25,810
	10 mos '17	885,875 709,949	545,077 $420,784$	$295,592 \\ 286,527$	$249.485 \\ 134.257$
Duluth-Sup Trac	tNov '17	138,967	35,172	14,943	x21.925
	11 116	123,667	37,996	14,600	x24,904
	11 mos '17	1,458,087 $1,268,342$	421,083 389,087	161,475 156,893	x280,271 x247,361
Hudson & Manh	at-Nov '17	538,573	268,441	217.983	50,458
tan (all source	s) '16 11 mos '17		288,797 $2.990,877$	$215,702 \\ 2,392,069$	73,095
	11 1105 17	5,706,816 5,358,223	2,983,630	2,366,170	598,808 617,460
Pacific Gas & Ele	cNov '17	1,791.396	589,115	359,419	229,696
	11 mos '17	1,655,903	659,530 $6,855,791$	336,794 3,926,386	$322,736 \\ 2,929,405$
	11 mos 17	18,535,280 17,343,277	7,325,601	3,713,413	3,612,188
Republic Ry & I	4 Nov '17	464.296	136.713	. 90,184	x54.034
	11 mos '17	344,942 4,387,002	1.413.4.	70,849 913,646	x78,260 x560,012
	11 mos 17	3,614,203	1,516,317	749,443	x780,437
Third Ave Syst	Nov '17	853,699	162,522		zdef45,356
	5 mos '16	620,188 $4,597,085$	def64,613 1,083,577	219,911a 1,112,598	x34,981
	3 1108 17		def112,038	1,105,5802	df1150,046
	3	Gross	Net 1	Fixed Chas.	Balance.
		Earnings.	Earnings.	& Taxes.	Surplus.
Commonw'h Por			744,006	574,054	169,952
Ry & Lt (and stit cos)	con- '16'	1.510,666 $17.727,448$	728,695 $7.809,479$	504,400 5,863,806	224,295 $1,945,673$
Solv COS)	11 1105 17	3 15,229,328	7,755,505	5,443,961	2,311,544
N Y Dock Co	Nov '17	449,845	195,125	94,404	100,721
	11 mos '17	300,760 $4,431,091$	144,516 2,153,591	75,535 1,065,913	68,981 1,087,678
	11 1105 11	3.140.754	1.475.191	829,986	645,205

z After allowing for other income received.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Annual, &c., Reports.—The following is an index to all annual and other reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies published since Nov. 17.

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Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, New York. (Second Annual Report-Year ending Sept. 30 1917.)

On subsequent pages will be found the remarks of President Manual Rionda, in the company's second annual report, also the profit and loss account for the entire fiscal year 1916-17, and also the balance sheet of Sept. 30 1917.

The second secon		Lan an anal.		
	INCOME	ACCOUNT.		
Year end. Sept.30'17.	Dec.1'15 to Sept.30'16.			Dec.1'15 to Sept.30'16.
Operating profit11,095,531	14.729.087	Res. for doubtful	\$	8
Deduct—Deprec'n reserve 1,750,000 Int. & exchange 244,043	1,250,000	accts. & accts. written off Dead season exp.	500,000	
Res. for taxes (incl. income and war exc. prof. taxes) 1,286,471	290,000	at plantat's from com' of grinding		918,689
Pref. divs. (7%) 3,500,000			7,280,514	4,877,580

x Includes for period ending Sept. 30 1916, three quarterly dividends of 114% each aggregating \$2,625,000 less \$297,495 accrued dividends on stock issued subequent to Jan. 1 1916.

BAI	LANCE SHI	EET SEPT. 30.	
1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Assets \$	- 8	Liabilities \$	8
Properties and		Declared capital:	
plants, &ca64,439,831	57,776,272	(1) 7% cum.	
Cane cultivations. 1,845,732	1,122,569	eonv. pref. stk. 52,500,000	52,500,000
Mat'ls & supplies_ 3,077,126	1,703,706	500,000 snares,	
Advances to-		par \$100	
Colonos (less res.) 5,502,720	3,659,019	(2) Com. stock,	
Stores, &c 151,244	26,209	500,000 shares,	
Sugars,&c.,on handc3,583,187	3,421,415	without nom.or	
Acets. & bills rec.		par value	
less reserve 1,330,132	760,793		4,241,230
Cash 739,349	1,527,723	Accts. payable &	4
Cash for pref. div.		accrued charges 9,504,287	2,140,095
due October 875,000	875,000	Pref. divs. pay.Oct 875,000	875,000
Security for lien re-		Liens on propertiesb1,363,699	1,729,482
demption, &c_d1,363,699	1,729,482		1,250,000
Prepaid insurance,		Res. for taxes, &c. 1,286,471	290,000
rents, &c 389,326	267,625	Items in suspense. 86,758	
Items in suspense. 45,076	7,500	Surplus account_13,666,525	9,851,507
Total83.342.422	72.877.314	Total83,342,422	72,877,314

Houston Oil Co. of Texas (Houston, Texas).

(Balance Sheet Sept. 30 1917—President's Letter Nov. 21 1917.)

Houston Oil Co. of Texas (Houston, Texas).

(Balance Sheet Sept. 30 1917—President's Letter Nov. 21 1917.)

Pres. S. W. Fordyee, Houston, Nov. 21, wrote in substance: Southwestern Settlement & Development Co.—Within the company's past fiscal year, the trustees, constituting the Southwestern Settlement. & Development Co.—Within the Company's past Stock in the Higgins Oil & Fuel Co. (V. 79, p. 154) (amounting to 53% of stock in the Higgins Oil & Fuel Co. (V. 79, p. 154) (amounting to 53% of the total issue), and now hold them under the same trusts upon which the lands of the Houston Oil Co. were acquired, as previously reported. (V. 104, p. 161; V. 97, p. 1596.)

Under these circumstances, the sales of the land, turpentine, hardwoods and other activities connected with the land and its management, as well as the interest in the Higgins Oil & Fuel Co. stock, have Co. (Not Incorporated), but, inasmuch as the results of such operations are, under the provisions of the deed and declaration of trust constituting the Southwestern Settlement & Development Co. (Not Incorporated) for the ultimate account and benefit of the holders of preferred and common stocks of the Houston Oil Co. of Texas and in view of the large indebtedness of the Southwestern Settlement & Development Co. (Not Incorporated) for the ultimate account and benefit of the noiders of preferred and common stocks of the Southwestern Settlement & Development Co. (Not Incorporated) to the made, that this report should include such comment upon the operations of the trustees as would have been noted had no separation in ownership and control occurred and that, for the clearer information of the Houston Oil Co. is stockholders, it should deal with the situation as a whole of the trustees as would have been noted had no separation in ownership and control occurred and that, for the clearer information of the Houston Oil Co. is stockholders, it should deal with the situation as a whole to the stockholders, it is the stockholders of the situation of the first prop

SOUTHWESTERN SETTLEMENT & DEVELOPMENT CO.—RESULTS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30 1917.

Profits on Saies—Land (386.34 acres), \$7,726; yellow pine (321,450 ft. and saplings, &c.), \$2,802; hardwoods (2,423,617 ft. timber and 17,654 ties), \$14,223; total \$24,752 Cost on Above Sales—Land, \$2,028; yellow pine, \$1,607; hardwoods, \$7,824; total 11,460

Balance \$13,292 Rents collected (net) on Sabine prop., \$2,143; other income, \$6,731 8,874

Total______\$22,165 Land and legal expenses, \$17,356; other expenditures, \$10,820____ 28,176

Balance, being loss for year ending Sept. 30 1917-----SOUTHWEST. SETT. & DEV. CO.—BALANCE SHEET SEPT. 30 1917.

Assets (Total, \$6,981,907)—
Invest. in timber, timber lands and mineral rights—representing property acquired on Aug. 4 1916 in pursuance of a certain declaration of trust of July 14 1916 and supplemental agreement of Sept. 18 1916, less sales and depredation, &c., losses for period to Sept. 1917: 786.880 acres of land at \$5,25 an acre.

Accounts payable, \$383: deposits under contracts, \$1,155: total...

Notes payable executed by this company and the Houston Oil Co. of Texas, secured by 2,700 shares of Higgins Oil & Fuel Co. per contra, and \$140,000 6% accrued dividend certif. owned by the Houston Oil Co. of Texas, \$130,000, less proceeds of notes advanced to Houston Oil Co. of Texas, \$130,000; balance...

Balance, deficit, Sept. 30 1917.

def.8.097 HOUSTON OIL CO. REALIZATION ACCT. FOR SEPT. 30 YEARS. 1916-17. 1915-16. \$1,406,250 11,189 33,946 5,935 17,179 38,834 \$1,513,333 \$63,416 166,377 373,826 669,240 259,466 93,395 Cr.98,618 \$1,611,933 \$69,087 170,080 $\frac{368,272}{671,950}$ 9,503 5.859

Balance, surplus or deficit. __sur\$423,317 sur\$326,685 def\$23,272 a Being installments received from Kirby Lumber Co. under stumpage contract of July 1 1901, as modified by decree of court July 28 1908.

HOUSTON	OIL CO.	-BALAN	CE SHEET SEP	TEMBER	30.
	1917.	1916.		1917.	1916.
Assets-	8	8	Liabilities-	8	. 8
Inv. in timber land	3		Common stock 2	0,000,000	20,000,000
& oil & gas r'ts.x	26,130,902	26,754,262	Preferred stock	8,947,600	8,947,600
Oil & other prop		288,375	r Timber certfs.,		
Trustees S.W.Set-			2d issue	597	3,597
b tle't & Dev. Co.	v6,978,467	v6,739,859	Series (Aug.1 '11)	4,768,000	5,470,000
Kirby Lumber Co.			do accr'd int	47,600	54,630
(current)	394,046	392,865	Accrued taxes	101,100	78,210
Kirby Lumber Co.			Notes payable	s130,000	60,000
(suspense)	337.104	266,985	Acc'ts payable	17.619	18,497
Notes & accts. rec.	31,152	46,681	Unearned inc. on		
Cash on hand, &c_	150,524	246,025	turpentine con-		
Miscell, accounts.	5,023	6.073	tracts	79,359	84.108
z Ctf. of int. in co's			Due under judg-		
sec.held in treas.		120.842	ment		107,990
			Reserves	56,184	37,335

(The) Owens Bottle-Machine Company of Ohio. 10th Annual Report-Year ended Sept. 30 1917.)

The annual report, signed by Chairman E. D. Libbey and President Clarence Brown, and dated Nov. 19, says in subst.:

The annual report, signed by Chairman E. D. Libbey and President Clarence Brown, and dated Nov. 19, says in subst.; Capitalization.—During the year \$500,000 additional preferred stock was issued to acquire additional gas properties, and \$534,875 common stock was sold to employees.

Dividends.—During the year preferred cash dividends of 7% have been declared aggregating \$510,343, along with 12% cash regular and 8% cash extra on the common stock, \$1,814,921; making a total of \$2,325,264.

Charleston Property.—The proposed enlargement of the Clarksburg, W. Va., plant was abandoned, and in lieu near Charleston, W. Va., where used and a pipe line constructed to the plant. In part payment there was delivered \$500,000 preferred stock at \$115 per share. The remainder of the purchase price was paid in cash. One-half interest in the gas properties and pipe line has been sold to the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Co. and satisfactory arrangements made for the development of the properties and consumption of gas.

Miduest Box Factory.—In conjunction with the Midwest Box Co. of Ind. your company has organized a corrugated box manufacturing company and is planning the construction of a modern plant adjacent to its bottle factory at Fairmont, W. Va. The new company will have a capital of \$150,000, of which the Owens company will be half owner.

Plants.—Alt Factory No. 1 in Toledo.—A new furnace has been constructed, also a fuel oil system to supplement producer gas rendering the factory independent of natural gas. Factory No. 2 at West Toledo, Ohio has been operated because of the abnormal demand, but will probably become a reserve as soon as new factories are in operation. To protect Factory No. 3 at Fairmont. W. Va., against natural gas shortage, pipe connection was effected with an important natural gas company, and coal gas producers were put under construction. Factory No. 6 at Chartsburg, W. Va., has been safeguarded by leasing 13 producing gas wells in the immediate vicinity of the plant. Factory No. 5 at Greenfield. Ind., w in operation at Newark, O. Together with two factories in Streator, one equipped with 18 Owens machines and the other with 8; two of the latter were installed during the past year, increasing by 14% the combined capacity of the Streator factories. At the Graham Glass Factory, Loogootee, Ind., one Owens automatic machine has been installed and two Graham automatics are now being installed in place of semi-automatic equipment formerly used. Graham Glass Factory at Checotah, Okla., has been purchased, forming a valuable and necessary addition to productive capacity in the Southwest. At Glassboro, N. J., the new factory, which will more than double the Whitney Company's capacity, is expected to be in operation before Jan. 1918. Owens Glass Sand Factory, Silica, Ohio.—This plant was formerly operated by a separate company. It has been made a department of the parent company.

Patents.—Sixty-one U. S. patents now in force and controlled by the Owens Co. give broad protection on the Owens machines and allied appliances. Four of these patents have been granted during the past year. We now have 10 patent applications pending, 7 of which were filed during the past year covering important improvements in the Owens machines, the new Owens Carboy machine, glass flowing apparatus, mechanism for transferring bottles from the machine to the leer, improved furnace construction, &c. The company has instituted one suit during the year against alleged infringers.

Bottle Sales.—Sales of Owens and subsidiary companies show a material increase over preceding year and are the largest in their history.

Bottle Shipments—Owe	ne Rottle-Macl	hina Co. and	Subsidian	ina.
	s Ending Sept			ncrease —
Owens factory—	1916.	1915.	Over 1916.	
No. 1 13,763,232 No. 2 10,189,584	15,648,768. 4,242,240	9,332,640 6,719,040		47%
No. 3118,562,544 No. 4102,223,152	125,632,368 86,233,824	77,981,472 30,144,096	dec. 6%	47 % 52 % 52 % 239 %
No. 5 7,139,520 Newark 149,079,024	139,350,096	99,987,840		
Streator 167,884,416 Graham 59,230,368 Whitney 60,378,768	138,804,480 $44,823,456$ $59,224,464$	79,370,496 24,540,048	32%	49% 111% 141% 44%
Bottles purch'd_ 47,771,712		41,823,360	2%	44%

-736,222,320 618,959,696 369,898,992 Machines.—During the year 30 machines were shipped to the factories of the Owens company and its subsidiaries. Some of these replaced machines of obsolete construction, the majority being for new installations. Demand for machines continues. On Sept. 30 1917 your company had orders for 38 machines for future delivery. Your company had received applications from various glass companies requesting a license to install "AW" (Graham) machines. Negotiations are being conducted with several representative concerns.

orders for 38 machines for future delivery. Your company had received applications from various glass companies requesting a license to install "AW" (Graham) machines. Negotiations are being conducted with several representative concerns.

Licenses.—The original license from the Toledo Glass Co. to the Owens Bottle Machine Co. was for bottles and jars only, all other rights for the manufacture of glassware being excluded from this grant. Owing to the manufacture of glassware being excluded from this grant. Owing to the manufacture of articles of glassware other than bottles and jars on the Owens machine, we have now acquired from the Toledo Glass Co. an exclusive license for all kinds of glassware not heretofore licensed by the Toledo Glass Co. and the scope of our manufactures has been considerably enlarged thereby.

A license for the manufacture of certain lines of bottles has been granted the Coshocton (O.) Glass Co., and five "AW" Graham type of machines have been installed.

Trade Conditions.—In the bottle trade it is necessary to fix, as nearly as possible to the beginning of each fiscal year, bottle prices for the ensuing year. The unusual conditions which existed during the past year, and which could not be foreseen, added materially to the cost of bottle production. The increase in market prices of ingredients entering into the manufacture of bottles, as of Aug. 1917, compared with June 1916, was substantially as follows: Labor, 30%, sand, 75%; soda ash, 55%; limestone, raw, 40%; lime, burnt, 100%; miscellaneous supplies, factory and office, 57%; lumber, 40%; nails, 150%; indented paper, 80%; coal, 100%; natural gas, 50%; freights, 12%; castings for molds, &c., 200%; chemicals, 200%.

It became necessary, therefore, to announce an advance in bottle prices for the ensuing year commensurate with increased costs, with contract provisions for future contingencies. The demand for our product continues to be in excess of maximum capacity. Indications are that the output of new plants nearing completion at Ch

International Milling Co., New Prague, Minn.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Aug. 31 1917.)

This corporation owns mills at New Prague, Blue Earth and Wells, Minn., Davenport, Iowa, Calgary, Alta., and Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. The total daily capacity of flour in 1916-17 was 9,000 bbls. and cereals, 800 bbls.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING AUG. 31.

Trading profits Interest on bonds Preferred dividends (7%)	1916-17. x\$ 613,662 \$ 41,244 70,357	\$661,915 \$42,515 70,357	\$411,199 \$44,000 70,357	\$519,115 \$45,131 70,307
Balance, surplus Previous surplus	\$502,061 534,002	\$549,043 362,559	\$296,842 465,717	\$403.677 450,116
Total Com. div. (cash) Com. div. (stock)	\$1,036,063 (31	\$911,602 %)\$297,600	\$762,559 (35)\$280,000 (15)120,000	\$853, 798 (28)\$158,776 (40)229,300
Common, war taxes_see Div. on com. capital	"x" above y470,000	80,000		
Total surplus	\$566,063	\$534,002	\$362,559	\$465,717

x After deducting full provision for Canadian and American war taxes. Dividend on common capital (\$250,000 of which was applied as subscriptons to new common capital).

BALANCE SHEET AUG. 31.

1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Assets 8		Liabilities.— \$	8
Property & plants_2,404,312	2,190,173		1,005,100
Wheat, oats, flour,		Common stock1,250,000	1,000,000
cereals, &c1,637,697	1.512.063	1st Mtge. bonds 668,500	689,500
Notes and accounts		Notes payable 225,558	532,700
receivable a453.526	462,907	Accounts payable 474,193	312,731
Cash 267.755	187,241	Acer. divs. on pf. cap. 17.589	17.589
Milling in transit,		Acer. int., taxes, &c. 393,905	74,984
prep'd int.,insur.,&e 48,652	64,755	Deprec'n res've, &c. 315,869	244,987
Sundry assets 104.834		Common, war tax.	38,000
*		Profit and loss 566,063	534,002
Total4,916,777	4 440 502	Total4.916.777	4 440 502
10004,910,777	*,**9,090	1 10tal	2,229,090

a After making allowance for bad and doubtful accounts.

There was also, Aug. 31 1917, a contingent liability in respect of drafts on customers discounted at banks in the ordinary course of business, amounting to \$1,018,068.—V. 103, p. 2248.

New England Cotton Yarn Co., Boston.

(Report for Year ending Sept. 30 1917.)

President C. Minot Weld, Boston, at the annual meeting Nov. 20, it is reported, said in substance:

The company has in the past year, by the sale of additional plants and by the incorporation of the three remaining plants into three separate companies, gone out of active manufacturing business and become simply a holding company. (V. 104, p. 2557).

The general business for the past year was profitable but the sales of the various individual properties have been made, in the aggregate, at a loss as compared with book values.

There is now no bondholders' lien upon the property, all the bonds having been retired except \$400.000, which are secured by Liberty Loan bonds. Of the \$2,000.000 preferred stock, all but about \$50,000 is in the treasury. Of the \$3,900,000 common stock, about \$600,000 is in the treasury.

BALANCE SHEET SEPT. 30. 1917. 1916. \$ 2,000,000 3,900,000 2,982,000 975,000 173,237 Real estate & ma-Merchandise... Notes & accounts receivable ... *1,762,557 Cash ... 734,155 Investments— 1,855,005 Acc'ts payable... 697,684 Reserve for insurdo depreciation 517,493 Profit and loss.... 111,740 378,980 10,000 598,019 1,385,301 Stocks & bonds_x4,194,785 2,045,549 800,000 8,173,369 12,023,557

8.173.369 12.023.557 Total .

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Government Operation of Railroads.-See previous pages in this issue.

Birmingham Columbus & St. Andrews RR.—Sale.— Special Master Halcott Anderson will offer this company's property at public auction at Vernon, Washington County, Fla., on Jan. 7 at an upset price of \$100,000.—V. 102, p. 436.

Boston Elevated Ry.—New Tunnel in Operation.—
This company on Dec. 15 opened the section of the Dorchester tunnel between the South Station and Broadway, South Boston. The new line forms an extension of the Cambridge subway toward Andrew Square, Dorchester, and it is expected that the completed tube will be in operation next summer. The new section cuts the time between South Boston points and the Boston railroad, wholesale and business districts by six minutes, and provides connections of great value for South Boston and upper Dorchester with the downtown area. The running time from Broadway Station to Harvard Square is about 13 minutes and from Broadway to Washington Station it is three minutes. At both Washington and Park streets underground free transfer connections are made with the most important north and south trunk lines of elevated system.—V.105, p.1993.

Boston Suburban Electric Cos.—Dividend Deferred.— This company has deferred the dividend on its preferred stock, which is cumulative at the rate of \$4 per year.—V. 104, p. 2640.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.—New Vice-President.—
John J. Dempsey has been elected Vice-President of the operating companies of the B. R. T. system to succeed S. W. Huff, who becomes President of the Third Avenue RR., N. Y., on Jan. 1.—V. 105, p. 2455, 2271.

California Ry. & Power Co.—Litigation.— See United Railroads of San Francisco below.—V. 105, p. 1418, 1416.

See United Railroads of San Francisco below.—V. 105, p. 1418, 1416.

Carolina & Yadkin River Ry.—New President.—Reorg.
Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Co., N. Y., and Chairman of the bondholders' committee, has been elected President of this company and also a director. Lewis L. Clarke, Pres. of Amer. Exch. Nat. Bank, N. Y., and Leonard Baldwin of Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin, have likewise been elected directors.

The company defaulted on the interest due June 1 1917 on the 1st Mtge. bonds, and the committee of which Mr. Krech is Chairman requested the bondholders to deposit their bonds with the Equitable Trust Co., as depositary. We are advised that no reorganization is being planned at the present time, and the committee is hoping to make a settlement with the bondholders without their instituting foreclosure proceedings. Compare V. 104, p. 2451.

Central Argentine Ry., Ltd.—Notes.—

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, as trustee for the 10-year 6% notes, is now prepared to give the definitive coupon notes for the outstanding temporary obligations.—V. 105, p. 2455, 1998.

Central of Georgia Ry.—Leased Company Bonds Called.—

Central of Georgia Ry.—Leased Company Bonds Called. See Chattahoochee & Gulf RR. below.—V. 105, p. 1418, 997.

Chattahoochee & Gulf RR.—Drawn for Redemption.—
Seventeen (\$17,000\$) First Mtge. bonds of this company, operated under lease to the Central of Georgia Ry., have been drawn for redemption out of the sinking fund and will be redeemed on Jan. 1 1918, upon presentation to the Citizens & Southern Bank of Savannah, or to the Treasurer of the company.—V. 99, p. 1748.

Chicago Burl. & Quincy RR.—Bonds Called.—
One hundred and forty-five Burlington & Missouri River RR. Co. in Nebraska Consolidated Mtge. 6% bonds, due July 1 1918, of \$1,000 each, and 29 of \$600 each, aggregating \$162,400, have been called for payment Jan. 1 at par and int. at the New England Trust Co., Boston.—V. 105, p. 1998, 1897.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois RR.—Sale of Coal Land.—
Judge E. E. Evans in the United States District Court at Chicago has
confirmed the sale of the company's coal lands to interests representing
the bondholders, the sale price being \$3,800,000.—V. 105. p. 2093, 1897.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.—Dividends on Pref.
Issues.—The directors have declared semi-annual dividends
of 3½% on the 7% preferred stock, and 3% on the 6% preferred stock, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable
Jan. 14 to stockholders of record Jan. 4.

Charles Hayden, Chairman of the Finance Committee,
made the following statement:

Charles Hayden, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made the following statement:

"Whereas the earnings of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. show that not only has the full dividend been earned on the two classes of preferred stock, but that eleven months actual and one month estimated for 1917 indicates over \$6 a share earned on the common stock; that it was the unanimous opinion of the board that the stockholders of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co., who had in the recent reorganization paid par for this cumulative preferred stock, should receive the dividend which it has earned and which was promised it in the plan of reorganization.

"While it is too early to figure exactly the earnings for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917, it is estimated that they have shown approximately \$5 a share earned on the common stock, in addition to all interest charges and full dividends on the preferred."—V. 105, p. 2271, 2185.

-The Board of Managers on Dec. 26 declared a dividend of 2½%, payable on March 20 1918 to stockholders of record on Feb. 26 1918. Subsequent to the meeting the following authorized state-

ment was given out: ment was given out:

The practice of the Delaware & Hudson Co. for recent years has differed from that of other railway corporations in that it has been customary to take final action upon the dividend for the enusing cal. year during December. For ten years the Board of Managers has, in each December, declared a dividend of 9%, payable during the next year in four quarterly installments of 2½%, all such payments to be made out of surplus accumulated prior to the meeting at which the dividend action was taken.

The accumulated surplus of the present time, as well as the earnings of the calendar year 1917 now available for dividends, would fully warrant the declaration of a 9% dividend, payable in the same manner during 1918.

The Board of Managers feel that the present time is one of great uncertainty as to all the elements which will determine cash resources and cash requirements during the ensuing year. Under these conditions it is plain, without anticipating any future action, that it would be wise not to commit the company irrevocably to large cash disbursements to be made so far in the future but rather to follow the general practice of making dividend declarations quarterly.—V. 105, p. 2183, 2093.

Delaware, Lackaware, & Wastare, PR.

Delaware Lackawanna & Western RR.—Dividends Now 5% Quarterly.—The directors on Dec. 27 declared a quarterly dividend of 5%, payable Jan. 21 on stock of record Jan. 5. This distribution, it is explained, is merely a change in the method of aligning the dividends which for many years past have been paid 2½% quarterly and 10% extra, in December, the total annual rate being 20% in either case.—V. 105, p. 2183, 1898.

Denver Boulder & Western RR.—Not to Discontinue.— The Colorado P. U. Commission has forbidden this company to_discontinue service and sell its properties.—Compare V. 105, p. 2183.

Grand Trunk Ry. of Canada.—Issue of £1,000,000 Three-Year 6% Secured Notes.—The issue of £1,000,000 Three-Year 6% Secured Notes, oversubscribed in London,as noted in our columns last week, page 2455, are described as follows in an advertisement appearing in a London publication. The issue price was £98 10s.

tion. The issue price was £9\$ 10s.

The notes are dated Jan. 15 1918, repayable at par Jan. 14 1921, for the purpose of redeeming a similar amount of 5½% secured notes falling due Jan. 14 1918. Interest J. & J. 15. The notes will carry the full half-year's interest payable July 15 1918. Denom. £200 and £100 (c*). Secured by the deposit with the trustee of £1,700,000 Grand Trunk Perpetual 4% (Consolidated Debenture stock. Trustee, Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.

The holders of the existing 3-Year 5½% notes maturing on Jan. 14 may convert the whole or any part of their holdings into the new 6% notes at the rate of £100 £5½% note for each £100 £6% note, receiving in addition a cash payment of £1 10s. 0d. per cent.

As the present issue is for the purpose of paying off a similar amount of notes maturing, the annual fixed charges of the company will not be appreciably increased.

The 6% notes with half-yearly interest coupons attached will be issued after Jan. 14 1918. Compare V. 105, p. 2455, 2272.

[The present issue has been underwritten, and will increase the interest charges of the company by only £5,000 if the former practice of charging capital account with discount on the notes sold is again resorted to.]—V. 105, p. 2455, 2272.

Gulf Mobile & Northern RR.—Purchase—Negotia.

Gulf Mobile & Northern RR.—Purchase.—Negotiations are progressing favorably for the acquisition of the Meridian & Memphis Ry. Upon completion of the deal which is subject to some minor but essential details the Gulf Mobile & Northern will have an entrance into Meridian.

The Meridian & Memphis Ry. is 33 miles long, running westward from Meridian to Union, Miss., where it connects with the Gulf Mobile & Northern RR. At Meridian it connects with the Southern Ry., the Alabama & Vicksburg, the Alabama Couthern, the New Orleans & Northeastern and the Mobile & Ohio railroads.

New Construction.—The following data are understood to be substantially correct:

Plans have been prepared and as soon as practicable will be carried out for the construction of the proposed million-dollar terminal at Choctaw Point, near Mobile, Ala., where the company owns about 100 acres of waterfront lands. The plans include: Three new piers and series of warehouses, pier 2 to be broadened, two warehouses, each 60x80 ft., capacity 4.800 sq. ft. each floor space; pier 3 to have 4 warehouses, 80x600 ft., total 19,200 sq. ft. floor space, and at end of pier an uncovered dock space to accommodate 2.000,000 ft. sawed lumber; pier 4 to have lumber deck, 2,400 ft. berthing space, capacity 5.000.000 ft. iumber; near end of pier on main line, warehouses, one 6 stories, 100x225 ft., total 135,000 sq. ft. floor space, and another 4 stories, 100x300 ft., total 120,000 ft. floor space; warehouses fitted with all modern equipment; railroad tracks to connect all piers with yards.

The plans, which resemble those for the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., were prepared by W. H. Coverdale of Coverdale & Colpitts, engineers, New York. Concrete and steel are to be extensively employed in the proposed work.

The northern extension of the road from Middleton to Jackson, Tenn, about 40 miles, is progressing as rapidly as labor conditions will permit, and will be completed during 1918. The extension will give a physical connection between the Gulf Mobile & Northern RR. and the Nashville Chattanooga & 8t. Louis Ry., the Illinois Central RR., the Motile & Ohio RR. and the Birmingham & Northwestern Ry.—V. 105, p. 818, 606.

Hocking Valley Ry.—Judgment.—The following data

Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry., the Illinois Central RR., the Mot lie & Ohio RR. and the Birmingham & Northwestern Ry.—V. 105, p. 818, 606.

Hocking Valley Ry.—Judgment.—The following data have been prepared for the "Chronicle" by Albert H. Harris, General Counsel of the New York Central RR.:

In 1902 the Kanawha & Hocking Coal & Coke Co. and the Continental Coal Co. Issued their mortgage bonds and used the proceeds to acquire coal lands tributary to the Toledo & Ohio Central and the Hocking Valley Railways. In consequence of contracts assuring to their roads the traffic of their mines, the two companies guaranteed the payment, principal and interest, of the two bond issues.

In suits instituted by the State of Ohio and afterwards by the United States it was held that the arrangement between the railway companies and the coal companies was violative of the anti-trust laws, and in the State suit the Hocking Valley was enjoined from voluntarily recognizing its guarantees, but the court did not pass upon its liability under them to the holders of the bonds. The Toledo & Ohio Central was not a party to this suit and the injunction did not extend to it.

In 1915 there was default in payment of interest by the two coal companies. The principal was declared due and the bondholders brought suit against the Toledo & Ohio Central and suits against the Hocking Valley. The suits against the Hocking Valley. The suits against the Hocking Valley. The suits against the Hocking Valley, he having decided that the fact that some of the arrangements between the coal companies and the judgment against the Hocking Valley. These suits have now been decided by Judge Holt against the Hocking Valley. The having decided that the fact that some of the arrangements between the coal companies and the railway companies had been held to be in violation of the anti-trust laws, did not affect the railroad company's liability to the bondholders on their guaranty.

The judgment obtained against the Hocking Valley on its guarantee of the Kanawha & Ho

Huntingdon Co.- Equipments.

This company has sold to Wm. Marriott Canby of Philadelphia an issue of \$134,000 6% Equipment Trust bonds secured on sixty steel gondola cars of 140,000 pounds capacity which are to be built by the Pressed Steel Car Company. The Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities will be Trustee of the issue.—V. 104, p. 559.

Illinois Central RR.—Equipment Trust.—

A Chicago paper states that this company's 10-year equipment agreement with the Commercial Trust Co., of Philadelphia, "involves \$7.500,000, a portion of the cost of 20 switch engines, 500 automobile cars, 500 refrigerator cars, 1,000 gondoles and miscellaneous rolling stock."

We are advised that as yet there has been no offering of this issue of nuipment trusts.

Mississippi Tax Case—Favorable Decision.—
The Illinois Central, Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, Mobile & Ohio, Alabama & Vicksburg and the Southern Railway have been granted injunctions in the United States District Court at Jackson, Miss., against the enforcement of assessments by the State Tax Equalization Commission, which recently attempted to put into effect raises of assessments on common carriers that totalled \$35,000,000. This increase would yield \$140,000 increased revenues to the State and about \$250,000 to counties and cities. The roads held that the increases were unjust and confiscatory. Similar injunctions will be granted on all lines in the State, and attorneys have announced that the cases would go to the Supreme Court of the United States.—V. 105, p. 2455, 1898.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—New Operations.— See Rapid Transit in New York below.—V. 105, p. 2455, 2365.

Kansas City Railways.—Offering of Notes.—Halsey, Stuart & Co. are offering at 97% and int., to yield 71%, \$1,000,000 2-year 6% coll. gold notes, Series "A," secured by deposit with trustee of \$1,219,600 par value of the Kansas City Railways First Mortgage 6% gold bonds due 1944. The notes are dated Dec. 1 1917, due Dec. 1 1919. Interest J. & D. 1 in N. Y. or Chicago without deduction for the normal Federal income tax of 2%. A circular shows:

Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 (c*). Callable all or part at any time upon 30 days' notice at 100½ and accrued int. if redeemed before June 1 1919, and at 100 and accrued int. on or after that date. Trustee, Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

The company owns and operates the entire street railway system serving Kansas City and Independence, Mo., and Kansas City and Rosedale, Kan., the combined population served being in excess of 400,000. The property includes over 305 miles of single-track equivalent, 746 motor cars and trailers, and two large steam power plants with a combined generating capacity of 60,000 k. w., one located on the Missouri River and the other on the Kansas River. The property is in first class physical condition.

Earnings for 12 Months ended June 30— 1917. 1916.
Gross earnings available for interest charges, sinking fund and reinvestment in the property 2,449,419 2,393,999 Interest on all outstanding 1st M. bonds & notes, including present issue 1,200,115
There is set apart each year for maintenance, repairs, renewals and depreciation not less than 16% of the gross earnings for the previous year. For complete details regarding the physical property, franchise, capita value, First Mtge, bonds, &c., see V. 102, p. 2254.—V. 105, p. 2365, 2272

Lake Shore Electric Ry.—Note Extension, See Lorain Street RR. below.—V. 105, p. 2184.

Lancaster (Pa.) County Ry. & Lt. Co.—Stock Increase.
This company has increased its auth. capital stock from \$2,500,000 (of which \$1,000,000 5% cum. pref.) to \$3,750,000.—V. 93, p. 1783.

Little Kanawha RR.—Sale Pending.—
The sale of the control of this company we learn is still pending. Compare V. 105, p. 2454.—V. 102, p. 66.

Lorain Street RR. Co.—Note Extension.—
The Ohio P. U. Commission has authorized this company and the Lake Shore Electric Ry. Co. to extend for two years the maturity date of the \$200,000 6% notes of 1915, due Jan. 1 1918.—V. 105, p. 2184.

Manchester (N. H.) Traction Light & Power Co.—
Offering of Collateral Trust 6% Gold Notes.—Wm. A. Read & Co. are offering at 98 and int. to net over 7% \$1,360,000 Collateral Trust 6% Convertible gold notes, dated Jan. 2 1918, due Jan. 1 1920. Interest J. & J. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 c*. Callable as a whole or in multiples of \$100,000 at 101 and int. on 30 days' notice after July 1 1918. American Trust Co., Boston, trustee. Convertible at the option of the holder, after July 1 1918, or if called for redemption up to ten days prior to redemption date, into an equal up to ten days prior to redemption date, into an equal amount of first refunding 5% bonds of the company at a valuation of 921/2 and interest.

 Purpose of Issue.—The proceeds will be used to refund an issue of \$1,000,-000 5% notes due June I 1918 and to provide for certain important construction and water power developments already nearly completed.

 Security.—This issue will be secured by the deposit as collateral of \$1,600,-000 of the company's first refunding mortgage 5% bonds due 1952.
 Earnings—1917. 1916.
 Gross.—\$1,577,928 \$1,456,928
 Net.—636,219 650,985
 Net.—636,219 650,985

 Int. charges.—\$181,820 \$152,746

 Net.—636,219 650,985
 Balance.—454,399 495,489

Massachusetts Electric Cos.—Sub. Co. Sale of Lands.—
The American Gas Coal Co. has been incorporated in Pennsylvania with \$200,000 authorized capital stock to take over certain coal lands recently purchased by this company's subsidiary, the New England Fuel & Transpurchased by this company's subsidiary, the portation Co.—V. 105, p. 2456, 2365, 2360.

Meridian & Memphis Ry.—Proposed Sale.— See Gulf Mobile & Northern RR. above.—V. 103, p. 1118.

New York Central RR.—West Side Case.—Litigation.—
It is understood, that, in view of the fact that the Government has ken over operation of all railroads, nothing can be done to compel e company to make any improvement under the proposals of the Com-

See Hocking Valley Ry. above.—V. 105, p. 2456, 2272.

Norfolk & Western Ry.—New Officers.—
N. D. Maher, Vice-President, has been elected President, succeeding L. E. Johnson, who has been elected Chairman of the Board. A. C. Needles, General Manager, has been appointed Vice-President in charge of operations.—V. 105, p. 73.

Pennsylvania Co.—Dividend.—
The company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3% on the \$80,-000,000 stock, payable Dec. 31, to holders of record Dec. 26, making 6% declared this year, 3% having been paid last June. In 1916, 8% was paid, and in 1915, 6%. The company's entire capital stock is owned by the Penn. RR. Co.—V. 105, p. 2185, 2095.

Pennsylvania RR.—Lease of Phila. Baltimore & Wash.—
The Pennsylvania RR. has leased the property of the Philadelphia
Baltimore & Washington RR. for 999 years from Jan. 1 1918 on which
date its lines will become a grand division of the Pennsylvania RR., and
will be designated the Southern Division.

Dividend .- See Penna. Co. above. Sub. Co. Bonds Retired . The Girard Point Storage Co., dissolution of which was approved Oct. 8 by stockholders (V. 105, p. 1523, 1310), has retired through the sinking fund \$44,000 First Mtge. 3½% bonds, leaving listed on Phila. Stock Exchange Dec. 18 1917 \$1,912,000.—V. 105, p. 2456, 2273.

Philadelphia Baltimore & Washington RR.—Leased.— See Pennsylvania RR. above.—V. 105, p. 2273, 1898.

Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis RR.—Div.
This recently consolidated company has declared dividend No. 2, of 214% on the \$84,860,116 (new) stock, payable Jan. 25 to stock of record Jan. 15. A like amount was paid Aug. 30 last.—V. 105, p. 1105.

Pittsburgh Rys.—Immediate Fare Increase Refused.—
The Pennsylvania P. S. Commission on Dec. 22 handed down an opinion refusing the company's application to have its increased fare rates made effective within five days. The opinion says in part:

"If the railways company desires to increase its fares, it must do so after the statutory thirty days' notice to the public and this commission." It is also stipulated that the company must restore the service it was rendering prior to Oct. 16, the date on which the company began to remove its trippers and trailers. "People of Pittsburgh are entitled to immediate restoration of the service as it existed prior to Oct. 16," says the opinion.—V. 104, p. 664.

Public Service Corp. (N. J.).—Retrenchment.—President Thomas N. McCarter is quoted by the Newark "News":
Our company is paying 8% dividends, and if it is to continue to do that every effort must be made to keep it going at the lowest possible cost. Not to be able to continue that dividend rate would perhaps render it difficult to raise money advantageously or profitably to dispose of securities. Some of the money needed now to be put back into the property will be secured through retrenchment rather than by capital issues. Other funds will have to be obtained also. Cars will not be put through the shops quite so often as heretofore, perhaps. Employees have always been supposed to do a full week's work every week, but now they are going to try to do a good deal more than that. We have 46 cars waiting for us at Cincinnati, but we can't get them owing to priority of war shipments. Large orders for electrical units for the production of more power are behind time for a similar reason, and much money will be needed in order to make payment for them when they get here.—V. 105, p. 2273, 2185.

Rapid Transit in New York.—Operations.—
Announcement has been made by the P. S. Commission that it is hoped to have the Lexington Ave. subway and the Seventh Ave. subway in full operation, in connection with the first subway, as soon after the first of April as is possible. In the meantime, the earliest date at which partial operation may be expected is on or about March 1. Delays in material, it is stated, were responsible for the inability of the operating officials to have the lines ready. General construction work is practically completed. Some equipment materials come from points far distant from New York, and in some cases it has been necessary to ship carloads of materials by express in passenger trains, while other materials have been loaded in motortrucks and brought to New York all the way from Pittsburgh.—V. 105, p. 2457, 2273.

Rates.—Canadian Freight and Passenger Advances.—
The Canadian Board of Rallway Commissioners on Dec. 26 handed down a decision providing for a 15% increase in passenger rates in all parts of Canada, with the exception of British Columbia, where the maximum rate is now three cents a mile.

rate is now three cents a mile.

Freight Rates to Southern Michigan Lowered.—
The I.-S. C. Commission on Dec. 20 ordered a reduction of from 2 to 4% on all freight rates from Eastern cities to Southern Michigan points. The rates applied particularly to cities in the southern peninsula of Michigan, which has been carrying higher rates than other points equally distant from points of origination.—V. 105, p. 2457, 2273.

Reading Co.—Bonds Canceled.—
The Philadelphia & Reading RR. has reduced the outstanding Extended Improvement Mtge. 4% coupon bonds listed on Phila. Stock Exchange from \$6,918,000 to \$6,883,000.—V. 105, p. 2273, 1802.

Reading (Pa.) Transit & Light Co.—City Fares, &c.—
This company has filed with the Public Service Commission at Harrisburg a new schedule of fares providing for an increase from 5 to 6 cents on
the city lines of Reading, Norristown and Lebanon, to go into effect Jan. 10
1518. A 6-cent fare went into effect on the suburban lines of the three
cities on Nov. 6 and the advance now proposed would mean a universal
6-cent fare over the entire 200 miles of railways operated by the company.
—V. 105, p. 1420.

St. Paul Union Depot Co.—Progress.—The "Railway Age Gazette" Dec. 21 said:

Age Gazette Dec. 21 said:

The sinking of the foundation piles for the head house of the station is now under way. The head house will be 150 ft. by 300 ft. and two stories in height, except over the main entrance, where the height of the building will be three stories. In addition, a waiting room, 375 ft. by 65 ft., will extend over the tracks. The exterior of the building will be of Bedford stone. The contract for the construction of the head house, for the grading for the elevation of the tracks, the building of retaining walls and the relocating of tracks, &c., is held jointly by the George J. Grant Construction Co. and Morris, Sheppard & Dougherty, both of St. Paul. The estimated cost of the entire project is about \$15,000,000.

Mortgage.—The new \$20,000,000 mortgage, referred to in V. 104, p. 2344, has not yet been completed, and no bonds under the mortgage have been issued.—V. 104, p. 2344.

San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Rys.—Notes.—
The Calif. RR. Commission has authorized this company to issue \$218,459 6% demand notes and to issue and pledge for their payment \$337,000 General Lien bonds. The notes and bonds are to be issued to banks in lieu of notes and bonds now held by them. Compare V. 105, p. 2367, 1898.

Southern Railway.—Mississippi Tax Case Decision.— See under Illinois Central RR. above.—V. 105, p. 2457, 1999.

Tehuantepec (Mexico) National Ry.—Dissolution.—
An exchange journal says: "The Mexican Government is negotiating with S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., of London, for the dissolution of this railway, which extends from Puerto Mexico to Salina Cruz, Mex., 188 miles. The road had been operated under a contract extending for 50 years from July I 1903 between the Federal Government of Mexico and said firm.

"This contract provided that S. Pearson & Son should operate and manage the railway as managing partners for and on account of the partnership, with a working capital of \$5,000,000, one-half of which was to be furnished by each partner. The agreement now concluded contemplates that the Government shall acquire the road and also the docks and harbor works now under construction at Puerto Mexico, the contract with the company being canceled."—V. 105, p. 1999.

Toledo & Ohio Central Ry.—Litigation. See Hocking Valley Ry. above.—V. 105, p. 820.

Union Traction Co. of Kansas.—Bond Call. Seven (\$7,000) First Mtge. 5% bonds, due Jan. 1 1937 (outstanding, \$973,000), have been called for redemption Jan. 1 1918 at 105 and int. at the Warren (Pa.) Trust Co.—V. 99, p. 1750.

United Gas & Electric Corp.—Sub. Co. Stock Increase. See Lancaster Ry. & Light Co. above.—V. 105, p. 2457, 2095.

United Railrentes Surfaments Surf

Urbana (III.) & Champaign Ry., Gas & Elec. Ry.—Stock.
The Illinois P. U. Commission has authorized this company to issue \$136,000 additional capital stock.—V. 96, p. 1425.

\$136,000 additional capital stock.—V. 96, p. 1425.

Utah Railway.—Independent Operation.—

The company controlled by the United States Smelting Refining & Mining Co. (see V. 104, p. 1386) on Nov. 30 took over the operation of the line under its own management.

The report of the smelting company for the calendar year 1916 said in subst.: "The needed increase in railroad facilities will be furnished through the Utah Ry. Co., which proposes to take over and operate its own railroad from Nov. 30 1917, at which time it has the option to do so under its present agreements, and, under the same agreements, to avail itself at that time of trackage rights for an intermediate portion of the distance and run its own trains through from the coal mines to its terminal and connection with other railroads at Provo, Utah. Locomotives and additional cars have been ordered [a number of which have arrived.—Ed.]. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for interchange of coal traffic with connecting railroads reaching all markets tributary to Utah coal."

See also United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 104, p. 1389.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Adirondack Electric Power Corp.—New Plan.—A new plan has been issued for uniting the company's properties with the properties and business of the following companies: Schenectady Illuminating Co., Mohawk Gas Co., Schenectady Power Co., East Creek Electric Light & Power Co. and Edison Electric Light & Power Co. of Amsterdam.

Condensed Extracts from Official Circular. The corporation is to join these properties with its own property for the following consideration, subject to the reservations herein stated:

Adirondack securitise now in hands of public. \$5,000,000 5% 2,500,000 6% x4,750,000 To owners of above group of Total on combined properties. *\$11,500,000 4,300,000 9,500,000

Advance Rumely Co .- Financial Results .the company approves the following printed data:

the company approves the following printed data:

Estimates prepared a year ago as to the company's business for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31 1917 have been fully justified and the earnings, while not fully compiled, are likely to exceed by 30% to 50% the showing for 1916. In that year the net income after deducting all fixed charges was \$283,478, being equal to 2.27% on the \$12.500,000 pref. stock. In addition to approximately \$2,500,000 cash on hand, it has been possible to buy for cash \$250,000 of the Liberty 3½s and to subscribe for \$500,000 new 4s.

With the prospects of a record year for agricultural products in 1918, the company is preparing for heavier business in its regular line, and, in addition, is seeking a share of Government work to keep its plants up to their full capacity. While confining itself generally to the manufacture of agricultural implements, it is also in a position to engage in macnine work and produce castings of all kinds.—V. 105, p. 2000.

Aetna Explosives Co., Inc.—Operations.—The following data are pronounced correct, the net earnings being shown before providing amortization and war excess profits taxes:

before providing amortization and war excess profits taxes:

—Month (in 1917) — Apr.20'17to Jan.1'17to Oct. Sept. Nov.30'17. Nov.30'

On the new order for picric acid there are no definite delivery dates, but the company is to make deliveries as fast as it can manufacture the acid. It is understood that some deliveries have already been made on this order. Regarding the settlement of the suit instituted by Bassick & Johns for recovery on promissory notes and claims for commissions, it can be said that the decision recently rendered by Judge Mayer will result in a recovery by the plaintiffs of about \$700,000. This is less than the \$750,000 promissory notes which were included in the claims. Total recovery sought by Bassick & Johns was \$4,770,627, so that only 14% of the total claim is recovered.—V. 105, p. 2457,2186.

Alabama Power Co.—Extension of Plant.—
This company is expending \$3,000,000 to enlarge Warrior River steamdriven electric plant; additional supply of electricity for Government's
\$30,000,000 cyanimid plant (now under construction) near Muscle Shoals
Dam No. 2.—V. 105, p. 608, 390.

Alum Rock Gas Co.—Extra Dividend.—
An extra dividend of 2% has been declared in addition to the regular monthly dividend of 1%, both payable Dec. 20. Capital stock at last accounts, \$500,000; bonds, \$46,000 6s, due 1918. Has been reported as having 50 miles of pipe line and as drawing 2,200 million cu. ft. of gas annually from 400 wells. Pres., G. S. Hamm, Knox, Pa.

American Ammunition Co.—Stock Reduction.—
The necessary legal steps have been taken to decrease the issued and outstanding capital stock from \$650,000, consisting of 1,500 shares of pref stock and 5,000 shares of common stock, par value \$100 each, to \$500,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of common stock of \$100 each, by the purchase of the 1,500 shares of the pref. stock at the fair market value thereof, not exceeding par, for the purpose of retiring the same. E. B. Caldwell is President and C. D. Inman, Sec. Compare V. 105, p. 1210.

President and C. D. Inman, Sec. Compare V. 105, p. 1210.

American Caramel Co., York, Pa.—Status—Dividend.—
In February of this year the company resumed dividends which it discontinued in 1912, and has paid for the four quarters \$1 per share on its pref. stock. An officer writes:

"The company is now in a prosperous condition, both financially and commercially, and the continuance of dividends at the same rate as this year is probable as the earnings have been largely in excess of the dividends paid. The management is in hopes that, provided business is as good for the coming year and general conditions are anything like normal, the dividend rate can be increased."

[Capital stock auth. and issued, \$1,000,000 each of com. stock and 8% cum. preferred stock, par \$100. Funded debt consists of \$225,000; 1st M. 6s, due June 1 1920 (reduced from \$600,000 by sinking fund), and \$300,000 6% debentures due Jan. 1 1923. The company, which is successor of P. C. Wiest Co. and Lancaster Caramel Co., manufactures caramels and confectionery, its factories being located at York and Lancaster. Officers: C. R. Weeden, Providence, Pres.; Wm. C. Bidlack, Lancaster, Pa., V.-P. & Gen. Mgr.; G. Clayton Krone, Sec. & Treas.

American Cigar Co.—Official Data.—The following has

American Cigar Co.—Official Data.—The following has been confirmed for the "Chronicle:"

been confirmed for the "Chronicle:"

The company, a subsidiary of the American Tobacco Co., is closing the most prosperous year in its history. While it is rather early as yet to give an accurate forecast, interests close to the company would not be surprised if the concern showed close to \$20 a share for its \$10,000,000 common stock in 1917, compared with slightly better than \$12 in 1915 and 1916.

Of the \$10,000,000 common stock outstanding, the American Tobacco Co. owns \$7,000,000. Dividends are being paid on the junior issues at the rate of \$6 per annum, but in view of the earnings indicated above, which are running at the rate of three times the dividend disbursements, an increased payment in the near future is possible.

This cigar company at this time is many millions of cigars behind its orders and extensive plans have been under way for some time for capacity increase.—V. 104, p. 951.

American Gas Co., Phila.—Convertible Bonds.—
A press report says that the shareholders will shortly be given the privilege of subscribing at par for an issue of \$3,000,000 10-year 7% convertible gold bonds, any bonds not so subscribed to be offered by three Philadelphia bond houses (compare V. 105, p. 911). The proceeds will be used to complete construction of three new plants and other work, which are expected to yield \$450,000 per annum in net profits.—V. 105, p. 2367, 1106.

American International Corp.—Shipbuilding.— See Amer. International Shipbuilding Corp. below.—V.105, p.2096, 1803.

American International Shipbuilding Corp.—Hog Island Project.—General Manager Walter Goodenough is quoted as follows regarding this company's plan for the construction of 120 vessels in 20 months for the U.S. Govt. The company is a subsidiary of the American International

Corporation:

In order to handle the number of ships which would be required to be in the wet basin being fitted out at any one time, we have to provide piers for 28 vessels. That involves a dock something like 1,800 feet long and 7 piers 1,000 feet long. We have 50 "A" ships to build, 400 feet long, 7,500 tons dead-weight. We have 70 "B" ships to build, 450 feet long, 8,000 tons dead-weight carrying capacity. All of the steel for these vessels must be fabricated, delivered to Hog Island and assembled in the vessels by twenty-two months from last Sept. 13.

The total length of railroads on the Island will be 75 miles, and in use on these railroads will be 20 locomotives, 500 freight cars of our own, and 50 passenger coaches.

The electrical work is large because we do not make much of our own power. Most of the equipment will be motor driven. There will be approximately 600 motors connected with the service, the connected load of which will be 28,000 h. p., equal to the maximum demand of the city of Providence, a town of 300,000 people.

[The offices of the American International Shipbuilding Co. are at 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Ed.]

American Locomotive Co.—Status.—The following pub-

American Locomotive Co.—Status.—The following published statement is understood to be approximately correct:

During the six months ending this month the company has earned slightly better than \$11\$ per share for its \$25,000,000 common before excess profits taxes. On this basis the year as a whole would show perhaps \$18\$ per share for the common after taxes. The 1917 year to June 30 showed \$22 per share for the common. Such a balance of profits would mean that in three fiscal years 1916, 1917 and 1918, American Locomotive had rolled up for its \$25,000,000 common stock a balance of \$76 per share after all charges for depreciation, writing off of war plant investment, Canadian and United States taxes.

No allowance is made in the foregoing for a special profit from the sale of machinery and equipment used in connection with its shell work. This machinery had been all charged off the books as part of the cost of making the shells. The company was preparing to store or scrap this machinery when United States shell orders came along and made a market for it. The result was that American Locomotive was able to sell this used machinery for a price netting the equivalent of \$10 per share on the common.

By June 30 next the net working capital should aggregate between \$28,000,000 and \$30,000,000, contrasting with the \$8,649,395 on June 30 1911.

—V. 105, p. 2096, 1899.

American Sugar Refining Co.—Senate Committee's In-

American Sugar Refining Co.—Senate Committee's In-Sugar Shortage—Selling Policy—Cuba Accepts -Statement by Food Administrator. Sugar Price-

See previous pages and page 2418 in last week's issue.—V. 105, p. 2457. American Tobacco Co.—Increase in "Other Income."-See American Cigar Co. above.—V. 105, p. 2367, 2186.

American Uniform Co.—Particulars.—Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Place, N. Y., in the first issue of their "Investment Digest," dated Dec. 26, give the following information:

Organization.—Organized in July 1916, acquiring at that time all the assets and good will of the Burton-Pierce Co., makers of clothing and uniforms for thirty years. Capitalization, \$650,000 in pref. shares, par \$100,

and 96,000 shares of com. stock of no par value. No bonds. Offices and plants, located at Whales and Boston, Mass., and Brooklyn and Manhattan, N. Y. City. Management and administration remain the same as during the last fifteen years.

Business.—During peace times provides uniforms for the police force, fire department, customs service, conductors, motormen, post-office employees, hotel attendants, various schools, &c. Has entered into very large contracts with U. S. Government and is straining every nerve to accomplish the work this task entails. The present earnings are running equal to about \$6 a share on the common stock, after deducting the pref. stock dividends. The common offered at about \$15 a share, presents unusual opportunities.

[The circular also gives various particulars regarding the Carbon Steel Co. and the Connecticut Brass & Mfg. Corp.]

Anaconda Copper Mining Co.—New Plant—
This company is erecting a rod and wire manufacturing plant, which is expected to be in operation in the spring. Its annual capacity on an eighthour working-day basis will be 62,400,000 lbs. of rods and 27,520,000 lbs. of wire, and it will consume one-fifth of the output of the Anaconda company. The plant will cost more than \$500,000 and will mark the entry of the Anaconda into the manufacturing field. A brass manufactory is expected to be erected after the rod and wire mill is completed.—V. 105, p. 2274, 1900.

Ansco Co., Binghamton and N. Y.—Divs. Omitted.—
Owing to existing conditions this company omitted dividend payments on July 1 and Oct. 1 1917, and there will be no dividend paid Jan. 1 1918. The company manufactures photographic apparatus, cameras, films, papers and chemicals, having its general offices at Binghamton, N. Y. Thomas W. Stephens is President, with office at 61 Broadway, New York City.—V. 101, p. 1975.

Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass.—Extra Dividend.—
The directors have declared a special dividend of \$2 per share (par \$100) in addition to the regular quarterly disbursements of \$2 per share, both payable Jan. 2 on stock of record Dec. 21. A quarterly dividend of 2% was paid Oct. 1 last and in July 1½% regular and 2% extra.—V. 105. p. 1211 520.

Associated Oil Co.—Tenders.—
Tenders of the First Ref. Mtge. 5% bonds, dated Jan. 15 1910 (outstanding, \$10,460,000), will be received at the Union Trust Co. of San Francisco, trustee, until Jan. 15, at not exceeding par and interest, to exhaust the sum of \$892,154, held in the sinking fund.—V. 105, p. 500.

Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co., Cleveland.—Earnings.—
At the annual meeting Dec. 13, President E. S. Griffitos said in part:
"The volume of business for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 1917 amounted to \$4,175,000, which was the largest the company ever had. On this volume we made net profits of \$664,951 (before deducting estimated income and excess profits tax), against \$510,683 for the preceding year.
"We have increased the volume of our business notwithstanding that the so-called beer line has been almost entirely cut off. This increase has been brought about by special effort to push our other lines. We have as been brought about by special effort to push our other lines. We have as been brought about by special effort to push our other lines. We have at present the largest amount of unfilled orders in the company's history, \$700,000, and in the coming year our volume should be still greater.

"In the latest year we purchased the heating department of the Houghton Co., Phila., for \$25,000. We have handled this business for four months, and to Nov. 1 the profits from the work done there more than furnished the necessary funds to pay the entire purchase price."

The Cleveland "Plain Dealer" of Dec. 21 adds: "The earnings for the late fiscal year amounted to \$664,591 before deducting estimated income and excess profits tax. Out of the earnings, the company set aside \$100,000 for these taxes, which is believed to be a liberal allowance. The earnings before this deduction are equivalent to 17.8% on the \$3.735 outstanding stock, and after the deduction to 15.1% on the stock. The directors have already declared 8% in dividends to be paid in quarterly installments next year, and if earnings continue good, the board may do something in the line of extra dividend action next year.

"K. D. Bishop has been elected a director to succeed L. A. Becker."

-V. 105, p. 2458.

(E. W.) Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Extra Dividend.—
Directors have declared, along with the quarterly dividend of 2% on the pref. stock and 1½% on the common, an extra dividend of 11½% on the common stock, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings, all dividends being payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 24. A similar extra dividend was paid July 2 last. Compare V. 104, p. 2643.

Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Auburn, Me.—Output.

3 Mos. to Oct. News- Kraft Mill- Sulphate Ground31 1917. print. Paper. board. Pulp. wood Pulp.

Produc'n at mills -3,987 tons 1,567 tons 2,227 tons 6,308 tons 13,913 tons
The saw mill turned out during the Oct. 31 1917 quarter, 1,744,000 feet
of lumber.—V. 105, p. 391.

Brooklyn Union Gas Co.—Payment of Back Taxes.—
As a result of an agreement, this company is to pay the City of New York \$687,000, with interest, in back taxes of the years 1910 to 1915. The littigation began in 1910 with a State levy, the city subsequently taking part in the dispute.—V. 105, p. 2096, 2000.

Buffalo General Electric Co.—Definitive Bonds.—
Holders of the temporary 5-year 6% convertible debenture bonds may
be exchange the same for the definitive bonds at the Bankers Trust Co.,
unfalo.—V. 105, p. 1000, 718.

Cambria (Wyo.) Fuel Co.—Bonds Called—Status.—
Seventeen (\$17,000) Purchase Money Mtge. 6% 15-year gold bonds (outstanding \$523,000), due Jan. 1 1925, have been called for payment Jan. 1 at par and int. at Bankers Trust Co., New York.
This company was incorporated in 1909 in Wyoming with capital stock (auth. and outstanding) of \$500,000 6% cum. pref. (callable at 120) and \$1,500,000 common (par \$100). Pref. dividends payable J. & D. Pres., Lewis T. Wolle, Akron, O.; Vice-Pres., Wm. Morris Imbrie, N. Y.; Sec.-Treas., Walter Schoonmaker, Cambria, Wyo.—V. 104, p. 2345.

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.—Government Order.—
Press reports state that the plants of this company at Toronto have received an order from the U. S. Government for 1,500,000 75-mm. shells. The company is also filling an order for 300,000 6-inch shells for the Canadian Government.—V. 104, p. 1492.

Carbon Steel Co.—Extra Dividend, &c.—
An extra dividend of 2% on the common stock, along with the regular quarterly 2%, was paid Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 19. The regular dividend of 8% has been declared on the 1st pref. stock for 1918, payable dividend of 8% has been declared on the 1st pref. stock for 1918, payable 4% March 30 and 4% Sept. 30 to holders of record March 26 and Sept. 26. The regular annual dividend of 6% has also been declared on the 2d pref., payable July 30 1918 to holders of record July 26.—V. 105, p. 2097, 2000.

(J. I.) Case Threshing Machine Co.—Listing.—

The voting trust agreement dated Jan. 2 1912 and extended Nov. 16 1914 to Jan. 1 1918, will expire on the latter date and the N. Y. Stock Exchange has authorized the listing after Jan. 1 and prior to July 1 1918 of \$12,150,000 temporary preferred stock certificates on official notice of issuance in exchange for the outstanding preferred stock trust certificates.—V. 104, p. 1140.

Celluloid Zapon Co., N. Y.—Bonds Called.—
All the outstanding (\$17,500) 6% bonds, dated Jan. 1 1900, have been called for payment Jan. 1 at par and int. at Bloomfield (N. J.) National Bank.

Central & South American Telegraph Co.—Partly Estimated Earnings.—For 3 and 12 months ending Dec. 31:

 Net Inc.
 Dividends.
 Bal., Sur.
 Total Sur.

 \$840,000
 (1½)\$209,868
 \$630,132
 \$5,515,088

 724,075
 (1½) 143,565
 580,510
 7,323,988

 Mos.— Tot. Inc. 917----\$1,050,000 916---- 913,240

1917...\$1,050,000
1916...\$1,050,000
1916...\$1,050,000
1916...\$1,240
12 Mos.—
1917...\$4,099,500
1916...\$3,280,500
1916...\$3,213,240
1,247,575
196...\$3,213,240
1,883,315
1,323,988
"Net income" as above is shown after deducting operating expenses and taxes, and not including war taxes. The total accumulated surplus, \$5,515,088 as of Jan. 1 1918, will be adjusted in the next report to show the allowances, made under the new system of bookkeeping, for depreciation and war taxes.—V. 105, p. 2001, 1211.

Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co., Scranton, Pa.— See United States Lumber Co. below.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Dividend.—
The regular quarterly dividend of 1% has been declared payable Jan. 25 to holders of record Jan. 15.
An official is quoted as saying that the earnings for the calendar year 1917 will be larger than ever before, and that though the expenses were greater the company is going to make the best annual statement it has ever made.—V. 104, p. 556.

Chicago Racine & Milwaukee SS. Co.—Bonds Called.—All the outstanding 6% First Mtge. gold bonds, dated Jan. 1 1912, have been called for payment Jan. 1 at 105 and int. at Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago.

Chile Copper Co.—Operations of Chile Exploration Co.—

Quarters ended—9 Mos. to
Sept. 30 '17. June 30 '17. Mar. 31 '17. Sept. 30 '17.

Production (lbs.)—17,519,088 22,513,314 22,525,796 62,558,198
Net operating income. \$1,880,486 \$3,313,699 \$3,165,795 \$8,359,980
Other income. 30,681 197,607 17,616 245,904 Bond interest
Bond discount, &c
Depreciation

Surplus \$1,150,418 \$2.807,898 \$2,569,845 \$6,528,161

The above earnings are computed on the basis of 25.21 cents per lb. for copper for the quarter ending Sept. 30 1917, against 27.71 cents per lb. for the June 30 1917, quarter and 26.87 cents per lb. for the Mar. 31 1917

General Statistics for Aforesaid Quarters
 Quarters ending—
 Sept. 30 '17.
 June 30 '17.

 Ore treated (dry tons)
 728,151
 741,371

 Average grade (copper)
 1.72%
 1.68%

 Net copper saving (average)
 76.46%
 82.90%

 Cost of copper f.o.b. at plant (per lb.)
 10.41 cts.
 8.53 cts.

 x Cost, delivered at Atlantic Seaboard (per lb.)
 14.31 cts.
 12.22 cts.

x Including freight, handling, selling, miscell. expenses and normal-xes, with credits or miscellaneous earnings.

The official statement says in substance:

The official statement says in substance:

The falling off in tonnage was the result of a shortage of fuel oil, due to conditions created by the war. The lower recovery shown was due to an abnormal increase in by-products and an adjustment of inventories.

In general, it may be stated that the higher costs are due, first, to decrease in tonnage handled; second, increase in cost of supplies; third, the rapid and marked decline in the exchange rate between the United States and Chile, resulting in an increase in the cost of Chilean pess of 38½% above the average for the year 1916, and 16½% above the average for the second quarter of 1917, which resulted in a correspondingly higher cost for labor and local supplies.

The costs stated herein for compraison are actual operating and delivery costs, but do not include such items as depletion of ore reserves, depreciation of plant and equipment, interest on bonds, excess profits and increased Federal income taxes.—V. 105, p. 2368, 2001.

Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telep. Co.—Extra Div.—
An extra dividend of \$6 25 per share has been declared, payable Jan. 15to holders of record Dec. 24. "To be paid out of the surplus of the company" as of Jan. 15 1918.—V. 105, p. 1524, 1106.

Cleveland (O.) Union Stock Yards Co .-The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the \$1,250,000 capital stock, and an extra of 3%, both payable Jan. 1 1918 to holders of record Dec. 18 1917. In the three preceding quarters of 1917 only the regular quarterly dividends of 2% each were paid, making the total dividends paid in 1917, 11%. In 1916 the company paid 8% regular and 28% extra (including 25% extra paid July 15 1916).—V. 97, p. 1901.

Consolidation Coal Co.—Bonds Called.—
Thirty-nine (\$39,000) First Mage. sinking fund 4½% gold bonds, dated Dec. 15 1896 (outstanding \$133,000) have been called for payment Jan. 1 at 105 and int. at U. S. Mage. & Trust Co., N. Y.—V. 105, p. 2001.

(Wm.) Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.-Jan. 15. This is the same rate as declared, payable Feb. 1 on stock of record Jan. 15. This is the same rate as declared last May, when dividends were resumed after an interval of five years.

Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co. has succeeded as director J. K. Mitchell of Philadelphia, who has gone into Government service.—V. 105, p. 2458, 2368.

Crowell & Thurlow Steamship Co.—Dividend.—Directors have declared a dividend of \$5 per share on the stock, par \$100, payable Jan. 1 1918. In October and June last a dividend of 20% was declared, while in the two previous quarters 12½% each. Compare V. 105, p. 1312, 74.

Crucible Coal Co.—Bonds Called.—
All the outstanding (\$288,000) First Mtge. 25-year 5% sinking fund gold bonds, dated July 1 1911, have been called for payment Jan. 1 at 102½ and int. at Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh.—V. 98, p. 239.

Crucible Steel Co.—Sub. Co. Bonds Called—Sub. Co. Stock. See Crucible Coal Co. above and Halcomb Steel Co. below.—V. 105, p. 2097, 1895.

Cuban-American Sugar Co.—Offering of First Lien 6% Notes.—The National City Co. is offering at below named prices \$6,000,000 (authorized and to be presently issued) First Lien 6% serial gold notes, dated Jan. 1 1918, due serially \$2,000,000 each Jan. 1 1919, 1920 and 1921. Int. J. & J. in U. S. gold coin. Redeemable as a whole or in blocks of not less than \$500,000 at 101 and interest on any int. date upon six weeks' published notice. A circular shows: [The prices at which the notes are being offered are: For one-year maturities, 99.17. to yield 6½%; two-year maturities, 97.93, to yield 7½%; three-year maturities. 96¼, to yield 7½%; three-year maturities. 96¼, to yield 7½%; Denom. \$1,000 c*. Trustee, Central Trust Co. of N. Y. The company agrees to pay any normal Federal income tax deducted at the source up to an amount not exceeding 4%.

Purpose of Issue.—The proceeds will in part pay off the balance of the \$10,000,000 issue of 10-year 6% Collateral Trust bonds, due April 1 1918 (balance outstanding Sept. 30 1917, \$8,211,000). The balance of the outstanding issue will be provided for out of available cash surplus. Pledged as Collateral Entire \$12,100,000 1st Mtge. 6s of Sub. Companies. [All due Oct. 1 1929 except Colonial 1st 6s, due April 1 1952. Chaparra Sugar Co.......\$5,500,000 | Cuban Sugar Refining Co.:

Security.—The collateral pledged (the same as for the \$10,000,000 bonds) will comprise the entire outstanding First Mtge. issues upon the properties of the subsidiary companies, which embrace a total of 469,000 acres, 6 modern sugar factories and plantations, 1 sugar refinery in Cuba and 1 in Louisiana, with 384 miles of railway, 52 locomotives, 2,695 cars, over 600 miles of telephone lines and 2,500 buildings. Raw sugar produced in the 1917 fiscal year amounted to about 298,208 tons. The company's production in Cuba amounted to about 298,208 tons. The company's production in Cuba amounted to about 9% of the total production of island. The company will not itself create any prior mortgage or lien ahead of these notes during their life, or permit to be created by any of its subsidiary companies any mortgage or lien which would rank ahead of the First Mtge. bonds pledged. The company will at all times maintain net current assets equal to 150% of the outstanding notes. Collateral pledged (\$2,100,000) represents less than 60% of the value of the property upon which it is a first line. This issue of notes is, therefore, a first lien, through collateral, upon property valued in excess of \$18,500,000. Upon payment of the bonds the present issue will constitute the sole funded debt of the co. Organization.—Incorporated in 1906 for the purpose of engaging in the cultivation of sugar cane, the manufacture of raw sugar and the production of refined sugar in Cuba and Louisiana.

**Company of the content of t

Capitalization—
Authorizet. Outstanding.
7% cumulative preferred stock. \$10,000,000 \$7,893,800
Common stock. 10,000,000 9,999.500
Dividends.—In addition to paying the 7% accumulative dividend upon its pref. stock since incorporation, the company has paid cash dividends of 20% in 1916 and 20% in 1917 and a common stock dividend of 40% in 1916 upon its common stock.

Comparative Consolidated Income and Profit and Loss Statement, incl. Sub.Cos.

 Year ended Sept. 30—
 1917.
 1916.
 1915.
 1914.

 Gross oper. revenues___\$40,345,553
 \$27,344,128
 \$23,366,625
 \$15,560,098

 Net after int. for year___*9,393,999
 8,235,113
 5,594,048
 2,705,724

*Before setting up a reserve of \$2,500,000 for Federal income and excess profits taxes.

Equity.—At present market prices for the pref. and common stocks the equity behind these notes is valued at about \$20,000,000.

[The balance sheet of the company and subsidiaries as of Sept. 30 1917 and consolidated income account certified to by public accountants was given in the "Chronicle," V. 105, p! 2463, 2453.]

Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Co.—New Bond Issue.— This corporation will create an issue of \$15,000,000 First Mtge. Serial 6% bonds, dated Jan. 1 1918, maturing serially Jan. 1 1919-1924, inclusive:

Jan. 1 1919-1924, inclusive:

Maturities.—Series A, \$359,000, Jan. 1 1919; Series B, \$356,000, 1920; Series C, \$348,000, 1921; Series D, \$328,000, 1922; Series E, \$1,982,000, 1923; Series F, \$11,627,000, 1924. [The Irving Trust Co. is to be trustee.] The purpose of this issue is as follows: Series A, B, C, D and E will be offered in exchange, \$ for \$, for present outstanding prior lien 6% notes and the 6% gold notes of 1927. These series will be identical in tenor with these present outstanding notes, being convertible into common stock at \$50 per share, and being callable at 102½. Series F will not be convertible, and will be callable at 100.

It will be provided in the mortgage that the bonds of Series F cannot be issued, or sold or otherwise used by the corporation so long as any of the present notes, or of the bonds issued for exchange for the present notes are outstanding. At the present time the sole purpose of the issue of the bonds of Series F is to enable the corporation to offer to the United States Government "proper security" for advances under a law passed in July whereby the Government is entitled to advance up to 30% of contracts in force upon the offer of "proper security."

The creation of this bond issue entails no new financing at the present time other than the advance of money by the United States Government. No securities will be offered to the public.

The directors have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the \$6,000,000 pref. stock, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 2.—V. 105, p. 2458, 2097, 2092.

Press reports state that this company organized.—
Press reports state that this company has been organized with a capital of \$2,000,000 by A. W. Copeland, Hugh Chalmers and John R. Lee, of the United States Automobile Committee, and Major Jameson of the War Department. It is understood that the initial order is for \$30,000,000 and the amount of contracts to follow will be limited only by the capacity of the plant and the duration of the war. Between 8,000 and 10,000 hands will be employed. John Kelsey, Pres. of Kelsey Wheel Co., heads the concern.
The new plant will manufacture shell cases and it is said it will be the largest of its type in the country.

A press report states that the Detroit plant of the Springfield Body Corporation has been purchased by the Shell Co. and will be used for the manufacture of munitions.

Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal.—Earnings—Purchase.

Oct. 31 Year. 1916-17. 1915-16. | Directors' fees \$14.110 \$14.100 |
Transferred to reserves ____ 382.620 588.107 | Surplus ____ \$56.316 \$874.173 |
Net profits as above in 1916-17 are shown after deducting depreciation, \$123.101; interest &c , \$30.330, and reserve for bad debts, \$6.555. The purchase is announced of some 70% of the stock of the International Engineering Works, Ltd., of Amherst, N. S. The plant so acquired is now turning out stationery engines and boilers, as well as shells and will also be used in the manufacture of marine engines. The outstanding capital stock includes \$600,000 ordinary and \$400,000 pref. stock.—V. 105, p. 2368, 1312.

Donner Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Stock Increase.—
This company filed a certificate at Albany, N. Y., on Dec. 22 increasing the authorized capital stock from \$9,000,000 (of which \$6,000,000 7% cum. pref.) to \$11,000,000.—V. 104, p. 2120, 2115.

East Coast Fisheries Co.—Further Particulars.—The \$1,000,000 7% cumulative pref. (a. & d.) stock, which is being placed by I. M. Taylor & Co., New York & Boston, on the basis of one share of \$100 pref. stock with five shares of common (par \$10) for 125, have already been mentioned in these columns, but are further described in the bankers' irreplaced as follows:

The preferred shares are callable at 115 and int. Divs. J. & J. No bonded debt while this issue is outstanding except by two-thirds vote of the outstanding preferred stock.

Capitalization (No Bonded Debt).

One trawler with twenty-two men does the work of six schooners and 135 men. It can catch in a few hours 300,000 lbs. of fish and return quickly to market.

Earnings.—The record of the earnings of all the trawlers operating on the east coast in April 1917 shows an average net profit of \$10,400 per ship per month. In May the net earnings per ship were \$9,394; in June, \$9,992; in July, \$13,709; in August, \$11,945. For October 1917 the average net earnings were approximately \$20,000 per ship per month.

Product.—With the growing food shortage, prices of all fish have increased 31% to 98%. Fish by-products find a ready market. A big demand exists for fish-oil, fish-glue, fish-fertilizer, fish-leather, &c.

Directors.—F. O. Bezner, Pres. American Seedtape Co., Newark, N. J.; V.-Pres. Hudson Motor Car Co.; W. H. Mendel, Pres. W. H. Mendel, Inc. N. Y.; I. M. Taylor; C. E. Knoeppel of C. E. Knoeppel & Co., N. Y.; Irving Cox of Cox & Stevens, naval architects, N. Y.; W. G. Timothy, V.-Pres. James McCreery & Co., N. Y.; Mark W. Norman, V.-Pres. Home Bank & Trust Co., Darien, Conn.; W. E. Aughinbaugh, Chair of Foreign Trade, N. Y. University, N. Y. (Compare V. 105, p. 2458.)

East Ohio Gas Co.—Stock Increase.—
This company on Dec. 6 filed a certificate in Ohio increasing its authorized capital stock from \$20,000,000 (\$10,000,000 being 7% cum. pref.) to an amount reported as \$45,000,000. The Ohio P. U. Commission or about Nov. 1 authorized the company to issue \$20,000,000 additional common stock at not less than 95, the proceeds to be used to retire \$16,-821,000 First Mortgage 5% bonds, due 1939, but called for payment at 105 and interest at the New York Trust Co. on Jan. 1 1918. Further information is withheld.—V. 105, p. 2187, 1806.

, Equitable Life Assurance Society.—Progress of Mutualization Plan.—The following official statement has been furnished the "Chrnoicle":

The State Insurance Commissioner has finished the official count of the vote of the policyholders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for and against the mutualization plan already approved by the directors and stockholders. The official count shows that the total valid vote of the policyholders was 88,126, of which 84,964 were in favor of the plan, or over 96%. The next step in the process of mutualization will be the approval of the Superintendent of Insurance of the entire plan, after which the Society will come permanently under the control of its policyholders.—V. 105, p. 2276.

(J. H.) Fay & Egan Co. (Woodworking Machinery),To Build New Plant—Bond Issue Proposed.—

The officials, it is stated, have been authorized to proceed with the construction of a new plant at the corner of Paddock Road and the B. & O. RR., Cincinnati, on account of which a bond issue of \$500,000 is proposed. The financing is said to be in the hands of Tillotson & Wolcott Co., of Cleveland.—V. 105, p. 2187.

Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation.—Statement to Holders of Two-Year First Mortgage 6% Notes.—The Protective Committee for this note issue, in circular of Dec. 19, says in substance:

tective Committee for this note issue, in circular of Dec. 19, says in substance:

(1) A majority of all outstanding notes has now been deposited with this committee.

(2) The membership of the committee has been increased by the addition of F. de C. Sullivan of New York, and Charles H. Le Maistre of Philadelphia, each of whom is the representative of holders of a large amount of the notes.

(3) The committee has under way important negotiations with various interests looking to the benefit and protection of the depositing note-holders. These negotiations have reached a stage where it is essential that the committee shall have the support of as large a proportion as possible of the noteholders, and shall know as definitely as possible the number of noteholders whom it is to represent.

If such negotiations or any of them result in a contract, or in a plan of reorganization, such contract or plan will, of course, be submitted for the approval or disapproval of the depositing noteholders in accordance with the terms of the protective agreement.

If the pending negotiations do not materialize, the committee must likewise be in a position where it can act promptly and effectively for the protection of the depositing noteholders.

The committee, therefore, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by the protective agreement, has determined to and does hereby fix Jan. 25 1918 as the limit of time within which it will accept the deposit of additional notes. No notes will be accepted for deposit after the close of business on that day, except (if at all) in the absolute discretion of the committee, and upon such terms as it may prescribe.

All notes deposited should bear the coupon maturing Dec. 1 1917 and all subsequent coupons. Registered notes should be accompanied by properly executed transfers in blank.

Copies of the protective agreement [dated Oct. 8 1917] may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Committee, or to the Equitable Trust Co., 37 Wall 8t., N. Y., depositary, or to the Guardian Sav

Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—Injunction Extended.—
The temporary injunction granted by Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court at New York, preventing Mayor Mitchel and the Board of Estimate from taking any action in an application for franchise made by the company, has been extended until Jan. 4 by agreement between counsel for the city and the company.—V. 105, p. 2098, 2002.

Fountain Cotton Mills (Tarboro, N. C.) .- Bond Call .-Five First Mtge. 6% bonds have been drawn for redemption on Jan. 1 1918 at par and interest at the office of the trustee, Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Baltimore.—V. 91, p. 1632.

General Asphalt Co.—Status.—The officially approved for the "Chronicle": -The following has been

officially approved for the "Chronicle":

Results.—After making provision for war taxes and other liberal allowances for depreciation and reserve accounts, the company, it is expected, will show a substantial margin earned over the dividend of 5% on the pref. stock in 1917. The accounts will not be made up for several months, but in banking circles the information is that there is reason to expect a showing of over \$1,000,000 net earnings as compared with \$921,965 in 1916, before making the usual deductions. The deductions from net earnings in 1916 left a balance of \$760,308 applicable for dividends. The 5% dividend on the pref. is about \$650,000. The forthcoming report will cover the operations for the 11 months ending Dec. 31 1917, the fiscal year of the General Asphalt Co., which is a holding company, having been changed to close on that date instead of Jan. 31, to correspond with the fiscal year of the subsidiary or operating companies.

Sales.—Sales of refined asphalt for paving purposes the current year, which constitute the bulk of the company's business, show a slight gain over the preceding 12 months, despite war conditions and the retardation of municipal, county and State road building. In consequence of placing annual contracts at the beginning of 1917 on a basis to correspond to increased expenses, net profits on this business are more satisfactory than in 1916.

Transportation.—There has been no difficulty about facilities for sections.

creased expenses, net profits on this business are more satisfactory than in 1916.

Transportation.—There has been no difficulty about facilities for water transportation of asphalt from the company's possessions in South America and there are no reasons for expecting any in 1918. Ample vessel carrying capacity has been available throughout the past year for all the asphalt hat the company desired to ship, the refined product, according to practice, being shipped as needed to make deliveries on contracts. At no time has the company been out of supplies. In explanation of this it may be recalled that charter contracts with a steamship company at pre-war rates, under which the company brings its asphalt to this country, have not yet expliced. Foreign Business.—Not all the foreign business of the company is shut off by the war, but a fair business is being done in various countries of South America. The paving or road-building season has practically ended, but shipments of asphalt or other purposes and of roofing and asphaltic products continue throughout all the months of the year. This miscellaneous business has amounted in 11 months of 1917 to as much as in the entire 12 months of 1916, when it reached a total of \$2,236,593. Asphalt products for roofing purposes figure largely in this gain. There is a demand for all the asphalt roofing the company can ship.

Oil Business.—For the transportation of oil, either from Venezuela or Trinidad there is now no tank tomage available, and for this reason oil

Oil Business.—For the transportation of oil, either from Venezuela or Trinidad there is now no tank tonnage available, and for this reason oil shipments from the properties of the company have this year been much less than in 1916. The refinery which has been under construction by the company at Maracaibo is completed, and gasolene and kerosene is being disposed of in that part of the country. In Western Venezuela the company has some big wells which hold out good prospects for the future. The financing having been arranged some time ago, with interests understood to be the Dutch Shell Syndicate, on terms considered to be advantageous to the General Asphalt Co., the development of these properties on a large scale awaits only the ending of the war and the return of shipping facilities. "Philadelphia News Bureau."—V. 105, p. 1312.

General Chemical Co. of N. Y.—Listing.—
The N. Y. Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on and after Feb. 1 1918 of the additional of \$786,600 common stock required to pay the 5% stock dividend declared on Nov. 24, payable Feb. 1. This makes the total stock authorized to be listed \$16,519,500. See V. 105, p. 2098.

Earnings For the	10 mont	ths ended C	et. 31:	
10	Mos. to	1916.		31-1914.
Net profits for yeara\$8	.084,974	\$12,286,826		\$2,857,898
Preferred div (41/4%): Common dividend (6%)			(6)\$912,498 684.030	(6)\$825,000 651,480
Extra com. div. Feb. 1 Spec. com. div. Feb. 1		(5%)655,500 (15)1,966,500		(5) 542,870
Reduction of sundry investment accounts Chgd.off plant.&cacct.	.819.354	195,133	405.197	452.509
Profit-sharing, &c Res've for plant deprec'n		1,547,275 $849,230$	724,276 750,000	139,336
Balance, surplus\$	3,447,684 1,637,291 1,399,010	\$5,374,054	\$5,186,076 \$772,670 5,252,286	\$2,611.195 \$246,703 5,005,583
		\$11,399,010	\$6,024,956	\$5,252,286

a After deducting for the 10 months of 1917 \$250,000 reserved for insurnce against \$195,000 for the cal. year 1916 and \$195,050 for 1915. CONSOL. BALANCE SHEET (INCL. SUB. COMPANIES).

Oct. 3	1 '17. Dec. 31 '16.	Oct. 31 '17.	Dec. 31 '16.
Assets 8	8	Liabilities— \$	8
Manufacturing in-		Preferred stock 15,207,300	15,207,300
vest't at cost36,69	8,004 33,721,600	Common stock 15.732.600	13,110,600
Investment in cos.		Accounts payable. 1,171,055	2,502,932
partly owned 1,57	3,200 300,000	Deferred accounts 554,915	
Misc. investments 51	3,052 176,436	Mtges, not due on	
Merchandise o n		prop's purchased 50,000	50,000
hand (cost) 7,77	9,478 5,900.612	Div. pay'e Jan. 3.	228,125
Active customers,		Extra div. Feb. 1.	655,500
accts. & bills rec. 3,98	4,349 3,198,461	Spec. div. Feb. 1	1,966,500
Miscell. securities_ 59		Insur. reserve 1.079,569	952,456
Cash 2,08	4,936 2,247,898	Plant, &c., deprec. 4,473,152	3,034,771
Insur. reserve 1,07	9,569 952,456	Surplus16,036,301	11,399,010
Total54,30 —V. 105, p. 2459, 20	4,893 49,107,194	Total54,304,893	49,107,194

Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., Georgetown, Conn.—
This company has filed a certificate of increase in the authorized capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 and the par value of the 20,000 shares from \$50 to \$100 per share.—V. 81, p. 616.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd.—Copper Production (in Lbs.).—

Plants-	Anyox. 1917.	Grand Forks. 1917.	Total. 1917.	Total. 1916.
November	2,458,841	427.648	2,886,489	4.151.001
11 months	29,697,625		35,846,388	41,546,042
-V. 105, p. 2002.	1620.			

Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland.—Stock Increase.—
The shareholders will vote Jan. 24 upon increasing the combined common and preferred stock from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of \$100 each, of which \$15,000,000 shall be preferred stock and \$20,000,000 shall be in addition to the present \$15,000,000 common capital stock, and also on authorizing the disposition of said stock and the setting aside of such amount of common stock as the meeting may determine from time to time, to faithful and active employees of the company, upon such terms and conditions and at such price, not less than par, as the board may determine.—V. 105, p. 2098, 914.

Gulf States Steel Co., Alabama.—Earnings.—The operating income is authoritatively reported as follows:

Hackensack (N. J.) Water Co.-Listing .-

The N. Y. Stock Exchange has authorized the listing when and as issued on and after Dec. 31 1917 of the additional \$500,000 common stock, recently offered to the shareholders for subscription at par, making the total amount authorized to be listed \$5,125,000.—V. 105, p. 2276, 2998.

Halifax Breweries.—Income Interest While War Lasts.—
The holders of the First Mtge. Debentures were to vote Dec. 17 on extending the period during which the interest on the debentures is to be payable only out of profits, from March 31 1918 to a period terminating one year fater the interest payment date next following the formal signing of peace between the British Empire and Germany.

Halcomb Steel Co.—Stock Increase.—
This company, a subsidiary of the Crucible Steel Co. of America, filed a certificate at Albany, N. Y., on Dec. 24 increasing its authorized capital stock from \$1,800,000 to \$3,000,000.—V. 103, p. 2082.

Hawaiian Agricultural Co.—Dividend Rate.—
Advices from Honolulu state that beginning Jan. 20 1918 the regular dividend will be 2% a month. These dividends will continue until further action by the directors. At last accounts dividends of 1% monthly were being paid.—V. 101, p. 134.

Higgins Oil & Fuel Co., Beaumont, Tex.—See Houston Oil Co. on a preceding page.—V. 79, p. 154.

Illinois Midland Coal Co.—Redemption.—
The following bonds, dated Jan. 2 1906, being all of the bonds of the company maturing on and after Jan. 1 1919, are called for redemption at 105 and int. at the First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., on Jan. 1 1918, Nos. 806 to 810 inclusive, 815, 1242 to 1245 inclusive, 1260 to 1722 incl., of \$1,000 denom.; 993, 1092 and 1093 of \$500 denom.—V. 82, p.,455

Imperial Oil, Ltd., Toronto.—New Company.—This company was incorporated on Dec. 14 under the Canadian Companies Act with \$50,000,000 of auth. capital stock in \$100 shares, of which about \$30,000,000, it is understood, will presently be offered in exchange, \$ for \$, for the stock issued and now being issued by "The Imperial Oil Co., Ltd." (see that company below and V. 105, p. 2369). Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, which controls the last-named company, is quoted as saying: which controls the last-named company, is quoted as saying:
"The formation of Imperial Oil, Ltd., will facilitate the
handling of the company's business and all of the properties will hereafter be operated under the new name."

will hereafter be operated under the new name. The articles of incorporation state that the new company is "to acquire and take over as a going concern the refining of petroleum and the business of marketing petroleum and its products now carried on in the Dominion of Canada and in Newfoundland under the style or name of The Imperial Oil Co., Limited, and the assets and liabilities of The Imperial Oil Co., Limited, in connection therewith, and with a view thereto to adopt an agreement dated Dec. 11 1917, and made between the said Imperial Oil Co., Limited, and A. M. McQueen as a trustee."

The incorporators are: Walter Clarke Teagle, Charles Orrin Stillman, George William Mayer and Gilead Harrison Smith, and the Hon. William John Hanna, all of the city of Toronto.—V. 105, p. 2369, 2460.

(The) Imperial Oil Co., Ltd.—Option to Subscribe for \$5,000,000 New Stock.—Successor Company.—

Stockholders of record Dec. 14 had the right to subscribe and also pay at par, \$100 a share, on or before Dec. 27 at the company's office in Toronto or the National City Bank, New York, for \$5,000,000 new stock to the extent of one share for every five shares held by them respectively. Of the \$50,000,000 authorized stock, \$23,789,400 was recently reported (unofficially) as outstanding, of which 80% was owned by the Standard Oil Co. of N. J. (see V. 105, p. 2371).

See "Imperial Oil Co., Ltd.," above.—V. 105, p. 2460, 2369.

Indian Refining Co.—Bonds Called.—
Twenty-two (\$22,000) First Mtge. 6% serial gold bonds (outstanding \$916,000), dated March 27 1911, have been called for payment Jan. 1 at 102 and int. at Bankers Trust Co., N. Y.—V. 105, p. 2098, 1713.

Indiana Pipe Line Co.—Extra Dividend.—

An extra dividend of 6% has been declared on the \$5,000,000 stock (par \$50) in addition to the regular quarterly 4%, both payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Jan. 25. Dividend record since disintegration of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey:

1912 1913 1914 1915-18 1917 1918

1912. 1913. 1914. 1915-16. 1917. - 20 32 27 16 16 - 4 Regular, % _____ Extra, % _____ —V. 105, p. 1424.

International Petroleum Co.—New Officers.—
G. H. Smith, formerly Vice-President, has been elected President, to succeed W. C. Teagle, recently made President of Standard Oil Co. of N. J., and Hon W. J. Hanna and A. M. McQueen have been elected V.-Presidents J. R. Clarke is now Sec.—Treas, and H. W. Chaplin, Asst. Sec.—Treas Mr. McQueen succeeds Mr. Teagle as director. The company is a subsidiary of the Imperial Oil Co. (see that company above), which in turn is controlled by the Standard Oil Co. of N. J. Compare V. 105, p. 2371, 2372.—V. 105, p. 2369.

Johnson & Johnson (New Brunswick, N. J.).— See Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co. below.—V. 103, p. 582.

Juniata Public Service Co., Clearfield, Pa.—Merger Co.
The Millersburg Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., the Juniata Co., the
Perry Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. and a number of other similar
companies (17 in all), by agreement of merger, approved by the proper
officials of Pennsylvania, have been consolidated into a new corporation
known as Juniata Public Service Co. The newly created company assumes
all the assets and liabilities of the several companies above set forth, which
no longer legally exist. A. W. Lee is President, John W. Wrigley, V.-Pres.,
and A. J. Musser, Sec. & Treas.

The authorized capital stock of the merger co. is stated to be \$346,000.

Kanotex Refining Co.—Bonds Called—Status.—

All the outstanding (\$245,500) First & Refunding 6% sinking fund gold bonds, dated Jan. 1 1912, have been called for payment Jan. 1 at 105 and int. at Columbia Trust Co., New York.

The company was incorp. in Kansas in 1909 with capital stock (auth. and outstanding) of \$1,000,000 (par \$100). No dividends have been paid on the stock. Owns refinery at Caney, Kan., having total monthly capacity of 30,000 barrels. Pres., J. McE. Ames; Sec., Frank Hellig, and Treas., Robert R. Cox, Caney, Kan.

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., Chicago .-

Billings—

1917. 1916. 1915. 1914.

Month of November \$503.081 \$328.507 \$242.813 \$157.620

Eleven mos. to Nov. 30 ... 4.826,193 3.734.436 2.683.154 2.621,550

Full calendar year Not yet due 4.124.265 2.935.281 2.819,500

Unfilled orders 1.465.644 857.304 706.130

The percentage of increase of 1917 over 1916 was for November 53% and for the first 11 months 30%.—V. 105, p. 2460.

Kelsey Wheel Co., Detroit.—New Company.-See Detroit Shell Co. above.—V. 105, p. 75.

Total _____2,296,136 2,703,521 Total ____2,296,136 2,703,521

* After deducting \$213,619 reserves for depreciation to Sept. 30 1916. No depreciation of plant and equipment has been charged against the operations in 1916-17. x Includes \$200,000 notes payable Mar. 8 1919. Contingent liability for notes receivable discounted, \$10,420. Press reports state that the company employs at its plants at the present time a total of 700 men, with a weekly pay-roll aggregating \$13,000. There is on hand car and equipment orders for over \$1,000,000 and a contract with the U. S. Government for 450,000 shell forsings at 47 cents each, the material of which is to be furnished by the Government. On this order the present operating head of the company figured that there would accrue a profit of about \$75,000.

a profit of about \$75,000.

Directors—Committee—Claims extended until July 1 1918.

At the annual meeting Nov. 27 1917 the following were elected directors:
C. C. Barton Jr., Charles S. Clark, H. J. Coolidge, D. M. Hill, S. R. Hill,
H. The Hornblower and H. N. Sweet.
On Dec. 6 the creditors held a meeting at which about 90% of all claims were represented. It was the unanimous opinion that the business should be continued under the supervision of a creditors' committee, the creditors extending their claims until July 1 1918. This committee is as follows: Clifton H. Dwinnell, Chairman, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank; Herbert K. Hallett, Pres. Fourth Atlantie Nat. Bank John J. Martin, Pres. Exchange Trust Co.; W. J. Bryan, Hunter Illuminated Car Sign Co., and V. C. Bruce Wetmore, Wetmore-Savage Co., all of Boston.—V. 105, p. 184.

Lebanon Consolidated Water Co.—Bonds.—
This company, successor by reorganization to the Lebanon Valley Consolidated Water Supply Co., has filed notice with the Penna. P. S. Commission that it had issued \$520,000 bonds in accordance with the reorganization approved by the Commission.—V. 105, p. 1313, 1108.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.—New Manager.— James F. Sullivan, it is reported, succeeds the late R. Y. Cook as a mem-er of the board of managers.—V. 105, p. 1807, 1713.

Liberty Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.—Stock Increase.

The shareholders on Dec. 14 voted to increase the authorized common stock from \$500.000 to \$650,000, making the total capital stock \$900.000, of which \$250.000 is preferred stock. The "Iron Trade Review" states: Eight large tin mills are being installed in the company's new plant, which will be in operation about Mar. 1, and the proceeds of this appropriation if made will be used in that direction. Warren (Ohio) banks have purchased bonds to the amount of \$150.000, to be issued about Jan. 12.

Long Island Lighting Co.—Acquisition. See Suffolk Light, Heat & Power Co. below.—V. 105

(The) Luckenbach Co., Inc.—Bonds Called.—
This company has called for payment at the Cleveland Trust Co. on Jan. 1 at 101 and int., all of its outstanding (\$450,000) ist Mtge. Marine Equipment 6% bonds, dated July 1 1915, and maturing semi-annually Jan. 1 1918 to July 1 1926 incl.—V. 105, p. 1807.

Martinsburgh & Charleston (W. Va.) Gas & Water Co.-Receiver .-

Upon the application of the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives & Granting Annuities, of Phila., Judge Relistab in the U. S. District Court at Trenton, N. J., on Dec. 21, allowed an order requiring the company to show cause on Dec. 31 why a receiver should not be appointed.

The Philadelphia "Record" says: The suit was based upon an allegation made by the insurance company that a judgment of \$21,065.89 was obtained by it against the gas company in the New Jersey Supreme Court, and that after execution had been issued none of the company's assets could be located in this State. Another allegation was that two judgments aggregating \$153,775.71 were obtained in the United States District Court in West Virginia against the gas company and that a receiver was named for the concern. It also was charged that the company issued stock to the value of \$300,000 through mortgages placed in the hands of the Girard Trust Co., of Philadelphia.—V. 104, p. 1805.

Maxwell Motor Co., Inc.—Government Order.— See Reo Motor Car Co. below.—V. 105, p. 2460.

(Oscar F.) Mayer & Bros., Chicago (Packers).—Offering of First Mtge. Real Estate Bonds.—Greenebaum Sons Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, is offering at prices yielding 5¾ and 6% \$400,000 6% personally guaranteed First Mtge. Real Estate gold bonds dated Dec. I 1917, maturing 1919-A circular shows:

Maturities, \$25,000 Dec. 1 1919-1922 incl.; \$30,000 1923; \$40,000 1924 25-26, and \$150,000 1927. Denom. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Callable on on Dec. 1 1919 or any interest day thereafter at 103 and int. on 60 days' notice. Int. J. & D. Greenebaum Sons Bank & Trust Co., Chicago,

rustee. It is a consisting of about \$1,350 sq. ft., comprising all of the Chicago property occupied by the plant; estimated value of land, \$244,050. Nine substantial brick and stone buildings, many of which are new and of fireproof construction, and other properties are occupied by the owners as a complete plant. Full insurance is carried. The total value of land, buildings and equipment owned is estimated at \$800,000.

Security.—The direct obligation of Oscar F. Mayer & Bros., established 1883. According to recent statement, the average yearly profits of the company are many times the total amount required to meet interest charges and serial payment of principal. The company has been engaged in the packing industry for many years, and has shown steady growth and increased profits. All of the assets of the company are additional guarantee for prompt payment of these bonds.

Guaranty.—Payment of every bond and interest coupon is unconditionally and personally guaranteed by Oscar F. Mayer and Oscar G. Mayer, being the Pres. and Sec. and principal stockholders of the company.

Mayfield (Kv.) Water & Light Co.—Valuation.—

Mayfield (Ky.) Water & Light Co.—Valuation.—

Special Judge C. D. Newell at Mayfield (Ky.) has handed down a decision in the suit of the city against the company for possession of the water and light plant, fixing the price of the plant at \$272,000. The company saked not less than \$325,000 for the plant and the city bid but \$200,000. The company was incorporated in Kentucky in 1891. Authorized stock \$100,000 pref. and \$100,000 common, which at last accounts all of the common and \$50,000 of the pref. were outstanding.

Memphis (Tenn.) Gas & Electric Co.—Purchase.—
A press dispatch says that the company, in order to supply its requirements for fuel, has purchased the old Petersburg Coal Mining Co. and the Virginia Coal Co., at Mannington, in North Christian, together, including the mining rights on 1,100 acres of land.—V. 105, p. 393.

Milliken Bros., Inc.—Distribution.—
Stockholders will receive a third distribution of \$10 a share on the pref. stock, payable Jan. 25 to holders of record Jan. 15, at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y. In September an initial distribution of \$10 a share was declared, in liquidating the company's assets, and a second payment was made Dec. 20.—V. 105, p. 2188, 1714.

Mohawk Mining Co. (of Mich.), N. Y.—Div. Reduced.— The company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$6 a share (24%) on the \$2,500,000 capital stock (par \$25), payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 9 1918. In Aug. 1917, Feb. 1917 and Aug. 1916 \$10 a share (40%) each were paid.—V. 104, p. 1268.

Mount Vernon-Woodbury Mills.—Initial Pref. Dividend.
Directors have declared an initial dividend of 2½% on the pref. stock,
payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 22.—V. 105, p. 2369.

National Lead Co.—Price Fixing Unnecessary.— See page 2412 in last week's issue.—V. 105, p. 2003.

New England Fuel & Transportation Co.—New Co.— See Massachusetts Elec. Cos. under "RRs." above.—V.105,p.2460, 2189.

Niagara Falls Gas & Electric Co.—Mortgage.—
This company, according to press reports, has filed a certificate showing that consents have been obtained to a mortgage of \$5,000,000. The company is to build an artificial gas plant.—V. 105, p. 1807.

Norfolk & New Brunswick (N. J.) Hosiery Co.—Sale.—

This company's property at New Brunswick, N. J., was bid in at public auction on Dec. 18 by Johnson & Johnson (Red Cross goods mfrs.) of New Brunswick at a price of \$150,000. A number of other bidders sought to purchase the property, which has facilities for the manufacture of blankets, sweaters, underwear, &c. See V. 105, p. 1714.

Ontario Power Co.—Exchange—Extensions.—
Holders of the certificates of deposit issued by the Bankers Trust Co. of Buffalo against deposit of the capital stock should now present their certificates duly signed at the lice of said trust company and receive the new securities to which they entitled (V. 105, p. 1714; V. 104, p. 2348).

Extensions to the compan power plant, involving an expenditure of over \$1,000,000, are reported to have been decided upon by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. These expenditures, it is said, will make available an additional 25,000 h.p. by July next and another 20,000 h.p. within the following three or four months.—V.105, p. 1714, 613

Parke Davis & Co., Detroit.—Extra Dividend.—
Directors have declared along with the regular quarterly 4%, an extra dividend of 1% on the \$11,837,130 stock, par \$25, both payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 21. The "Detroit Free Press" says: "The dividends for the final quarter, with the regular dividends of 4% for the three preceding quarters of 1917, make 17% in cash or \$4 25 a share, in Jan., when the authorized capital stock was increased from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000.—V. 103, p. 2083.

Pittsburgh Coal Co. (of Penna.)—Dividend Payments.

—The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on the \$36,000,000 outstanding 6% cum. pref. stock, payable Jan. 25 to holders of record Jan. 10, but have deferred action as to a dividend on the \$32,169,200 common stock. common stock. An official statement says:

"While the earnings for 1917 and the financial position of the company seem to warrant consideration of a dividend payment on the common shares, it is the judgment of the board that no such action should be taken until the application of the income and excess profits tax law to the earnings of the past year and the outlook for business in 1918 become more clearly indicated, and therefore that the matter of such dividend payment should be taken up at the next dividend meeting for consideration and action." See [The usual quarterly dividend on the pref. stock of the New Jersey Company was also declared, payable Jan. 25, on stock of record Jan. 10.]—V. 105, p. 2370, 1903.

Plymouth Cordage Co., Boston.—Dividend.—
The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of \$3 per share (3%) on the \$8,000.000 capital stock (par \$100), payable Jan. 19 to holders of record Jan. 2 1918. The quarterly rate was increased from 2% to 3% last October. See V. 105, p. 1314, 1425, 1808.

Progress Coal Co.—Redemption of Bonds.—
Twenty-five First Mtge.6% gold bonds, dated July 1 1913, due July 1 1933, are drawn for redemption at a premium of \$5 per bond with interest.

and will be paid Jan. 1 1918 at the office of the Guardian Trust & Savings Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, trustee.

Bank, Cleveland, Ohlo, trustee.

Providence Gas Co.—Convertible 7% Gold Notes.—
Stockholders of record Dec. 22 1917 have the right to subscribe at par and int. from Jan. 1 1918, at the office in Providence, on or before Jan. 5, for \$2,100,000 Five-Year 7% Convertible Gold Coupon Notes dated Jan. 1 1918, in the proportion of \$50 of notes for each 3 shares of \$50 held by them, respectively. These notes will be "payable Jan. 1 1923, callable at 102 and int. on any int. date on or after Jan. 1 1920, and convertible on or after Jan. 1 1920 into the common stock in the ratio of one share of such stock of the par value of \$50 for each \$50 face value of notes." Denom. \$50, \$100 and \$1,000 each. Interest J. & J. The notes will be delivered as soon after Jan. 5 1918 as they can be prepared and will carry interest from Jan. 1 1918. Pending the delivery of the notes temporary receipts will be given. Subscriptions are payable: (1) Option A: In cash at par on or before Jan. 5 1918, with accrued interest from Jan. 1 1918 to date of payment. (2) Option B: 10% of face on or before Jan. 5 1918, 30% April 1 1918, 30% July 1 1918, 30% Oct. 1 1918. Upon final payment accrued interest at 7% per annum from Jan. 1 1918 will be adjusted. The company will neither buy nor sell rights.

This offering is made subject to the ratification by the stockholders (on Jan. 3) of the action of the board. John R. Freeman is President.

The only funded debt, \$1,400,000 4% convertible debentures of 1915, was converted into stock by vote of the board early in the year, increasing the outstanding stock from \$4,900,000 to \$6,300,000 (V. 104, p. 169).—V. 105, p. 2461, 1622.

Reo Motor Car Co.—Order.—Detroit "Free Press" Dec.

Reo Motor Car Co.—Order.—Detroit "Free Press" Dec.

The company will begin at once the preliminary work necessary to turn out 3,000 five-ton caterpillar trucks for the Government. R. N. Scott, Gen. Mgr., states that the company will be compelled to rush the work to such an extent that for the coming 12 months its full force of 5,000 employees will be necessary, and in addition probably a night force to keep up the company's own line of trucks and passenger cars.

The Reo company gets half of the contract for 6,000 caterpillar trucks, the other 50% of the contract having been placed with the Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., of Detroit. The Government order is one of the very few noncompetitive contracts, the Reo and Maxwell plants being ideally equipped to make all parts.

The report for the year shows that 1917 is the banner year, with sales of 6,494 motor vehicles of all types in excess of the 1916 sales. There were 30,246 trucks and passenger cars in 1917, against 23,753 in 1916. The sales department is now over 2,000 vehicles behind in its shipping orders, and is shown to be in need of 700 freight cars for immediate shipment.

F. H. Akers, now head of the sales department, has been elected a director to succeed R. C. Rueschaw, resigned.—V. 105, p. 2461.

Sacramento Valley Irrigation Co.—Status of Successor.

Sacramento Valley Irrigation Co.—Status of Successor

See Southern California Farm Lands Co. under "Reports" above.—V. 103, p. 412.

(Wm. B.) Scaife & Sons Co., Pittsburgh.—Charter.—
This company, incorporated Dec. 28 1901 in New Jersey with a capital stock of \$850,000, par \$100, has applied for a Pennsylvania charter with a similar amount of capital stock. No changes have been made in the personnel of the company or in its products. These consist of steel structures of all kinds, bridges, coal tipples, also welded, riveted and brazed steel tanks for all purposes; also water softening and purifying apparatus and water filters.

Scovill Manufacturing Co.—Extra Dividend.—
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 5% in addition to the regular quarterly 2%, each payable Jan. 1 1918 to holders of record Dec. 24. The extra dividend is the same amount as was paid Dec. 1.—V. 105, p. 2190, 1808, 1314.

Shaw-Batcher Co. Pipe Works.—Offering of Serial Notes.—Blyth, Witter & Co., San Francisco and Los Ang., are offering at a price to yield 7% \$350,000 6% Secured Serial gold notes, dated Nov. 1 1917, due serially from Nov. 1 1918 to Nov. 1 1919, but callable at 101 and int. The bankers report:

The bankers report:

Interest Q.-J. at the Bank of California, N. A., San Francisco. John W. Edminson and Charles R. Blyth, trustees. Maturities, \$50,000 Nov. 1 1918 and \$25,000 quarterly from Dec. I 1918 to Nov. 1 1919.

Company.—Incorporated in California. Owns approximately 175 acres at South San Francisco on San Francisco Bay. Property consists of a complete plant for the simultaneous construction of three ocean-going merchant vessels, which plant is now practically complete. An independent appraisal places the value at \$885,800, which value is not wholly dependent upon the particular use to which the property is now put.

Contract.—A large California corporation owns the entire capital stock of the company and has entered into a contract with the U. S. Govt. Emergency Fleet Corp. for eight steel merchandise ships of 8,800 tons each. The first payment of 10% on the contract price has already been made by the Government. All materials and equipment not supplied by the Government have already been procured. Construction of the first three ships is already in progress.

Security.—The guarantor corporation had a net worth on June 30 1917 of \$943,616. This value, in addition to that of the property above described, secures the pipe works notes through the corporation's guarantee, both as to principal and interest. The last two payments to be made by the Government, which exceed \$500,000, have been assigned to the trustees and will be used by them to the extent necessary to retire at 101 and int. any unmatured notes at that time outstanding.

Solvay Process Company.—Stock Increase.—

Solvay Process Company.—Stock Increase.—
The stockholders on Dec. 18 voted to increase the authorized capital stock from \$18,000.000 to \$36,000,000.—V. 105, p. 2371, 2190.

Southern Counties Gas of Calif.—Debentures.—
The California RR. Commission has amended its previous order authorizing the company to issue \$400,000 2-year 6% debentures, so that the \$400,000 2-year 6% notes shall be issued in lieu of \$400,000 debentures, instead of in addition thereto. Compare V. 105, p. 2371.

Springfield Body Corp.—Sale of Detroit Plant.-See Detroit Shell Co. above.—V. 105, p. 825, 613.

Spring Valley Water Co., San Francisco.—Dividend.—
The company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share (1%) on the \$28,000,000 capital stock, payable Dec. 31, being at the rate of 4% per annum, as against 3½% yearly for the last two years.

Dividend Record—Per Cent.

1908. 1909-12. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917—Mar. June. Sept. 12 p. a. 2½ 3 3½ % 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917—Mar. June. Sept. 12 p. a. 2½ 3 3½ % 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917—Mar. June. Sept. 10 p. 10 p.

(J. B.) Stetson Co., Philadelphia.—Dividends.—
This company has declared a dividend of 15% on the common stock, payable along with the usual 4% on the pref. stock on Jan. 12, to stock of record Jan. 1. This makes 25% for the year on the common, 10% having been paid in July, the same rate paid for the past five years.

Press reports state that gross sales for the year ended Oct. 31 1917 amounted to approximately \$11,000,000, against \$7,652,582 for the previous (fiscal) year.—V. 104, p. 262.

Suffolk Light, Heat & Power Co.—Merger.—
The stockholders voted on Dec. 20 to sell the property and franchises to the Long Island Lighting Co. of Northport, which has recently acquired electric plants at Sayville, Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale, and is proposing to take over the Riverhead plant (V. 105, p. 1313, 293; V. 104, p. 1390. 366).—V. 99, p. 474.

Tonopah United Water Co.—Bond Redemption.—
Twenty-three (\$23,000) Series "A" Consolidated First Mtge. 6% bonds, dated Jan. 1 1906, being 1-15th of the par value of such bonds heretofore issued, will be redeemed at par and interest, due to Jan. 1 1918, upon surrender on and after Jan. 2 at the Anglo-California Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.—V. 101, p. 2078.

Toronto Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.—Dividends.—
The directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3% and an extra of 2% on the \$750,000 outstanding capital stock, payable Jan. 2 1918 to holders of record Dec. 22 1917. In July 1917 the company also paid 3% regular and 2% extra; in Jan. 1917 only 3% regular, and in July 1916 only 2% regular.—V. 105, p. 714.

Union Oil Co. (of California), Los Angeles, Cal.

Union Oil Co. (of California), Los Angeles, Cal.—Stock Dividend.—A circular from the company Dec. 19 says:

The directors on Dec. 18 1917 declared a stock dividend of 10%, payable on the capital stock March 15 1918 to stockholders of record on Feb. 16 1918.

The board of directors announce that this dividend is not in any respect in lieu of other dividends. It is the custom of the Board to declare dividends after the close of each quarter. Pursuant to this custom, the board will meet early in January for the purpose of declaring the usual quarterly dividends. [On Sept. 30 1917 there was \$38.872.500 stock out.—Ed.]

No fractional shares will be issued in payment of this stock dividend. Stockholders entitled to fractional shares may, however, if they so wish, prior to March 15 1918, forward sufficient cash, which, together with the fractional share to which they are entitled under this distribution, will permit them to obtain one share of stock at par. If such right is not exercised prior to March 15 1918, such fractional shares will be issued to John McPeak, as trustee for the stockholders entitled thereto. These shares will then be sold within 90 days thereafter, and as directed by the board of directors, and the proceeds paid to the respective stockholders entitled thereto.—V. 105, p. 2280, 1614.

Union Stock Yards of Omaha. Ltd.—Earnings.—

Union Stock Yards of Omaha, Ltd.—Earnings.—
1916-17. 1915-16. Nov. 30 Yrs.: 1916-17. 1915-16. Gross earnings\$2,840,755 \$2,335,524 Reserve for Net earnings \$447,575 \$910,858 construction \$50,000 \$150,000 Pepreciation 150,000 Bal., surplus \$47,868 \$11,154

United Shoe Machinery Corp.—Dissolution Case.—Attorneys for the Government in the suit for the dissolution of this company have filed a brief in the Supreme Court in which they ask injunctions against continuing the "tieing leases" under which machinery is rented to show manufacturers. The case will be re-argued Jan. 7.—V. 105, p. 1426, 78.

United States Lumber Co.—Dividends.—A Scranton banking house reporting on the local market Dec. 1 says: In our letter of last month we stated that the United States Lumber Co. had paid a total of 11% on its stock so far this year. This was an error. It should have read 13%. The earnings of the company continue to increase. A limited amount of stock is offered at 151, while 148 is bid for a large block.

Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co. of Scranton, Pa., declared another extra dividend of 1% [on its \$3,000,000 capital stock] on Nov. 1, bringing their total dividends for the year up to 15%. Stock is now offered slightly under 200. Both these stocks with their present earning power and prospects for increased future earnings should sell higher.

A few trades were in Scranton (Pa.) Bolt & Nut Co. around par. An extra dividend of 2½% was paid [on the \$500,000 capital stock] Nov. 1. This extra dividend brings the yearly average up to 6% from the time that the company declared a 100% stock dividend some years ago.

[These dividends are mentioned together for convenience, the companies having no relation with one another.—V. 105, p. 2100, 1809.

United States Smelting. Refining & Mining Co.— United States Lumber Co.—Dividends.— -A Scranton

(These dividends are mentioned together for convenience, the companies having no relation with one another.—V. 105, p. 2100, 1809.

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.—

Earnings, &c.—An official statement says in substance:

Earnings for the 11 months from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 1917 were approximately \$5,034,744, after providing for: (a) interest charges; (b) reserves for depreciation and exploration; (c) a heavy loss on metals, principally lead and spelter, written off, but before deducting Federal taxes for the current year or making the necessary changes in bookkeeping methods to properly carry out the requirements of the tax laws.

The Utah Railway Co., all the securities of which are owned by this company, has equipped its own railroad with cars, locomotives and terminal facilities; and on Dec. 1 1917 took over, as proposed, the operation of its own railroad, and is now running its own trains through from the coal mines to its connection with other railroads at Provo, Utah [see also Railroad Companies above.—Ed.]

During the first 15 days of December, this railroad transported from the United States Fuel Co.'s mines approximately 50,000 tons of coal, an increase of 37% over the rate of production before the road was taken over. More of the new locomotives will go into operation during December, and it is expected that during January this rate of increase may be doubled. Additional locomotives which have unavoidably been delayed are expected by the end of February, when the capacity and production should be still further substantially increased.

Improvement still continues in conditions in Mexico and at our Mexican properties. The rate of production is being maintained and should be increased commencing next February, when an addition to one of the mills goes into operation, and still further increased by June, when an addition to the second mill is completed. By the end of the year 1918 it is planned to have a third mill, an entirely new one completed, from which time the tonnage capacity will have

United States Steamship Co. (of Me.), N. Y.—Earns. Results for Five Months ending Dec. 1 1917.

Total income, \$516,069; expenses, \$12,178; net income______
Dividends paid during the period______

Balance, surplus, for five months ending Dec. 1 1917———\$117,714 Total surplus Dec. 1 1917 (after adding previous surp., \$904,192)\$1,021,906 —V. 105, p. 2190, 1315.

United States Steel Corp.—Announcement of Further Fixed Prices by American Iron & Steel Institute.— See general news on a previous page.-V. 105, p. 2372, 2280

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.—Earnings.—Status.—
The company declines to confirm or deny any part of the following, condensed from "Wall Street Journal" Dec. 28:
Estimated earnings for the year 1917 amount to \$10,000,000 after taxes and depreciation, or equivalent to about \$78 per share on the 120,000 shares of common stock outstanding after allowing for dividends on the pref. stock. During the current year the company has paid dividends amounting to 32% on the common stock, 16% being for 1916 and 16% for 1917. The stock is now on a regular 16% dividend basis. The floating debt of \$7,773,921, shown in the balance sheet of Dec. 31 1917, has been entirely paid off, and there is a surplus nearly twice as large as common stock outstanding.

Recently the company has been reorganizing its subsidiary companies by increasing their capital stock to show true asset value of invested capital in place of nominal value, as in the past.

In view of the immense increase in assets of the company during the last two years, an increase of stock of the parent company will be made at some future time which will undoubtedly result in a large stock dividend. The plants are working at full capacity with sufficient orders ahead to keep them busy for the greater part of next year. Compare V. 105, p. 2160, 614.

Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Salt Lake.—Dividend.— U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.—Earnings.—Status

Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., Salt Lake.—Dividend.—
A press report states that this company has declared a dividend of 3%, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 18. Whether this is a straight quarterly distribution placing the shares on a 12% annual basis, or a 2% regular and 1% extra is not stated.—V. 104, p. 1392.

Valley Steamship Co.—Redemption of Bonds.-Eleven (\$11,000) and two (\$1,000) First Mage. 5% gold bonds, dated May 1 1908, are called for payment Jan. 1 1918 at 102 and int. at the office of the Security Trust Co., Detroit, trustee.—V. 102, p. 443.

Vulcan Steel Products Co.—New President. Frank Hitchcock succeeds Otto Kafka as President.
Unconfirmed press reports state that a syndicate headed by T. Coleman du Pont and Frank Hitchcock, former Postmaster-General, has acquired

ontrol of Vulcan Steel Products Co. Purchase price is known to have een large, as Vulcan company is doing a gross business of over \$1,000,000 month.

a month.

Associated with Mr. du Pont and Mr. Hitchcock on the board are L. W. Baldwin, President of Empire Trust Co.; L. L. Dunham, a long-time associate in du Pont enterprises; R. D. Ward (who is also Secretary and Treasurer); Stewart McNamara and E. H. Henry.

Vulcan Steel Products, organized by Otto Kafka, recently increased its stock from \$100.000 to \$250.000 and has important trade connections with South America. It maintains no plant of its own, acting as exporter and importer of all grades of iron and steel products, which have been carried by its subsidiary, Otrophon Steamship Co. The new officials look forward to a considerable expansion of its business.—V. 105, p. 1718.

Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.—Earnings, &c., for Year ending Oct. 1 1917.—

joi I car enacing occ.	1 1011.			
Statistics— Pay-roll for year Employees (No.) about_	-\$1,381,461 2,200	Results—Green Oper. exp. &	oss income k depreciation	
Paid stockholders Stockholders (No.)	- \$360,000 1,150	Reserve for	taxesed paid (12%	_ \$100,000
		Balance,	surplus	- \$245,682
BA	LANCE SE	IEET OCT.	1.	
Assets— Real estate & mach'y— Cash and receivables— Merchandise————	$^{1917}_{2,325,000}$ $^{521,518}_{2,813,316}$	1916. \$2,450,000 549,104 1,260,281	\$2,450,000 531,442 1,002,697	\$2,450,000 511,932 1,055,048
Total	\$5,659,834	\$4,259,385	\$3,984,139	\$4,016,980
Capital stock	\$3,000,000 489,026	\$3,000,000 213,405	\$3,000,000 86,989	\$3,000,000 {53,079 {50,296
Depreciation Reserve for dividend	1,061,690 75,000	384,204 45,000	290,329 45,000	319,509 45,000
Reserve for taxes Profit and loss	$100,000 \\ 934,117$	616,776	561,821	549,096
Total Profit for year Profit per spindle		\$4,259,385 \$328,830 \$1.43	\$3,984,139 \$163,545 \$.71	\$4,016,980 \$139,455 \$.60
Working capital	\$2,845,808	\$1,595,980	\$1,447,150	\$1,463,605

War Regulations.—Sugar Situation.ews on a previous page.—V. 105, p. 2460, 2369.

Warren Bros. Co. (Asphalt), Boston.—Div. Omitted.—
The directors have omitted the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 per share (\$100), due at this time on the \$2,000,000 common stock, par \$50. The company started paying dividends on this stock in Feb. 1916 at the rate of 50 cents per share. There is also outstanding \$2,000,000 6% cum. first pref. and \$500,000 7% cum. 2d pref.

The company in a statement to shareholders, says: On account of the generally unsatisfactory conditions throughout the country it was deemed inexpedient to declare a dividend on the common stock at the time. It is understood that the recent priority order prohibited the transportation of paying materials in open top cars; hence, pending the determination of future prospects the company is disposed to conserve its cash resources.—V. 105, p. 186.

Waterbury (Conn.) Gas Light Co.—Slock.—
Shareholders of this company are offered the right to subscribe at par, \$25, on or before Jan. 3, for one new share for every five shares held by them, respectively, thus increasing the capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$1,800,000. Subscriptions must be paid on or before April 2 1918.—V. 102, p. 981. West Kootenay Power & Light Co., Ltd., Rossland,

B. C .- Dividends .-

The company has recently declared a quarterly dividend of 2% on the \$2,000,000 outstanding common stock, payable Dec. 1 1917, placing the stock on an 8% per annum basis. Since Dec. 1 1913 quarterly dividends of 1½% (5% p. a.) have been paid. The entire \$2,000,000 common stock is owned by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd. There is also \$400,000 7% cum. pref. stock outstanding.—V. 104, p. 459.

\$498,860 234,568 Net income \$667,875 Bond interest 313,292 Balance, surplus \$354,583 \$327,650 \$264,292 Howard, Simmons, Armstrong Co. of Aurora, Ill., are interested.—V. 105, p. 2372.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.—Contract—Sale of Rifle Plant Pending.—Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the board, Dec. 21 1917 said in substance:

Dec. 21 1917 said in substance:

Having completed the original rifle contract for 1,000,000 rifles, we had entered upon the construction of an additional number of rifles as contemplated by certain options in the contract, when we were notified that the additional rifles are not desired, and were instructed to proceed under the provisions of the contract contemplating such a contingency. This means that certain rifles now in process of manufacture would be completed, and unless the plant and organization are needed in manufacturing operations for our own Government the plant will be gradually closed down. [Negotiations for the sale of the New England Westinghouse Co., or its rifle-making facilities, to the U. S. Government are under way but have not reached a point where any definite statement can be made. Compare V. 100, p. 1924, 1678; V. 101, p. 619; V. 103, p. 2245; V. 104, p. 2227; V. 105, p. 1426.—Ed.1—V. 105, p. 2006, 1904.

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.—Dividend Litigation.—
Argument in this company's stock dividend suit, which is now being carried on in the U. S. Supreme Court, was quoted at length in the Boston "News Bureau" Dec. 14. Charles E. Hughes, in the course of his argument "Finance" Dec. 22. Charles E. Hughes, in the course of his argument "Finance" Dec. 22. Charles E. Hughes, in the course of his argument said: "A stock dividend" is not income to the holder receiving it, but is a mere readjustment of the evidence of the stockholders' interest already owned. The "stock dividend" takes nothing from the property of the corporation and adds nothing to the interests of the stockholders. The only change in substance is that instead of the property represented thereby being distributed to stockholders, it is permanently fixed as capital, so that it cannot be distributed.

The suit relates to the 50% stock dividend declared in Jan. 1914 on the then \$3,000,000 stock.—V. 105, p. 2191. Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.—Dividend Litigation.

Youghiogheny & Ohio Coal Co.—Redemption.—
Forty-six First Mtge. 6% gold bonds, dated July 1 1908, due July 1 1933, are called for redemption at 105 and int. at the office of the Guardian Sav. & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, trustee.—V. 103, p. 66.

Youngstown (Ohio) Sheet & Tube Co.—Decision—Div. Press disparches from Youngstown, O., state that on the outcome of the case now before the U. S. Supreme Court (Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. vs. United States), in which it is contended that a stock dividend is not income, and consequently is not subject to Federal income taxation, depends whether the company will pay a heavy stock dividend on its \$18,400,000

outstanding common.

Pres. James A. Campbell is quoted as saying that should the Court decide stock dividends are not subject to taxation his corporation will undoubtedly pay a 100% stock dividend, as authorized in the year and later rescinded, when it was ascertained such dividends were construed as income and subject to taxation.—V. 105, p. 2010, 78.

Reports and Documents.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT-FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30 1917.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION. 112 Wall Street.

New York, December 18 1917.

To the Shareholders of Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation:

The second fiscal year of your company ended on Sept. 30 1917. The series of circumstances which resulted in the 1916-1917 crop not being as satisfactory as your Board had anticipated, may be enumerated as follows:

First-Exceedingly low sucrose in the cane.

This was a condition that prevailed throughout the Island

during the crop of 1916-1917.

As was stated in our annual report of the previous year, there had been unusually heavy rains in Nov. 1916 and we then feared that their effect on the crop would be adverse. Unfortunately that was the case, the richness in the cane having decreased, resulting in an average yield less than in the previous year by 0.55 pounds of sugar per 100 pounds of cane ground.

On a total of 4,017,303 tons of cane ground by your company, this decrease in yield represented over 49,000,000 pounds of sugar less than was obtained from the same amount of cane during the previous crop.

As the colono (tenant farmer) receives a definite number of pounds of sugar for every one hundred pounds of cane delivered by him to the mill, irrespective of the yield of sucrose in the cane, the entire loss fell on the company.

Second-The insurrection in Cuba.

This broke out suddenly in February of this year and was not completely put down until the end of April. Its collapse was due to the energetic measures taken by President Menocal. During its brief existence considerable damage was done, particularly in the eastern provinces.

The properties of your four plantations in the eastern section of Cuba did not suffer any damage, but had much cane burnt, part of which burnt cane was ground, but at a considerable loss of sucrose.

The aforesaid four plantations were cut off from communication while the insurrection lasted. One of them, "Lugareno," started grinding Jan. 29, but was forced to stop operations from Feb. 24 until March 24 by order of the insurrection, its total crop was only 67,000 bags, against an estimated crop of 160,000 bags.

The actual damage caused by the revolution to your company was limited to cane burnt, consequent lower sucrose in the burnt cane, and general disorganization and decrease in the efficiency of the factories.

It is difficult to figure these losses, but they were small in comparison with other estates in the eastern end of the Island, where many plantations lost the greater portion of the crop.

The company has presented its claim for damages against the Cuban Government through the proper channels.

Our properties in the western section of Cuba suffered no damage because of the insurrection.

Third—Higher rates of wages, and war insurance, also the higher price for coal, bags and all other commodities, resulted in increasing materially the cost of production.

In view of the foregoing unfavorable features, the results for the year must be regarded as satisfactory.

EARNINGS.

The earnings for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 1917 are as follows:

Operating Profit after deduction of dead season expenses to
September 30 1917......\$11,095,531 35

Less:
Interest and exchange......\$244,042 97

 Less:
 \$244,042 97

 Interest and exchange.
 \$244,042 97

 Reserve for taxes, etc., including income and war excess profits taxes (U. S. A.)
 1,286,471 00

 Reserve for Bad Debts
 500,000 00

 Reserve for Depreciation
 1,750,000 00

Balance carried to Surplus Account

3,780,513 97 - \$7,315,017 38

Appended to this report are the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as of Sept. 30 1917. The accounts of the company were audited by Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., whose certificate is herewith submitted.

During the fiscal year your company expended in renewals and repairs approximately \$1,700,000, which was charged to

cost of production, and as a result of these expenditures the plants are in much better operating condition than they were a year ago. Considering the much higher prices ruling now than two years ago for materials in general and the large amount expended on new machinery by your company in increasing its capacity, it has been deemed wise to charge off to depreciation \$1,750,000.

PRODUCTION.

The total production of sugars during this fiscal year was 3,261,621 bags, equal to 473,226 tons of 2,240 pounds. All of these sugars, with the exception of some \$300,000 in value, have now been delivered and paid for.

That the above production is very much less than had been estimated is due to the lower yield of sucrose in the cane and the Cuban insurrection. It is proper to add that the decrease in production was general in Cuba, the total crop having been estimated in December 1916 at 3,500,000 tons, whereas the actual total was very close to 3,025,000 tons, thus showing a general decrease of 15% in Cuba.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

Pursuant to the plan outlined in last year's report for increasing the capacity of the mills and so raising the operating efficiency of the company to the highest standard, large improvements in machinery have been made, especially in the eastern plantations, "Moron," "Jagueyal," "Lugareno" and "Stewart." As a result the crop on these estates for the coming year is now estimated at 1,500,000 bags, as against an actual production during 1916-1917 of 877,755 bags, an increase of over 70%.

In making these changes your company has followed its policy of increasing the capacity of the factories where cane being cheapest the largest profits are obtainable.

Land purchases and machinery improvements aggregating \$5,479,153 93 were paid for without the issue of any additional securities.

The Property Account as of Sept. 30 1917 is made up as

\$62,898,964 66

LANDS.

The company now owns in fee 10,637 caballerias of land, equal to 354,500 acres, and holds under lease—most of these leases being for long periods—5,946 caballerias of land, equal to 198,200 acres of additional land, totaling 552,700 acres

RAILROAD.

The company now owns and operates for the transportation of its products and supplies 785 kilometers (490 miles) of railway, of which 517 kilometers are standard gauge and 268 kilometers are narrow gauge, together with equipment consisting of 106 locomotives, of which 73 are standard gauge and 34 narrow gauge, and 3,094 cane cars, of which 1,908 are standard gauge and 1,186 are narrow gauge.

PROSPECTS FOR NEXT SEASON.

The Cuban insurrection of 1917 prevented much planting that normally would have been done. The company's production for the coming year is estimated at from 3,806,000 to 4,000,000 bags.

We are planning for an increased output in 1919 and to this end additional plantings have been made which will then be available.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

An experimental station has been started by the company for the improvement of the cane seed and to demonstrate what effects can be secured by better fertilization and irrigation, but the results of these experiments will not be known before 1919.

CONTRACT FOR NEXT YEAR.

It is expected that about 75% of the Cuban crop will be sold outright to the International Sugar Committee, with

options on part or all of the remainder of the crop, at a price

equivalent to about 4.60 cents per pound f. o. b. northside Cuban ports and about 4.55 cents per pound f. o. b. Cuban southside ports, with basic rates of marine freight shortly to be agreed upon.

Acknowledgment is made of the loyal co-operation of all officers and employees during a season made particularly trying by the insurrection in Cuba. Many of our employees on the Island ran personal risks in performing their duties to the company to the company.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Board of Directors.

MANUEL RIONDA,

President.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION.

BALANCE SHEET SEPTEMBER 30TH 1917.

ASSETS.

Properties and Plants	62,898,964	66	
Hand	1,540,866	76	64,439,831 42
Current Assets, Advances to Colonos and Gro- Cultivations—Company Cane	\$1.845.732	11	01,450,501 42
Doubtful Accounts Advances to Stores and Sundry Advances Centrifugal and Molasses Sugars: On hand at September 30th 1917, Valued at Net Sold Prices, less Shipping and	5,502,720 151,244	02 30	
Selling Expenses Molasses on hand Accounts and Bills Receivable, less Re-	$3,427,624 \\ 155,562$	37 35	
serve for Doubtful Accounts. Cash Cash on Deposit to meet Preferred Divi-	1,330,131 739,348	76 72	
dend due October 1st 1917	875,000	00	17,104,489 23
Security for Redemption of Liens and Censos on Properties: Cash deposited with Trust Company and Bank. Bonds of Cia. Central Mercedes deposited.	\$1,303,698 60,000		1,363,698 77
Deferred Charges: Insurance, Rents and Taxes paid in advance Items in Suspense			434,402 44
		1	83,342,421 86
IIABIIITIES			

		101,102 11
		\$83,342,421 86
	-	
LIABILITIES.		
Declared Capital. 500,000 Shares 7% Cumulative Convert Stock, par value \$100 00 each. 500,000 Shares Common Stock, without n value.	ible Preferred	
Drafts Outstanding Accounts Payable and Accrued Charges Preferred Dividend No. 7 (Payable Octo-	\$1,059,682 89 9,504,286 76	
ber 1st 1917)	875,000 00	11 490 000 05
Liens on Properties—Cash Deposited, per contra Censos on Properties—Cash Deposited, per	\$649,313 36	11,438,969 65
Bonds of Cia. Central Mercedes, owned by	654,385 41	
Corporation and outstanding as guarantee, per contra	60,000 00	1,363,698 77
Reserves: Taxes, etc Depreciation	\$1,286,471 00 3,000,000 00	
		4,286,471 00
Deferred Credits: Items in Suspense		86,757 74
Surplus Account: Balance		13,666,524 70
		\$83,342,421 86

We have verified the above Balance Sheet as at Sept. 30 New York and the accompanying Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts for the year ended that date, with the books in New York and the returns received from Cuba and certify, that, in our opinion, they correctly set forth respectively, the financial position of the company as at Sept. 30 1917, and the results of the operations for the year ended that

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO 49 Wall Street, New York City, Dec. 24 1917.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—SEPTEMBER 3	OTH 1917.
Operating Profit for year ended September 30th 1917	\$11,095,531 35
Interest and Exchange \$244,042 97	
Reserve for Taxes, etc. (including Income	
and War Excess Profits Taxes)	
Reserve for Doubtful Accounts and Accounts	
written off	
	3,780,513 97
Balance being Net Profit for the year carried to Surplus Account	\$7,315,017 38
Surplus Account-September 30th 1917.	
Balance at October 1st 1916	
	\$9,851,507 32
Add: Net Profits for the year, per Profit & Loss Account	
Add: Net Profits for the year, per Profit & Loss Account	
Add: Net Profits for the year, per Profit & Loss Account Deduct: Dividends on Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock,	7,315,017 38 \$17,166,524 70
Add: Net Profits for the year, per Profit & Loss Account Deduct: Dividends on Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, payable: No. 4, January 1st 1917	7,315,017 38 \$17,166,524 70
Add: Net Profits for the year, per Profit & Loss Account Deduct: Dividends on Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, payable: No. 4, January 1st 1917 No. 5, April 1st " \$875,000 00	7,315,017 38 \$17,166,524 70
Add: Net Profits for the year, per Profit & Loss Account Deduct: Dividends on Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, payable: No. 4, January 1st 1917 No. 5, April 1st " \$875,000 00	7,315,017 38 \$17,166,524 70

Balance, September 30th 1917.....\$13,666,524 70

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, December 28 1917.

As the year draws to a close, trade, as suual, lags. It is a time, of course, for taking inventories and going over accounts. In the present state of things there is another incentive for caution. Prices are abnormally high and therefore it takes much more capital to do business than in ordinary times. Of course, the great event of the week has been the taking over of the railroads by the Government, together with telegraphs, telephones and warehouses. The Government is buckling down with grim energy to the hereulean task before it of winning the war, undeterred by herculean task before it of winning the war, undeterred by talk of peace. And the same spirit animates England, France and Italy. Therefore, it may be taken for granted that the American preparations for the great struggle across that the American preparations for the great struggle across the seas will be pushed with greater energy than ever. Meanwhile the business world has been electrified by the big rise in the stock market. It is a fact, however, that industry is still badly handicapped by the searcity of cars, fuel and raw materials. But it is hoped that under Government management the movement of commodities will shortly be greatly facilitated, and business helped in every direction. The holiday trade was rather irregular, in the East, but at the South it was exceptionally large, no doubt because of the high price of cotton. There is still a marked tendency towards economy and greater efforts are being made to have meatless and wheatless days observed. Meanwhile stocks of merchandise throughout the country are small. The tendency of trade in non-essential goods is to dwindle. On the other hand, there is a sharp demand for pig iron and furnaces are sold far ahead into 1918. At the same time, it is believed that present prices for iron and steel will not it is believed that present prices for iron and steel will not be disturbed, or at any rate, not for some time to come. An unfinished contract for rifles for Russia has, naturally enough, been canceled. At the same time, the war work enough, been canceled. At the same time, the war work being done in the great industries of this country is enormous. Collections in general trade are fair to good. Cotton has made a new high record during the week and grain has also advanced. Business failures, it is gratifying to notice, are very much smaller than recently, and also as compared with the last four years, evidently the result of greater conservatism everywhere, especially towards the end of a year which it is not too much to say is the most eventful in the American history. What the future has in store for this country, of course, is hidden, but the business world will enter upon the year 1918 in sound condition and with optimism tempered only by common sense and a determinoptimism tempered only by common sense and a determination to keep within conservative bounds.

LARD lower; prime Western, 24.60@24.70c.; refined to the Continent, 26.75c.; South America, 27c.; Brazil, 28c. Futures advanced at one time on a rise in hogs, but reacted later under selling by the West with the cash demand slow. This was followed by another slight upturn, due to small receipts of hogs and covering. Lard is in good request in Liverpool. To-day prices declined with a fall of 20 cents in hogs, accompanied by larger receipts. The receipts during January are expected to be large. Lard is lower for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Holi- 24.20 23.95 23.72 day. 24.57 24.52 24.20 Mon. 24.15 24.55 Sat.
January delivery_cts_24.57
May delivery____24.80

PORK lower; mess, \$51 20@\$52; clear, \$54@\$59. Beef products firm; mess, \$31@\$32; extra India mess, \$52@\$54. Cut meats firm; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 25½c.; pickled bellies, 31@33c. In Liverpool the general market is strong, with arrivals slightly larger, but spot demand is urgent with arrivals slightly larger, but spot demand is urgent.

American offerings are still only moderate, and foreign arri-American offerings are still only moderate, and foreign arrivals are inadequate. All stocks are small. Bacon and shoulders are in good request. Argentine offerings are larger, but holders are very firm. To-day prices for pork declined. January ended at \$45 10 and May at \$44 90. This shows a sharp decline for the week. Butter, creamery, 50½@51c. Cheese, State, 24¾@25c. Eggs, fresh, 62c.

COFFEE higher; No. 7 Rio, 8e.; No. 4 Santos, 9½@ 9¾c.; fair to good Cucuta, 10¾@11c. High grade mild coffee reported in good demand. Futures have been rather more active at higher prices with outsiders buying partly on peace talk. Cotton houses bought. On the other hand, the trade sold. To-day prices closed 1 to 4 points higher. There is some advance for the week.

December.cts7.55@7.57 | April....cts.7.82@7.83 | August...cts.8.12@8.13 | January7.55@7.57 | May7.89@7.90 | September ...8.19@8.20 | February7.65@7.67 | June7.97@7.98 | October8.27@8.28 | March7.75@7.77 | July8.04@8.06

SUGAR steady; centrifugal, 97-degrees test, 5.92c.; granulated, 8.15@8.35c. Trading was supposed to be quiet early in the week, there being a holiday on Monday as well as on Tuesday. But in reality it is said that on the 24th inst. 60,000 bags of new crop Cuba, December and early January shipments, sold at 4.985c. cost and freight New York, with 20,000 bags of new crop December shipments to Savannah at 4.96c. cost and freight. It is said that the International Committee will not pay over 4.985c., whatever the port of leading; therefore, sellers must assume freight charges in excess of 381/2 cents cwt. The new duty paid price is 6.005c. That is supposed to mean about 7.45c., less 2% at refinery for granulated. The new Cuban crop is estimated at 3,589,429 tons, with 70 centrals grinding against 50 a week ago and 48 at this time last year. The 4,000 tons of Swedish sugar released here is ready for distribution and will afford temporary relief. New crop Cuban sugar is being forwarded to the United States Atlantic ports as rapidly as steamers can be provided. Local refineries will, it is believed, be able to resume operations soon after Jan. 1.

OILS.—Linseed firm; city, raw, American seed, \$1 26@ \$1 28; Calcutta \$1 40. Lard, prime \$2 30@\$2 35. Co-coanut, Cochin 21@22c., Ceylon 17@17½c. Soya bean 17½@17¾c. Palm, Lagos 30@31c. Spirits of turpentine 48@48½c. Strained rosin, common to good, \$6 90@\$7. Closing prices follow:

January ... 19.30@ | March 19.35@ 19.43 | May @ ... February ... 19.40@ | April 19.35@ ...

PETROLEUM steady; refined, in barrels, \$12 50@\$13 50; bulk, \$6 50@\$7 50; cases, \$16 50@\$17 50. Naphtha, 73 to 76-degrees, in 100-gallon drums and over, 54¾c. Gasoline firm; motor gasoline, in steel barrels, to garages, 24c.; to consumers, 26c.; gasoline, gas machine, steel, 41c.; 72 to 76-degrees, 38c. It is believed that the taking over of the United States railroads by the Government will improve the movement of refined. Production in the mid-continent has been seriously curtailed by winter conditions. One week's loss is estimated at 40,000 barrels. Eastern development work has also been hampered. But with milder weather it is hoped to complete several tests in Red Bank Township, Clarion County, Pa., the most promising of the Eastern fields.

Pennsylvania dark \$	3 75	North Lima\$2 08	Illinois, above 30
Cabell	2 72	South Lima 2 08	degrees\$2 12
Mercer black	2 23	Indiana 1 93	Kansas and Okla-
Crichton			
Corning	2 80	Somerset, 32 deg 2 55	Caddo, La., light_ 2 00
Wooster	2 38	Ragland 1 20	Caddo, La, heavy, 1 00
Thrall	2 00	Electra 2 00	Canada 2 45
			Healdton 1 20
			Henrietta 2 00

TOBACCO has been quiet but firm. This applies both to domestic and foreign tobacco. There was a report that 11,175 bales of Sumatra owned by importing firms and manufacturers in this country and now stored in Holland will, if possible, be brought to this country. Efforts will be made to obtain the aid of the United States Government to this end.

COPPER has continued quiet. Consumers are supplied as their requirements dictate. The production of 1917 is said to have approximated 2,400,000,000 lbs. This seems to indicate that production about keeps pace with consumption, whether for Government or private use. Lead firm on the spot at 6½@6¾c. with a fair demand. Shipments from the West are arriving slowly, but in sufficient amount to meet present needs. There is no surplustock. Tin steady on the spot at 90c. It is still scarce. It is reported that tin like other metals is to be controlled by the British Government. Total arrivals, 1,680 tons; afloat, 4,400 tons. Spelter higher on the spot at 7½@8½c. Some 4,000 tons of grade C will be awarded next week.

PIG IRON is in sharp demand, with stocks small, and but for Government regulation, it is believed, that the price would advance greatly. Steel mills would buy heavily if the iron could be had. The shortage of fuel is the great obstacle.

STEEL prices, it is believed, will remain as 'hey are. Certainly no revision is expected in the early part of 1918. Forging ingots have been put at \$73 a ton, slice splice bars and tie plates at 3.25c. per pound, rail steel bars at 3 cents, steel spikes at 3.90c., iron spikes at 4.50c., track bolts at 4.90c. and cut nails at \$4 a keg. Schedules have also been fixed on steel castings and cast iron pipe, which are \$49 at Birmingham, and \$55 35 at New York. The mills needless to say have big Government orders.

COTTON.

Friday Night, Dec. 28 1917.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 124,475 bales, against 122,999 bales last week and 158,476 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1917 3,427,050 bales, against 4,616,685 bales for the same period of 1916, showing a decrease since Aug. 1 1917 of 1,189,635 bales.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	5,500	7,653	9,859	1,808	13,463	4,908	43,191
Texas City							
Port Arthur							
Aransas Pass, &c			===			4.829	4,829
New Orleans	4,952	8,240	1,938	2,542	11,827	7,843	37,322
Mobile	20	30	141	31	20	9	251
Pensacola	****					===	
Jacksonville	0.100	0-555			0-222	1,200	1,200
Savannah	2,433	3,328		5.973	3,989	2,431	18,154
Brunswick	****				-===	3,000	3,000
Charleston	598	1,131		662	562	461	3,414
Georgetown	****	- 755			-222	-755	****
Wilmington	172	480		000	104	189	952
N'port News, &c	2,608	930		683	462	1.972	6,655
New York				-100		362	362
Boston	369	402	935	100		57	183
Baltimore	909	402	935		980	1,508	4,194
Philadelphia						768	768
r madelhma							
Totals this week	16 659	22 104	12 873	11 806	31 433	20 517	194 47

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1917 and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Therefore to	19	917.	19	916.	Sto	ck.
Receipts to Dec. 28.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1917.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1916.	1917.	1916.
Galveston		1,060,188		1,755,853	259,687	366,379
Texas City Port Arthur		5,492	8,032	19,591	17,684	25,306
Aransas Pass, &c New Orleans	4,829 37,322	806,742	4,488 28,692	1,009,304	344,236	494,318
Mobile Pensacola	251	5.725	2,934	25,565	13,427	20,038
Jacksonville, &c_ Savannah	$1,200 \\ 18.154$		11,259	692,409	15,300 $244,542$	7,146 198,097
Brunswick Charleston	3,000 3,414		1,000 1,614	132.075	$32,000 \\ 59,244$	$\frac{14,100}{69,483}$
Wilmington	952 6,655		1,175 8,727	78,150 351,738	48,748 82,211	50,874 $113,910$
N'port News, &c_ New York	362 183	2.387	868 2,726	9,654	135.425	147.745
BostonBaltimore	4,194	68,289	4,543	49,754	$\frac{18,188}{32,027}$	$9.147 \\ 2.420$
Philadelphia		3,389		1,400	7,861	1,174
Txtals	124,475	3,427,050	141,234	4,616,685	1,310,580	1,520,137

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at-	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Galveston	43,191	61,694	63,382	123,417	94,138	111,954
TexasCity,&c New Orleans.	$\frac{4,829}{37,322}$	$\frac{12,520}{28,692}$	19,602 45,847	29,268 57,282	$\frac{22,069}{76,273}$	44,697 43,115
Mobile	251	2.934		4.296	19.819	2.074
Savannah	18.154	11,259	13,320	64,552	34,611	17,488
Brunswick	3.000	1,000	1,500	7,000	15,000	6,000
Charleston,&c	3.414	1,614	4,225	14,787	2,605	1,974
Wilmington	952	1,175	1,222	7,256	5.073	8,377
Norfolk	6,655	8,727	12,429	9,334		13,926
N'port N.,&c.	362	868	6,212			4,824
Alf others	6,345	10,751	6,758	5,074	7,387	7,919
Total this wk.	124,475	141,234	178,567	323,466	303,899	262,348
Since Aug. 1.	3,427,050	4,616,685	4,036,341	4,572,446	7,131,215	7,289,704

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 80,528 bales, of which 29,005 were to Great Britain, 25,596 to France and 25,927 to other destinations. Exports for the week and since Aug. 1 1917 are as follows:

Wananta	Week	ending 1 Exporte		1917.	From Aug. 1 1917 to Dec. 28 1917. Exported to—			
Exports from—	Great Britain.	France .	Other.	Total.	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Total.
Galveston	7,137			7.137	345,762	33,255	130.742	509,759
Port Arthur					5,492			5,492
Laredo, &c.							2,117	2.117
New Orleans	4.113	24.020	3,465	31.598	234,348	77,146		344,244
Mobile	.,				40,190		1.000	
Pensacola					6,499			6,499
Savannah	10,444		5,042	15,486		64.580	104.696	293,110
Brunswick .					68,423			68,423
Wilmington					7.174	28.218	9.450	44, 42
Norfolk					46.022	21,000		67,022
New York.	7,311	1,576	522	9,409		78,257		
Boston					67,487	17,756		87.230
Baltimore					61,830	1,367		
Philadelphia					8,420			8.420
San Fran.							45,126	45,126
Washington			16.898	16,898			109,391	109,391
Detroit					1,623			1,623
Total	29,005	25,596	25,927	80,528	1,262,122	321,579	591,608	2,175,309
Total 1916.	50,841	32,278		117,227	1,538,792		1,106,497	3,103,856

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named. We add similar figures for New York.

		On Shipboard, Not Cleared for-								
Dec. 28 at-	Great Britain.	France.	Ger- many.	Other Cont't.	Coast-	Total.	Leaving Stock.			
Galveston	17,895			6,235	6,500	30,630	229,057			
New Orleans	3.287	9.248		4.293	715	17.543	326,693			
Savannah	1,000	9.000		6.000	2.000	18.000	226.542			
Charleston					500	500	58,744			
Mobile	8,431					8.431	4.996			
Norfolk	0,000				198	198	82.013			
New York	4,000	7,000		4.000		15,000	120.425			
Other ports	8,000			2,000		17,000	154,808			
Total 1917	42.613	32,248		22.528	9.913	107.302	1.203.278			
Total 1916				44.665			1.337.733			
Total 1915	77.323		100	33.293			1.592.325			

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been slow, but, on the other hand, trade demand has been persistent and prices have reached a new high record. December went out at a higher price, due partly to belated covering. It weakened a little at one time, because the notices were far larger than anybody had expected. There were expected not more than 1,000 or 2,000 bales, but they proved to be 25,000 to 30,000 bales. For a time they weighed on the market, but they were soon absorbed, whereupon the price rallied sharply. And on the 26th inst., finding that there were no January notices on the first day on which they were due, there was a sharp demand for that month, and it touched a new high record of 30.55c., while middling on the spot was 31.50c. Here the scarcity of contracts has much of the time been a notable factor. There has been, for that matter, less Southern hedge selling this season than for years past. That is not difficult to understand. The high price, the violent fluctuations and the very large margins required have prevented the generality of Southern dealers from hedging as usual. Of late mills have been calling and

spot houses have been good buyers. The stock here is supposed to be largely controlled by Japanese, Southern and local interests. The general situation has really disclosed little that was actually new. The trouble has still been a smallness of available supplies coincident with an insatiable demand. The mills are heavily under contract with the Government and patternils have been extended. msatiable demand. The mills are heavily under contract with the Government, and naturally have been steady buyers of futures. It is the trade demand rather than speculation which has put up the price of cotton to its present level. Recent ginning reports, too, make it seem plain to a good many of the trade that the crop, including linters, is not much over 12,000,000 bales. Yet the world's consumption of Argoritan is estimated at 12,000,000 to 12. tion of American cotton is estimated at 13,000,000 to 13,-500,000 bales. Liverpool was closed for the Christmas holidays until the 27th inst. But even during its own holidays it bought here to some extent. January exports will be far larger, it is predicted, than those of December. Shorts have been good buyers through Wall Street and Western houses. At times New Orleans has bought rather freely. Though less active, cotton goods have been reported firm. And there is still talk to the effect that after three years of short crops there is more than a possibility that the next one may be short by reason of a scarcity of labor and of fertilizers. The pink boll weevil, it is feared, may do harm in five or six counties of Tayas and spread to the more imin five or six counties of Texas and spread to the more important sections of that State. Besides, there is the boll weevil in 75 to 80% of the cotton area of this country. If there should be any serious shortage of labor at the South naturally the boll weeved would become a more menacing factor than ever. On the other hand, the South has sold more freely here, experts have continued light and some believe that the holding back of cotton at the South may ultibelieve that the holding back of cotton at the South may ultimately militate against the price, especially if ocean tonnage should continue scarce. It is believed in some quarters that the consumption is being overestimated and the supply, present and prospective, underestimated. It is argued that sufficient account is not taken of the invisible supplies carried over from last season. Also some lay stress on the possibility of Government regulation in some form or other. They think that it might begin perhaps with the cotton goods business, but in the end would inevitably react on raw cotton. And at the moment spinners are said to be buying less freely at the South. Their wants are supposed to be pretty well satisfied for the time being. And only passing attention has been paid to talk of possible peace. Peace talk was heard just a year ago. It proved to be illusory. So far from believing in an early peace, many members of the trade think that the war may last for some years longer. And, while it lasts this country loses a market years longer. And, while it lasts this country loses a market for about 3,000,000 bales a year in the Central Empires. Moreover, France and England are expected to buy less freely this season. The hard times, it is contended, will conceivably have the effect of keeping down the civilian consumption in this country, however large the purchases of the Government may be. To-day prices advanced on trade and Liverpool buying and then reacted somewhat, owing to Southern hedge selling and scattered liquidation. Middling upland closed at 31.65c., an advance of 55 points

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Dec. 22 to Dec. 28— Middling uplands.... Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. ---30.85 31.00 Hol. 31.50 31.75 31.65

NEW	YORK	QUOTAT:	IONS FOR	32	YEARS.	
	1.65 1909		1901 -c		1893_c	7.81
		9.45			1892	9.88
			1899		1891	7.75
	$2.60 1900 \\ 2.60 1905$		1898			10.25
	3.10 1904		1896			9.75
	9.35 1903		1895		1887	10.56
19101	4.95 1902	8.75	1894	5.69	1886	9.44

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

	Smod Manhad	Futures.	SALES.			
	Spot Market Closed.	Market Closed.	Spot.	Contract	Total.	
Saturday Monday Tuesday	Quiet, 25 pts. dec Quiet, 15 pts. adv HOLI	Steady Very steady		2,300	2,300	
Wednesday	Quiet, 50 pts. adv Quiet, 25 pts. adv Quiet, 10 pts. dec	Strong Barely steady		700 2,000 2,800	$\begin{array}{c} 700 \\ 2,000 \\ 2,800 \end{array}$	
Total				7,800	7,800	

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET .- The highst, lowest and closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday,	Monday	Tuesday,	Wed'day,	Thursd'y,	Friday,
	Dec. 22.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 25.	Dec. 26.	Dec. 27.	Dec. 28.
December January March May July October Tone Spot Options	27.9294 27.7173	28.6870 28.2426 28.0305 27.8488 26.5255 Steady Steady	HOLI- DAY.	28.8182 28.4953 28.3235	29.33 — 28.8083 28.5052 28.2931 26.9600 Firm Steady	28.8789 28.5758 28.3739

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

241	Saturday, Dec. 22.	Monday, Dec. 24.			Thursd'y, Dec. 27.		Week.
December-						1	
Range	30.3160	29.9045					29.9060
Closing	30.4245						
January							
Range	29.4870			29.8055	30.3081	30.4063	29.48-/81
Closing	29.6869	29.7576		30.5355	30.3032	30.5051	
February-				1			
Range							
Closing	29.20 -	29.31 -		29.99 -	29.86	29.99 -	
March-							
Range	28.9817	29.1833		29.3595	29.8010	29.8002	28.98-/10
Closing	29.1516	29.2628		29.9395	29.8183	29.9495	
April-							
Range					29.6062		29.6062
Closing	28.90	29.04 -		29.60 -	29.49 -	29.63 -	
May-							
Range	28.6784	28.85C2	HOLI-	29.0455	29.4380	29.4165	28.67-180
Closing	28.8284	28.9698	DAY.	29.5355	29.4345	29.5760	
June-							
Range						29.3054	
Closing	28.55 -	28.70 -		29.19 -	29.05 -	29.5258	
July-							1
Range	28.3552	28.4967		28.6616	3 29.0033	28.7724	28.3533
Closing	28.4950	28.6566	3	29.1416	3 29.0002	29.1920)
August-						1	1
Range			-			28.7798	8
Closing	28.18 -	28.35 -	-1	28.84 -	28.70 -	28.98 -	
October-			1		1	1	1
Range	27.2230	27.3347		27.4560	27.9320	27.860	1 27.2220
Closing		27.4547					5

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as the afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

including in it the exports of	or rriday	y omy.		
Drc. 28-	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Stock at Liverpoolbales.	449,000	817,000	860,000	830,000
Stock at London	21,000	28,000	60,000	10,009
Stock at Manchester	45,000	80.000	85,000	89,000
Stock at Manchester	40,000	30,000	00,000	60,000
Total Great Britain	515,000	925,000	1.005.000	929,000
Stock at Hamburg		*1,000	*1,000	*8,000
Stock at Bremen		*1,000	*1,000	*189,000
Stock at Havre	148,000	273,000	293,000	79,000
Stock at Mayre	2,000	7,000	2,000	2,000
Stock at Marseilles	2,000	62,000	2,000	18,000
Stock at Barcelona	65,000	63,000	78,000	18,000
Stock at Genoa	25,000	214,000	256,000	113,000
Stock at Trieste		*1,000	1,000	*2,000
Total Continental stocks	240,000	560,000	632,000	411,000
	777 000	1 405 000	1 007 000	1 240 000
Total European stocks		1,485,000	1,637,000	1,340,000
India cotton afloat for Europe	36,000	57,000	50,000	137,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe	268,000	575,383	371,623	825,058
Egypt, Brazil,&c.,afloat for Eu'pe	116,000	65,000	66,000	61,000
Stools in Alexandria	350,000	220,000	234,000	*220,000
Stock in Bombay, India	*450,000	487,000	544,000	385,000
Stock in U.S. ports	1.310.580	1.520.137	1.741.557	1 622 078
Stock in U.S. interior towns	310 441	1,405,560		1,327,756
U. S. exports to-day		31,455		18.893
Total visible supply	4,589,261 an and ot	5,846,535 her descrip	6,228,460 ptions are a	5,936,788 as follows:
Liverpool stockbales_	281,000	643,000	588,000	559,000
Manchester stock	94 000	70,000		64,000
Continental stock	*211,000	*463,000		*325,000
American affort for Europe			371,623	825,058
U. S. port stocks	1.310.580	1.520,137	1,741,557	1,622,07
U. S. Interior stocks	1.310.441	1.405.560		
U. S. exports to-day	2,240			18,89
Total American East Indian, Brazil, &c.—		4,708,535	4,88: 460	4,741,78
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—	****	174 000	000	971 00
Liverpool stock	108,000	174,000	2,000	271,00
London stock		28,000	00,000	10,000
Manchester stock	^1,000	10,000 *97,000	28,000	25,00
Continental stock		*97,000	*93,000	*86,00
India afloat for Europe			50,000	
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat				
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt				
Stock in Bombay, India			544,000	
Stock in Bombay, India	200,000	201,000		
Total East India, &c	1,191,000	1,138,000	1,347,000	1,195,00
Total American	3,398,261	4,708,538	4,881,460	4,741,78
Total visible supply	4,589,261	0,840,530	6,228,460	0,930,78
Middling Upland, Liverpool	22.680.	10.630		4.58d
Middling Upland, New York	31.65c.		12.40c.	
Egypt, Good Brown, Liverpool.	33.154.	20.30d.		7.000
Peruvian, Rough Good, Liverpool			11.40d.	8.75d
Broach, Fine, Liverpool			. 7.35d.	4.250
Tinnevelly, Good, Liverpool				4.12d
Immercity, Good, Arterpoor	21.000			

Continental imports for past week have been 43,000 bales. The above figures for 1917 show an increase over last week of 162,165 bales, a loss of 1,257,274 bales from 1916, a decrease of 1,639,199 bales from 1915 and a decline of 1,347,524 bales from 1915.

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—Below are the closing quotations of middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week.

Titanh andina	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—								
Week ending Dec. 28.	Saturday,	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thursd'y.	Friday			
Galveston New Orleans Mobile Savannah Charleston Wilmington Norfolk Baltimore Philadelphia Augusta Memphis Dallas Houston Little Rock	29.13 29.25 29.4 29 29 29.50 30.30 31.10 29.50 29.50 29.50	29.45 29.13 29.25 29.4 29.5 30.00 31.25 29.50 29.50 29.50 29.50	HOLI-DAY.	29.90 29.25 29.25 29.14 29.14 29.29 30.00 31.75 29.88 29.65 29.75	29.90 29.88 29.75 29.34 30.50 32.00 30.25 29.55 29.55 29.75	30.00 30.00 29.88 29.74 30 29.75 30.50 30.90 29.75 29.75 30.00 29.75			

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug.1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below.

	Move	ement to D	ec. 28 1	917.	Movement to Dec. 29 1916.				
Towns.	Rece	eipts.	Ship- ments.	Stocks.	Rece	eipts.	Ship- ments.	Stocks Dec.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	28.	Week.	Season.	Week.	29.	
Ala., Eufaula.	25	3,609	125	2,400	18	9.275	60	9.158	
Montgomery .	443	44,280	1.005		376	35.745	355		
Selma	207	32,443	847	2.779	161	20,368		6.96	
Ark. lena	1.799	30,045	481	20.534	1.200	48,249	1,885	21.000	
Li cock	5,746	141,901	3,959		4,819	80.717	4.223	55,05	
Pike kuff	5.213	98,604	3,058		2,809	112,256	349	42,460	
Ga., Albany	117	11,932	236	2,373	2	12,303	27	2.78	
Athens	3,093	90,442	2,340		605	89,761	1.700		
Atlanta	8,774	185,405	5,505		5,441	226,220	2.662	87.249	
Augusta	6.514	356,851		159,183	4.484	312.077		154.929	
Columbus	600	26.235	450		1,818	52,398	2.500	19,33	
Macon	3.477	115,517	2,458	24,363	1.681	121,122	1,641	24,229	
Rome	2.079	39.764	1.022	15,433	362	49,348	290	10,400	
La., Shreveport	4.584	155.667	2.538	52.555	924	130.678	2.946	27,471	
Miss. Columbus	281	8,442	297	3.956	4	5.025	2,940	2,609	
Clarksdale *	2.000	93,994	1.500	54,201	1.000	52.711	1.500	25.500	
	7.760	96.415	1.803	38,457	822	95,779	1,365	32,10	
Greenwood									
Meridian	1.059	22,658	888	11,840	212	16,002	503	9,52	
Natchez	1,697	42,901	1,613	12,167	276	34,454	300	13,860	
Vicksburg	200	14,767	286	5,000	111	13,465	409	5,973	
Yazoo City	997	30,905	00 500	14,665	582	18,428	1,262	8,820	
Mo.,St. Louis	25,587	555,460		13,698		636,865		31,521	
N.C.,Gr'snboro	800	20,002	800	4,401	295	49,070	826	8,651	
Raleigh	322	5.063	250	222	68	8,468	50	340	
O., Cincinnati.	3,488	61,170	2,210	22,913	9,941	118,246	7,903	25,836	
Okla., Ardmore.		23,750		10,000	300	50,131	893	9,000	
Chickasha	874	35,386	4.548	9,326	1,869	56,905	1,783	9,17	
Hago	419	24,769	1,100	8,052	402	24,030	632	3,912	
Oklahoma	1,000	21,376	800	8,222	357	28,541	518	2,789	
S.C., Greenville	2,158	59,254	1,073	17,448	2,735	94,189	690		
Greenwood	64	10.656	42	4,816	827	15,809	125	8,31	
Tenn., Memphis	41,781	640,471	26,691	267,729	35,359	842,398	20,063		
Nashville		1,217		962			66	29	
Tex., Abilene	250	23,144	397	1,600	212	60,046	234	3,10	
Brenham	187	18,560	372	1,308	14	23,580		2,30	
Clarksville	1,309	40,403	1.852		65	40,386		3,62	
Dallas	2,496	91,902	3,321	19.241	2,461	82,895			
Honey Grove	1.480	44.554	1.231	7.798	39	38,749			
Houston		1,373,411		223,415		1.946,942			
Paris.	2.269	62.067	1.727	15,154		105,831	1.601	4,83	
San Antonio.	498	24.189				39.643			

^{*} Last year's figures are for Greenville

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 42,012 bales and are to-night 104,119 bales less than at the same time last year. The receipts at all towns have been 51,680 bales more than the same week

Total, 41 towns 197,5914.779,586 155,579 1301441145,911 5,906,105 123,238 1405560

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE AUG. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows.

1	917		1916
Dec. 28.	Since		Since
Shipped— Week.	Aug. 1.	Week.	Aug. 1.
Via St. Louis23,728	551.115	21,918	a617,283
Via Mounds, &c28,808	275,376	4.159	173,834
Via Rock Island 220	4,330	498	4.426
Via Louisville 2,165		2,387	
Via Cincinnati 252		5,167	
Via Virginia points	147,950	4.741	
Via other routes, &c25,927	312,176	24,862	443,444
Total gross overland82,662	1,357,330	63,732	1,429,290
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c. 5,145	228.327	9.417	96.614
Between interior towns 2.814	48.244	3.481	62,539
Inland, &c., from South19,639		6,540	177,074
Total to be deducted27,598	643,428	19,438	336,227
Leaving total net overland*55,064	713,902	44,294	1,093,063

^{*} Including movement by rail to Canada. a Revised.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 55,064 bales, against 44,294 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 379,161 bales.

19	17-18	191	6-17
In Sight and Spinners' Takings. Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Receipts at ports to Dec. 28	$3,427,050 \\ 713,902 \\ 1,816,000$	141,2; 4 44,294 81,000	4,616,685 1,093,163 1,709,000
Total marketed260,539 Interior stocks in excess42,012	5,956,952 946,499	$\frac{266,528}{22,673}$	7,418,748 1,051,826
Came into sight during week302,551 Total in sight Dec. 28	6,903,451	289,201	8,470,574
North'n spinn's takings to Dec. 28 52,250	1.178.594	66.437	1.581.468

^{*} These figures are consumption; takings are not available.

Movement 1	into sight in previous years:	
Week-	Bales. Since Aug. 1-	Bales.
1915—Dec. 31	294,445 1915—Dec. 31	
1915-Jan. 1	423,165 1915—Jan. 1	7.620.458
1914-Jan. 2	439,922 1914—Jan. 2	10.075.975

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports to us by telegraph this evening from the South indicate that on the whole very little rain has fallen during the week, and temperature has moderated somewhat. The movement of the crop has been fairly free.

Galveston, Tex.—It has rained on one day during the week, the rainfall being four hundredths of an inch. The ther-The ther-

mometer has averaged 55, the highest being 68 and the lowest 42.

Abilene, Tex.—We have had rain on one day of the week, the precipitation being one hundredth of an inch. thermometer has averaged 48, ranging from 24 to 72.

Brownsville, Tex.—Dry all the week. has ranged from 42 to 82, averaging 62. The thermometer

Dallas, Tex.—There has been no rain during the week. Average thermometer 53, highest 74, lowest 32.

Fort Worth, Tex.—We have had no rain the past week, The thermometer has averaged 53, the highest being 74 and the lowest 32.

Palestine, Tex.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 52, ranging from 34 to 70.

San Antonio, Tex.—It has been dry during the week. thermometer has ranged from 32 to 72, averaging 52.

Taylor, Tex.-We have had no rain the past week. Minimum thermometer 32.

New Orleans, La.—Rain has fallen on one day of the week. The rainfall reached four hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 56.

Shreveport, La.—There has been only a trace of rain on one day during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 31 to 72.

Mobile, Ala.—There has been rain on two days of the week, the rainfall being twenty-eight hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 53, highest 70, and lowest 37.

Average thermometer 53, highest 70, and lowest 37.

Selma, Ala.—The week's rainfall has been eighty-five hundredths of an inch on two days. The thermometer has averaged 44.5, the highest being 63 and the lowest 29.

Savannah, Ga.—It has rained on one day during the week, the rainfall being thirty-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 48, ranging from 32 to 72.

Charleston, S. C.—We have had rain on one day during the week, with rainfall of thirty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 32 to 70, averaging 52.

Charlotte, N. C.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching twenty-four hundredths of an

week, the rainfall reaching twenty-four hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 18, maximum 62, mean 40.

Memphis, Tenn.—There has been rain on one day of the week, the rainfall being two hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 44, highest 69, lowest 24.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

	0	Dec. 28 1917. Feet.	Dec. 29 1916. Feet.
New Orleans Above	zero of gauge_	3.1	4.2
	zero of gauge.		3.1
NashvilleAbove	zero of gauge_	9.4	28.9
ShreveportBelow	zero of gauge.	6.4	4.1
VicksburgAbove	zero of gauge_	1.4	4.7

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON The following brief but comprehensive statements indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons, from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings, or amounts gone out of sight, for the like period.

Cotton Takings.	19	17.	1916.			
Week and Season.	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.		
Visible supply Dec. 21- Visible supply Aug. 1 American in sight to Dec. 28- Bombay receipts to Dec. 27- Other India shipm'ts to Dec. 27 Alexandria receipts to Dec. 26- Other supply to Dec. 26*	302,551 665,000	2,814,776 6,903,451 355,000 43,000 497,000	289,201 83,000 7,000 17,000	3,198,251 8,470,574 776,000 123,000 504,000		
Total supply	4,856,647 4,589,261		6,144,746 5,846,535	13,130.825 5,846,535		
Total takings to Dec. 28-a Of which American Of which other	267,386 227,386 40,000	5,024,966	223,211			

^{*} Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 1,816,000 bales in 1917 and 1,709,000 bales in 1916—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Nrothern and foreign spinners, 4,259,966 bales in 1917 and 5,575,290 bales in 1916, of which 3,208,966 bales and 4,140,290 bales American.

COTTON CONSUMPTION AND OVERLAND MOVE-MENT TO DEC. 1.—Below we present a synopsis of the crop movement for the month of November and the four months ended Nov. 30 for three years:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross overland for Novemberbales	456.304	525,651	278,310
Gross overland for 4 months	979.050	1.087.164	546,781
Net overland for November	248.166	420,236	224,569
Net overland for 4 months	495.815	829,408	428,197
Port receipts in November	863,465	1.102.665	890.874
Port receipts in 4 months	2.826,359	3.842.464	3.050.875
Exports in November	400,080	760,286	486,237
Exports in 4 months	1.817.447	2.464.863	1.796.161
Port stocks on Nov. 30	1,171,273	1,488,042	1,477,058
Northern spinners' takings to Dec. 1	911.407	1,241,049	967.478
Southern consumption to Dec. 1	1,493,000		1.146,000
Overland to Canada for 4 months (in-			
cluded in net overland)	39,270	44.614	43,609
Burnt North and South in 4 months			1.003
Stock at North, interior markets Nov. 30	16,489	11,951	13,109
Came in sight during November	1.766,211	2.034.901	1.760.443
Amount of crop in sight Nov. 30			5,506,072
Came in sight balance of season		5,981,697	7,447,378
Total crop		12.975.569	12,953,450
Average gross weight of bales	512.87	516.95	513.02
Average net weight of bales	487.87	491.95	488.02

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports:

Week end'g.	Rece	ipts at P	orts.	Stocks a	ut Interior	Receipts from Plantations				
	1917.	1916.	1915.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1917.	1916.	1915.	
Nov.										
9	212.054	271.037	200.421	932,607	1.192.916	1.186.584	265,770	305.354	295.271	
					1.230.704					
23	202,316	240.082	171.948	1.108.162	1.274,398	1,327,340	293,614	283,776	223.887	
					1.308.950					
Dec.										
7	194,741	242,504	265,737	1.216.659	1,350,749	1,468,597	259,878	284,303	345,177	
14	158,476	200.130	243,169	1,248,095	1,379,059	1,513,251	189,912	228,440	287,823	
21	122,999	148,643	211,978	1,259,429	1,382,887	1,533,959	134,333	152,471	282,68	
28	124,475	141.234	178.567	1.301.441	1.405.560	1.542.299	166.487	163.907	189,908	

The above statement shows: 1.—That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1 1917 are 4,373,549 bales; in 1916 were 5,668,511 bales, and in 1915 were 5,104,463 bales. 2.—That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 124,475 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 166,487 bales, the balance going to increase stocks at interior towns. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 163,907 bales and for 1915 they were 189,908 bales.

BOMBAY COTTON MOVEMENT.—The receipts of India cotton at Bombay for the week ending Dec. 6 and for the season from Aug. 1 for three years have been as follows:

Dec. 6.	19	17.	19	16.	1915		
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	
Bombay	45,000	311,000	89,000	476,000	82,000	625,000	

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.—The following are the receipts and shipments for the week ending Dec. 5 and for the corresponding week of the two previous years:

Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 5.	19	17.	19	16.	19	15.	
Receipts (cantars)— This week Since Sept. 1	31 2,83	5,926 8,907	3,28	8,013 7,678	240,756 2,715,004		
Exports (bales)—	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	
To Liverpool To Manchester To Continent and India To America	9,542 2,782		11,959 13,604 3,627 8,232	91,266 54,427 45.009 38,206	23,012 5,207 5,173 14,548	56,114 56,777	
Total exports	12,324	152,312	37,422	228,908	47,940	274,824	

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs.

The statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Dec. 5 were 315,926 cantars and the foreign shipments were 12,324 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our cable from Manchester this evening states that the holidays have checked business, but the market when tested tends upward. We give prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

				19	17.					1916.						
	32s Cop Twist.			8 % lbs. Shirt- ings, common to finest.			Cot'n Mid Up's	2	32s Cop Twist.			8 % lbs. Shirt- ings, common to finest.			Cot'n Mid. Up's.	
Nov	d.		d.	8	d.		s. d.	d.	d.		d.	8.	d		s. d	d.
9	30%	@	32 %	15	10%	6 @ 20	134	21.55		@	17%	9	6	@11	7 14	11.42
16	32	(0)	35	116	6 14	@ 20	1034	22.10	1736	66	1836	9	9	6011	10	12.08
23	34%	0				@ 22		22.16		@	1934	9	6	0411	1016	11.90
30	3614	6	3814			623		22.47	18	6	1914		6	6611	10 14	12.21
Dec.		-		1		-		-	1	-		-		-		
7	37	60	39	17	6	6324	0	22.10	1814	@	1934	9	6	@12	1 1 16	12.05
14	3734	0	39	17	6	@24	3		1734	6	1834		6			11.00
21	38	6	3934	17	9	@24			16%	6	17%					10.09
28	3836	66				@24		22.68		6	1714					10.63

SHIPPING NEWS.—In harmony with the desire of the Government to observe secrecy as to the destination of cotton leaving United States ports, our usual details of shipment are suspended until further notice.

COTTON FREIGHTS.—Current rates for cotton from New York are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound: Liverpool, 10.00c.; Manchester, 10.00c.; Havre, 8.50c.; Genoa, 10.00c.; Leghorn, 8.50c. nom.; Christiania, 4.00c.; Naples, 10.00c.; Oporto, 10.00c.; Barcelona, 9.00c. nom.; Lisbon, 9.00c.; Japan, 3.00c.; Shanghai, 3.00c.; Vladivostok, 3.00c. nom.

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

TO HAND DELECTION OF THE HOUSE		,,		ree Lores.
		Dec. 14.	Dec. 20.	Dec. 27.
Sales of the week		16,000	11,000	4,000
Of which speculators took				
Of which exporters took	7,000	10,000	7.000	3,000
Sales, American	7,000	10,000	7,000	3,000
Forwarded	62,000	65,000	45,000	57.000
Total stock		401,000	430,000	449,000
Of which American		268,000	285,000	281,000
Total imports of the week	32,000	48,000	74,000	75,000
Of which American		20,000	55,000	26,000
Amount afloat	189,000	207,000	238,000	249,000
Of which American	101,000	126,000	156,000	155.000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	We dnesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market, { 12:15 P. M. {					Dull	Quiet.
Mid.Upl'ds Good Mid.					22.49	22.68
Uplands.					23.02	23.21
Sales	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	2,000	2,000
Futures. Market opened					Steady 26@30 pts. advance.	Quiet, 2@7 points advance.
Market, closed					adv.on new	Steady, 4@ 14 pts. adv on new, 33 pts. on old

The prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below.

The prices are given in pence and 100ths. Thus 22 67 means 22 67-100d.

Dec. 22	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
Dec. 28.			12 1/4 p.m.		12¼ p.m.		12¼ p.m.		12¼ p.m	p.m.	12¼ p.m.	
New Contr't January February March April May Old Contract December Dec. Jan Jan. Feb March - Apr May-June	HO	d.		d.		d.		oll-	22 5 22 4 22 4 21 3 21 1 21 0 20 9	d. 7 63 8 63 2 51 7 47 2 43 3 33 8 18 8 08 0 90 4 74	d. 72 69 56 51 46 51 41 23 07	77 72 56 52 47 51 41 23 07

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday Night, Dec. 28 1917.

Flour has been quiet, with prices largely nominal. Everybody has been waiting for new Government regulations to be put into effect on Christmas Day. The representative of the Food Administration Grain Corporation at Minneapolis says that the flour stock is ample everywhere, even though exports to the Allies have increased over those of last year. Here in New York the supply is said to be not very large, but there is a large quantity of flower transit for this centre. Much of it has been held up on the sidings between here and Buffalo. In Liverpool the market is steady, with consumption liberal and native offerings only moderate. Foreign arrivals are lighter and American offerings are firm. In New York prices are irregular and largely nominal. Conditions here are in fact more or less chaotic, but it is believed that before long the situation will be clarified and the market will be securely stabilized on the basis of 95 per cent flour, with a certain variation according to the locality and the capacity of the mill.

Wheat, it is feated, has been damaged somewhat by recent cold weather at the West and Northwest. Minneapolis advices say that about 1,000,000 bushels have been ordered from the Pacific Coast for the use of Minneapolis flour mills. It is said that considerable wheat in Kansas has not yet germinated. In Russia the weather has been cold and mostly wet, with snow. Crop prospects in that country are far from favorable. The destruction of railway facilities has naturally greatly interfered with the marketing of the crop. Great scarcity is reported throughout Russia. Naturally prices are high. It is said that much Russian wheat is being transported to Austria. In Italy the weather has been cold and wet and crop prospects are only fair on a reduced acreage. Scarcity is very pronounced, and the demand for foreign wheat and oats is sharp. Italy has made liberal purchases in Argentina for early shipment. Arrivals of American wheat at Italian ports are increasing, but the shortage of supplies is nevertheless so great as to excite uneasiness. In France the agricultural outlook is far from good. with the weather cold. There is an urgent demand there for foreign wheat for immediate delivery. Recent purchases in Australia are not coming forward. In the United Kingdom the weather has been cold and wet. Moreover, native wheat is moving very slowly, and foreign arrivals are inadequate, in view of the demand from France and Italy. Recent purchases, on the other hand, were liberal, and Argentina is beginning to offer freely. In Spain the weather has been too dry. In the Scandinavian peninsula supplies are moderate, but consumption is light. There are fair arrivals of foreign wheat under Government direction. In India the weather and crop advices have, on the whole, been favorable. It is also true, however, that the acreage is smaller and ocean tonnage is scarce. In Australia, too, much rain is reported, which may cause a reduction of the previous crop estimates. Visible stocks of wheat in New South Wales amount to 24,000,000 bushels, in Victoria to 48,000,000 bushels, and in South Australia to 40,000,000 bushels, a total of 112,000,000 bushels, as against 54,000,000 bushels a year ago. Here prices have been strong, with supplies light. Last week there was a decrease in the North American stock of 4,669,000 bushels, as contrasted with an increase in the same week last year of 1,769,000 bushels. The total is now 76,506,000 bushels, as against 164,288,-000 bushels a year ago and 169,758,000 in 1915. In Liverpool the undertone of wheat is reported as steady.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.
 Sat.
 Mon.
 Tues.
 Wed.
 Thurs.
 Fri.

 226
 226
 Holi 226
 226
 226

 229
 229
 day.
 229
 229
 229
 No. 2 red ... __cts_226 No. 1 spring _____229

Indian corn advanced on light stocks and a steady demand. Very cold weather at the West was taken to mean that the movement of the crop will be delayed. This fact was offset the further fact that cold weather would be apt to improve the condition of corn on the farms. The outstanding factor has been disappointingly small receipts. Offerings to arrive have been small. Shortage of cars has still been very noticeable. Last week, it is true, the available supply increased 504,000 bush. The trouble, however, is that the total is still only 3,506,000 bush. as against 6,404,000 bush. last year and 9,150,000 in 1915. Consumers do not hesitate to pay current prices. This acts as a deterrent on short selling. Large elevator interests at Chicago have been among the leading buyers. The firmness of oats has not been without its effect on corn. In Argentina the crop outlook has has improved as the result of recent rains. But more rain is wanted there. The weather is hot. Nevertheless the movement to the ports is larger and the quality of the corn is better. What is more, American exporters are absorbing the offerings. It is stated that the tendency at Buenos Aires is downward owing to unfavorable shipping conditions. As to Argentine politics which grain merchants are watching, it said that the tendency is towards a diplomatic break with Germany.

On the other hand, the crop is large, and as already intimated, recent weather has been more favorable for curing it. Trading, too, has been generally within narrow limits. As soon as the weather moderates, larger receipts of corn are expected at the West. In Liverpool the general market has been firm, with American export offerings small and with light Argentine clearances. Spot corn in Liverpool is in good demand, but business is light owing to scarcity. Argentine crop advices, however, are better, and Buenos Aires future prices are weak. The floating quantity is small. Yet the Continental demand at Liverpool is good, with American receipts light. To-day prices advanced slightly after some early decline. The Chicago Board of Trade stopped the trading in December and a settlement price was fixed at \$1 28 by a committee. The tone was weaker, as the Government control of railroads, it is believed, will facilitate the movement of the crop. Prices show a net rise, however, for the week. Cold weather just now interferes with the movement of the crop. It was zero at the West.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK. Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.
No. 3 yellow.....cts.169 172 Hol. 182 187 190

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. January delivery in elevator_cts_125½ 125½ Holi- 126½ 126½ 126½ May delivery in elevator____123½ 124½ day. 124¾ 124¾ 125

Oats have advanced on a brisk demand. iums have advanced. There have been some rumors of foreign demand. In the main, however, the call has been from the domestic trade. But it has been sharp and persistent. And although North American stocks last week increased 1,458,000 bushels, as against an increase in the same week last year of only 1,192,000 bushels, the fact remains that the total supply now is only 34,845,000 bushels, or little better than one-third what

Then it was 76,293,000 it was this time last year. hels. At this time in 1915 it was 39,997,000 bushe.s. Elevator interests have been buying freely in the sample market at Chicago. No. 3 white sold at 4 to 41/4c. over May. Country offerings have been light. Covering in December has been a feature under the spur of light stocks and disappointing receipts. Some export buying at Chicago was considered something of a feature early in the week. Much of the trading has been in May. On the other hand, there has been enough selling against offerings to restrict the advance. After all, too, the crop is enormous. An improvement in the car situation would, no doubt, lead to much larger arrivals. The market in Liverpool, however, is firm, with lighter American export offerings and smaller world's clearances. Argentine shipments are estimated as nothing, and crop advices from there are unfavorable as to yield. But a good demand continues for spot, both from the United Kingdom and the Continent. Cold weather and moderate native movement is causing apprehension among holders. France and Italy are absorbing offerings. To-day prices declined at one time, but advanced later, especially on December, in which there was quite a large short interest. Cold weather is checking the movement of the crop. The Allies were said to have bought practically all the barley surplus on the Pacific Coast. Rye and barley have been steady to firm here. Oats are higher for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.
 Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.

 Standards
 cts
 90½
 91½
 Holi 92½
 92
 92

 No. 2 white
 90½
 92
 day.
 92½
 92
 92½

9214 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

 Sat.
 Mon.
 Tues.
 Wed.
 Thurs.
 Fri.

 January delivery in elevator______
 76 ½
 77 ½
 Holi- 79 ½
 77 ½
 --

 May delivery in elevator______
 74 ½
 75 ½
 day.
 76 ½
 75 ½
 76 ½

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.

Spring, low grades______ Kansas straights, sacks______ Kansas clears, sacks_______ City patents________11 50 Rye flour________10 00@10 25 Buckwheat flour_________10 Graham flour_________ -----

GRAIN.

Corn, per bushel—
No. 3 mixed __f.o.b.
No. 2 yellow kiin dried
No. 3 yellow
Argentina ___
Argentina ___
New York ___ c. 1. f.
Western ___ c. 1. f.
Barley malting

The statements of the movement of breadstuffs to market indicated below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years have been:

Receipts at-	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.196lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush.48lbs.	bush.56lbs.
Chicago	169.000	170,000	1,567,000	1,711,000	507,000	66,000
Minneapolis		1,870,000	304,000	700,000	1,179,000	318,000
Duluth		649,000		2,000	46,000	20,000
Milwaukee	36,000	80,000	263,000	613,000	465,000	103,000
Toledo		70,000	45,000	112,000		8,000
Detroit	4,000	40,000	34,000	51,000		
Cleveland	24,000	13,000	31,000	60,000	4,000	1.000
St. Louis	51,000	200,000	413,000	432,000	42,000	9,000
Peoria	40,000	110.000	633,000	354,000	47.000	17,000
Kansas City.		441,000	492,000	289,000		
Omaha		307,000	573,000	648,000		
Total wk.1917	324.000	3,950,000	4,355,000	4.972.000	2,290,000	542,000
Same wk.1916						
Same wk.1915						
Since Aug.1-						
1917	6.890.000	117,812,000	55,898,000	157,200,000	47,944,000	14,641,000
1916	7,896,000	213,998,000	82,028,000	147,909,000	54,552,000	14,992,000
1915	8,763,000	298,227,000	77,709,000	132,409,000	61.459.000	14.850.000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Dec. 22 1917 follow:

Receipts at-	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York	114,000	634,000	7,000	210,000	131,000	329,000
Philadelphia _	93,000	324,000	17,000			
Baltimore	71,000	390,000	64,000	384,000		
New Orleans*	110,000	32,000	94,000			
Newp't News				354,000		
Boston	43,000	151,000	1,000	117,000		11,000
Total wk.1917	431.000	1.531.000	183,000	1.065.000	131.000	340,000
Since Jan.1'17			49,294,000	134,242,000	17,181,000	14,401,000
Week 1916	431,000	3,157,000	577.000	2,089,000	363,000	165,000
Since Jan.1'16	25.024.000	371.055.000	56,971,000	177,669,000	27.104.000	16.537.000

*Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of leding.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Dec. 22 are shown in the annexed statement:

	Wheat. bushels.	Corn. bushels.	Flour. barrels.	Oats. bushels.	Rye. bushels.	Barley. bushels.	
	1,241,276	145,673	73,584		350,131		4,524
Boston Baltimore	248,000 527,209	112,863	82,000	828,966	425,200		
Newport News				354,000			
	2,016,485 3,494,561	258,536 116,689	155,584	1,985,026 1,083,643	775,331	169,993 112,548	4,524 5,661

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1917 is as below:

W 4 W	Flour.		Wh	eat.	Corn.	
Exports for Week, and Since July 1 to—	Week Dec. 22 1917.	Since July 1 1917.	Week Dec. 22. 1917.	Since July 1 1917.	Week Dec. 22 1917.	Since July 1 1917.
	Barrels . 107,119	Barrels. 986,963	Bushels. 1,359,240 657,245	Bushels. 19,487,615 19,889,402	Bushels. 145,673 112,863	Bushels. 3,821,849 3,420,311
So. & Cent.Amer. West Indies	48,465	1,359,911 178,620 208,747	037,243	17,224 4,215		269,549 28,24
Brit.No.Am.Cols. Other Countries		4,405 37,115		32,190		4,31
Total 1916	155,584 460,672	2,775,761 7,529,636	2,016,485 3,494,561	39,430,646 144,071,732		7,544,27 21,495,18

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Dec. 22 1917 and since July 1 1917 and 1916 are shown in the following:

1		Wheat.			Corn.		
Exports.	1917.		a1916.	1917.		a1916.	
	Week Dec. 22.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.	Week Dec. 22.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.	
NorthAmer* Russia Danube Argentina Australia India Oth.countr's	Bushels. 7,272,000 256,000 260,000 260,000 58,000	7,620,000 24,616,000	19,304,000 20,750,000	Bushels. 912,000 1,133,000 58,000	Bushels. 13,265,000 9,995,000	Bushels. 20,929,000 70,588,000 3,827,000	

North America.—The Canadian Government has officially prohibited the issuance of both manifests and exports until after ten days. This is effective during the continuance of the war. a Revised.

The quantity of wheat and corn afloat for Europe on dates mentioned was as follows:

	Wheat.			Corn.		
	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.
Dec. 22 1917	Bushels. Not avail	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Dec. 15 1917 Dec. 23 1916 Dec. 25 1915	Not avail	able	41,528,000			21,829,000 15,437,000

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and aboard ports Dec. 22 1917 was as follows:

GRAIN	втоскв.			
Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barle y
United States— bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York 1,755,000	22,000	1.095.000	598,000	477,000
Boston 561,000	2,000	570,000	77,000	2.7,300
Philadelphia	15,000	1,021,000	58,000	18,000
Baltimore 1,041,000	415,000	514,000	401,000	19,000
Newport News.		365,000		20,070
New Orleans 10,000	393,000	524,000	132,000	700,000
Galveston 52,000	36,000	,000	32,000	3,000
Buffalo 9,835,000	11,000	733,000		1,286,000
" afloat 539,000	******	******		
Toledo 712,000	26,000	144,000	17,000	
Detroit	16,000	128,000	32,000	
Chicago 1,059,000	718,000	5,703,000	206,000	342,000
Milwaukee 818,000	69,000	771,000	128,000	135,000
Duluth 748,000	*****	10,000	61,000	146,000
Minneapolis 424,000	26,000	1,480,000	629,000	505,000
St. Louis 195,000	104,000	596,000	134,000	1,000
Kansas City 1,383,000	405,000	1,138,000	117,000	
Peoria 23,000	106,000	527,000	5,000	
Indianapolis 98,000	161,000	668,000	20,000	
Omaha 469,000	216,000	659,000	69,000	11,000
On Lakes 1,640,000				
Total Dec. 15 1917	4,970,000 7,426,000 ove: Oats, 38 shels, agains	st 1.874.000	2,378,000 3,105,000 ork, 149,0 in 1916; a	4,130,000 3,986,000 00 Buffalo nd barley.
Canadian-	12,000	E4E 000	21,000	73,000
Montreal 4,299,000		545,000 2,983,000		70,000
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur 4,415,000		2,000,000		
Other Canadian 9,577,000		2.188,000		
		2,100,000		
1 Total Dec. 22 191718,783,000	12,000		21,000	
Total Dec. 15 1917 17,683,000	12,000	5,463,000	21,000	165,000
Total Dec. 23 1916*27,683,000	11,000			
Total Dec. 25 191521,927,000	7,000	11,616,000	20,000	26,000
• Including Canadian at Buffalo and				
F Summary-				
American	2,741,000	16,646,000	2,819,000	3,643,000
10 709 000	40,000			
Canadian	12,000	5,716,000	21.000	73,000
Canadian				
Total Dec. 22 191741,004,000	2,753,000	22,362,000		
Total Dec. 22 191741,004,000	2,753,000 2,419,000	22,362,000 21,339,000	2,840,000 3,018,000	3,716,000
Total Dec. 22 1917	2,753,000 2,419,000 4,981,000	22,362,000 21,339,000 70,611,000	2,840,000 3,018,000 2,380,000	3,716,000 3,840,000 4,255,000
Total Dec. 22 191741,004,000	2,753,000 2,419,000 4,981,000	22,362,000 21,339,000	2,840,000 3,018,000 2,380,000	3,716,000 3,840,000 4,255,000

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, Dec. 28 1917. As a result of the holidays, business in the markets for dry goods is quiet, and the lull is welcomed by manufacturers as it gives them an opportunity to view conditions for the coming year. The past year has been a record one in many respects in the dry goods trade. Not only has the volume of business been the largest ever experienced, but prices have mounted to levels never before attained. Both manufacturers and merchants have had many new factors to contend with, and have always been ready to adjust themselves to the new conditions. Attention for some time past has been devoted largely to meeting the requirements of the army and navy, and therefore business for ordinary account has been a secondary consideration. Mills have been and are being called upon to supply tremendous yardages of goods of every description for the Government, and this business naturally receives preference over all other. Every possible method has been adopted to conserve resources and eliminate waste, and the production of many lines classified as non-essentials has been either greatly reduced or discontinued. While demand for goods has been on a very large scale, in a number of instances exceeding the supply, the situation has been made more acute by the unfavorable outlook for raw material. Supplies of wool are very limited, and the cotton crop this past season has been below the world's requirements. Consequently supplies will be scarce during the remainder of the season, and in all likelihood prices will remain high. During the past week mills have given most of their time to catching up with back orders, many of which are long overdue. They have had adverse transportation facilities to contend with, but as the Government has decided to take over control of all railroads during the duration of the war, improvement is looked for. A movement is also under way to adjust the labor situation by making textile operatives exempt from the selective draft. Government agents are scheduled to confer with the Cotton Manufacturers' Association and Fall River Operatives' Coun-

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—Markets for staple cotton goods have continued quiet, with prices firm. Jobbers and cutters, however, who are still in need of goods, are not letting the calendar interfere with their endeavors to increase their stocks. Consequently there has been a more active inquiry for cheap printed cottons, and woven lines of various kinds, this being particularly true as regards ginghams, but business is restricted by the scarcity of supplies. According to reports, mills are only allotting buyers part of their fall orders. Second hands are making but few re-sales and the concessions granted are not much below mill quotations. Sheetings, both brown and bleached, rule very steady and are virtually unavailable for nearby delivery. The easier tone and larger supply of burlaps is expected to relieve the situation as regards heavy sheetings, as these have been taken on a large scale by bag manufacturers owing to their inability to secure burlaps. Flannellettes are in better demand, and while fancy fabrics are quiet, owing to the decreased production, prices are firm. Gray goods, 38½-inch standard, are quoted at 12½c. with no pressure to sell.

cil regarding the wage question, and it is hoped that a favorable settlement will be reached. Owing to the general un-

settlement prevailing in trade centres, export business continues quiet. There are quite a number of inquiries, however, and it is believed that if shipping conditions were

better, trade would be more active

WOOLEN GOODS.—Very quiet conditions prevail in woolen and worsted goods markets. Mills, nevertheless, are actively engaged in turning out supplies for the Government and are only able to devote little time to ordinary trade. Dress goods are inactive, and many prominent and staple woolens and worsteds have been withdrawn from the market. Few novelties are expected to be placed on the market for women's wear during the coming year. As regards men's wear, while mills are continually turning over more of their machinery for the manufacture of supplies for the Government, a number of new lines are expected soon to be opened for next fall. It is quite likely though that buyers will only be allotted a small portion of their customary orders.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Markets for linens likewise rule quiet as many buyers have been away for the holidays. Importers are said to be preparing to send salesmen on the road after the turn of the year, but in many cases, owing to the scarcity of pure linens, substitutes will be shown. According to reports, linen houses are planning to push cotton household goods where formerly only all linen goods were used. Retailers have been actively engaged in preparing for the coming January sales, and have been urging deliveries from importers and wholesalers. Advices from manufacturing centres continue unfavorable, and there have been renewed intimations of further curtailment of production for ordinary trade. Burlap markets are firm. While arrivals have been larger they have been readily absorbed, and consequently stocks have not increased to any material extent. Light weights are quoted at 16.59c. and heavy weights at 19.50c.

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN NOVEMBER.

We present herewith our detailed list of the municipal bond issues put out during the month of November, which the crowded condition of our columns prevented our publishing at the usual time.

The review of the month's sales was given on page 2288 of the "Chronicle" of Dec. 8. Since then several belated September returns have been received, changing the total for the month to \$12,584,646. The number of municipalities issuing bonds was 209 and the number of separate issues 273

issuing bonds was 209 and the i	num	ber of sepa	arate iss	ues 273
NOVEMBER B				
Page. Name. Re	ate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price.
2380. Abilene Sch. D., Kansas	6	1927-1936	\$90,000 30,000	
2289_Alameda County, Calif	5	1918-1923	30,000 200,000	100.791
1912 Albany, N. Y. (2 issues)	436	1918-1937	335,500 5,000	*100.045
2472 Albia, Ia. 2289 Albuquerque S. D., N. Mex. 1912 Alcorn County, Miss. 2289 Allen County, Ind. 2289 Anderson-Cottonwood Irriga- tion Dist. Calif.	5	1937 d1927-1937	5,000 50,000 40,000	100
1912 Alcorn County, Miss	6	1942	60,000 76,000	103.10
2289 Anderson-Cottonwood Irriga-	41/5	a1922	76,000	100
tion Dist., Calif	6	1928-1957	207,000 49,500	95.88 100
2198_Arcata Un. H. S. D., Calif	5	1921-1940	000,000	100.05
2021 Ashtabula County, Ohio	5	a1919	$\frac{5,000}{24,000}$	100
2111 Athens Sch. Dist., Pa	413	d1920-1924 1923-1947	27,000	100.001
2561_Barberton, Ohio	413	1937	27,000 15,000 30,000	101.333
tion Dist., Calif. 1912Anoka County, Minn	6		53,000	100
2381 Baxter Sprin , Kan	5 23	1918-1927	$25,000 \\ 100,000$	100
2381_Bayard, Neb. (3 issues) 2562 Fellsmere Fla	5	1937 1937	18,000	98
2289 Beltrami Co. S. D. 6, Minn	6	a1929 1932	20,000 10,000 10,000	106.10
2562 Felismere, Fla. 2259 Beltrami Co. S. D. 6, Minn. 2472 Bemidji Ind. S. D., Minn. 2381 Benton and Linn Cos. Jt. S. D.	6	1932		106.10
2381 Benton and Linn Cos. Jt. S. D. No. 9, Ore. 2111 Bessemer, Ala. 2198 Bettendorf Sch. Dist., Iowa. 2198 Bigstone County, Minn 2289 Blue Earth County, Minn 2281 Boise City, Idaho 2381 Boone County, Iowa 2381 Bryan, Tex 2289 Buffalo, N. Y. (6 issues). 2289 Burse, Brounty, No. Dak 2194 Caledonia, Ohio 2193 Canton, Ohio	5	1047	5,000 80,000 3,500 25,290 169,000	100
2198 Bettendorf Sch. Dist., Iowa	5	1923-1929	3,500	95 100
2198 Bigstone County, Minn 2289 Blue Earth County, Minn	5	1993-1937	25,290	100.157 100.355 100.798
2021 Boise City, Idaho	6	1918-1927	1,878	100.333
2198 Boone County, Iowa 2381 Bowie County, Texas	635	1922-1937	95,000 50,000	101.510
2381 Bryan, Tex	5		1,878 95,000 50,000 90,000 264,765 45,000	100
2289 Buffalo, N. Y. (6 issues) 2289 Burie gh County, No. Dak	51/2	1922 & 1927	45,000	*100 100.277
2194 Caledonia, Ohio 2193 Canal Fulton, Ohio	6	a1923	10.000	103.55 100
2198 Canton, Ohio		1010-1021	$\frac{2,800}{36,000}$	*100
2021 Cape May County, N. J. 2289 Carmichael Irrig. Dist., Calif. 2289 Carroll County, Miss. 2381 Carter County, Okla.	6	1938-1941	22,000 25,200 50,000 200,000	102.125 100.629
2289 Carroll County, Miss	6	1928-1942 1918-1942	50,000	103.12
2111 Chagrin Falls, Ohio 2111 Chattanooga, Tenn 2198 Chattanooga, Tenn	5	1010-1042	13,500	100.007
2111 Chattanooga, Tenn 2198 Chattanooga, Tenn	6	a1930 $1918-1921$	6.244	100
2289 Chicopee, Mass 2198 Clark Sch. Twp., Ind.	436	1918-1921 1918-1927 1919-1928	30,000	100.125
2021 Cleveland, Ohio	416	1967	10,000	101.20 100
2111 Cleveland, Ohio (2 issues) 2111 Cleveland, Ohio	5 5	1918-1942 1922-1942	700,000	100.92
2021 Cliftonville Cons. S. D., Miss 2198 Clinton County, Ind. (3 issues)	6	1918-1929	3,000	h100
1913 Cloquet Ind. 8. D. 7. Minn	5		30,000	100.392 100
2381 Collingswood S. D., N. J. 2381 Columbia Co. S. D. No. 2. Ore.	534	1941	9,940 18,500	
2021 Concord No. Caro	435	1922	5,350	100
2381 . Columbia Co. S. D. No. 2, Ore 2021 . Columbus Grove, Ohio (3 iss.) 2021 . Concord, No. Caro 2381 . Corvallis, Ore 2473 . Creek County, Okla 2473 . Custer Co. S. D. No. 28, Mont. 1913 . Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 2289 . Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 2381 . Cypremont Drain. Dist., La. 1913 . Darke County, Ohio 2022 . Demopolis, Aia 2111 . Detroit, Mich 2198 . East Baton Rouge Par., La. 2473 . Eaton, Ohio	6	1918-1927	50,000 200,000 13,500 12,700 6,244 30,000 5,000 300,000 300,000 3,000 8,640 9,940 12,848 80,000 25,000 21,400 20,750 27,000 \$615,000 \$9,000 60,500 60,500	100.68
2473 Custer Co. S.D. No. 28, Mont.			5,000	
2289 Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	5	1918-1942 a1920 1918-1952 1918-1920	$\frac{25,000}{21,400}$	100.53 100
2381 Cypremont Drain. Dist., La.	5	1918-1952	14,000	98
2022 Demopolis, Ala	6	1927	25,000	100
2198 East Baton Rouge Par., La. 2473 Eaton, Ohio	5	1947 41930	50,000	100.026
2199 Erie Pa. (2 issues)	5		9,000	*100
2112 Essex County, Mass.	414	1918-1923	60,500 24,000	100.011
2382 Eureka, Mont	6,23	d1927-1937	36,000 16,000	$101.58 \\ 101.03$
2199 Fort Dodge, Iowa	5	1918-1937	15,000	h100 005
2112 Frankfort, N. Y	5	1918-1936	47,500	101.67
2022 Galion City Sch. Dist., Ohio	5		55,000	100.631
2473 Girard, Ohio	5	1942	150,000	*100
1914 Grand Rapids, Mich.	5	1918-1922	197,500	100.615
2382 Greenville, Miss	5	1919-1938	50,000	101.728
2112 Hamlet, No. Caro 2290 Hardin County, Ohio	6	1927	30,000	102.95
2199 Harrison County, Ind	436	1919-1928	7,800	100.020
2382 Hennepin County, Minn	434	1919-1928	2,750	100
2382 Herington, Kan 2382 Highland County, Ohio	434	1918-1937	30,473	101.03 h100.025 101.67 100.631 101.37 *100 *100 102.95 100.526
2474 Highland Park, Mich	4%	1937	57,000	100
2474 Holly, Mich	436	1919-1938	30,000 20,000 75,000	90
2474_Hudson, Ohio	5	1947 a1928	75,000	100
2474Idaho Falls, Idaho (4 tssues) 2290 Ingot Sch. Dist. Calif	534	d1927-1937	82,500	$101.281 \\ 102.20$
2290 _ Jackson County, Minn. (6 iss.)	514	1922-1932	79,700	101.202
2291 Kanabec County, Minn	5 5	1919-1934	27,000 45,000	98.944
2111 Detroit, Mich 2198 East Baton Rouge Par., La 2473 Eaton, Ohio 2199 Erie, Pa. (2 issues) 2112 Essex County, Mass 2119 Euclid, Ohio (5 issues) 2382 Faribault, Minn 2199 Fort Dodge, Iowa 2382 Faribault, Minn 2199 Fort Dodge, Iowa 2112 Frankfort, N. Y 1913 Franklin County, Ohio (2 iss.) 2022 Galion City Sch. Dist., Ohio 1914 Garvin County, Okla 2473 Girard, Ohio 2474 Grand Rapids, Mich 2290 Green Bay, Wis 2382 Greenville, Miss 2112 Hamlet, No. Caro 2290 Hardin County, Ohio 2199 Harrison County, Ind 2382 Hennepin County, Minn 2382 Hennepin County, Minn 2382 Heington, Kan 2382 Heington, Kan 2382 Heington, Kan 2382 Highland County, Ohio 2474 Highland Park, Mich 2290 Hillside Twp. Sch. Dist., N. J 2474 Holly, Mich 2290 Jackson County, Minn (6 iss.) 2474 Idaho Falls, Idaho (4 issues) 2290 Jackson County, Minn (6 iss.) 2290 Jackson County, Minn (6 iss.) 2199 Jasper County, Minn 2474 Kansas (5 issues) 2202 Kenmore Ohio 2199 Kenmore Ohio 2199 Kenmore Ohio 2474 Knox County, Ind	514	1933-1025	9,100	100
2199 Kenmore Vil. Sch. Dist., Ohio_	5	1933-1935 1941-1945	*140,000	105.50
1914 Kutztown, Pa	416	1927	59,000	100 100.11
2383 Lansdowne, Pa	4	**********	25,000	
2474. Kansas (5 issues). 2022. Kenmore, Ohio	4%	1942	75,000 1,100 82,500 2,500 27,000 45,900 9,100 12,000 *140,000 18,340 59,000 25,000 18,000	101.111
2112 Lewis & Clark-Jefferson & Broadwater Counties Joint Sch. Dist. No. 43, Mont 1914 Lexington, Tenn 2112 Lima, Ohio 2112 Lima, Ohio 2112 Lincoln County, Neb 2383 Linden Sch. Dist., N. J. 2112 Lovella Mass	0			
1914 Lexington, Tenn	6	d1922-1927	4,000 2,544	101.275 *100
2112_Lima, Ohio	6	1928-1937 1918-1937	35,000	*100
2383 Linden Sch. Dist., N. J.	2	1018-1027	#3,000	100
The state of the s	5	41010 10ET	15,000	100
2112 Lowell, Mass	5	41010 10ET	15,000 24,000	100.26 100.089
2112 Lowell, Mass 2112 Lowell, Mass 2199 McConnellsville, Ohio	5 4 4 4 5 5	41010 10ET	4,000 2,544 35,000 10,000 63,000 15,000 15,000 1,000	} 100.26 100.089 100

100	Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price.
75- 75-	Madison, Ind. Madison Co., Ind. (2 issues) Madison County, Ohio Madison Rural S. D., Ohio. Manchester, N. H. Marshall County, Ind. Marshfield, Ore.	414	1922	\$3,000	100
75	Madison Co., Ind. (2 issues)	436		\$3,000 70,600	100
83.	Madison County, Ohio	- 5		27,000	
14	Madison Rural S. D., Ohio-	6	1919-1931	6.500	105.02
14- 75-	Manchester, N. H.			$\frac{6,500}{10,000}$	$105.02 \\ 100$
99_	Marshall County, Ind.	- 436	1919-1928 d1918-1927	10.900	
99_ 83_	Marshfield, Ore	6	d1918-1927	35.496	100.777
22_	_Massachusetts (State of)	434	1918-1922	500,000	
22 - 75 - 12 - 12 - 75 - 75 -	Massachusetts (State of)			500,000 10,000	100
12_	Maumee, Ohio (3 issues)	514		41,009 40,000 10,000	100.009 100
12_	.Maysville, Ky	6	1927	40,000	100
75_	Midland Sch. Dist., Mich.	414		10,000	101
75-	Maysville, Ky Midland Sch. Dist., Mich. Modesto, Calif. Monroe County, Miss. Monroe County, Ohio Montgomery, Ohio	7	a1922		
.00	_Monroe County, Miss	6	1937 1918-1927	20,000	103.11
91_	Monroe County, Ohio	5	1918-1927	10,000	100.40
83_	Montgomery, Ohio	5	a1922	7,670	100
15-	Mount Vernon, Ohio	5	1010 1000	15,000	104.40
13_	Mount Vernon, N. Y	5	1918-1922	150,000	100.73
15-	Muskingum County, Ohio	0		294,000	100.087
91_	Mount Vernon, Ohio			20,000 10,000 7,670 15,000 150,000 294,000 200,000	
91_	Nebraska (2 issues)	0	41000 1007	0,000	100
92_ 84_	New Braunfels, Tex New Madison, Ohio	5	d1922-1927 d1922-1957	$\frac{7,000}{10,000}$	100
84_	New Madison Obio	8	1923	4,000	101.27
292_	Newton, Pa	414	1937	6,000	102.50
002	New York City	2 1	On or after	250,000	*100
04-	-210w 1 Ota Oley	0 }	Ian 2 1018	200,000	100
200_	Norfolk County Mass. (2 is:	8.) 5	Jan. 2 1918) 1919	110,000	100.39
115	Norfolk County, Mass. (2 is Norwood, Ohio (3 issues)	0., 0	1927	29 952	100.39 100.30
92.	North Bend, Ore	6		29,952 26,288 29,700	100.289
92_	North Dakota (8 issues) Oakland Hgts. Sep. S. D., Mis Okauchee Sch. Dist., Wisc	4		29.700	100
23_	Oakland Hgts, Sep. S. D., Mis	ss. 6	a1929	9.000	104,088
84_	Okauchee Sch. Dist., Wisc.	5	1930	$9,000 \\ 14,000$	104.088 100
13.	Okmulgee, Okla	5	a1942	20,000	100
00.	Osawatomie, Kans	4%	1918-1937	$\frac{20,000}{20,000}$	99
92_	Oshkosh, Wis. (4 issues)	5	1918-1922	34,245 15,000	
00_	Palmetto, Fla	5	d1937-1947	15,000	100
15.	Pasco County, Fla	6	d1922-1931	10,000	100
15.	Paw Creek S. D. 5, No. Care	0. 6	1918-1937	12,000	
23_	Pawnee County, Neb	5	d1922-1937	50,000	100
75	Oakland Hgts. Sep. S. D., Mis Okauchee Sch. Dist., Wisc. Okmulgee, Okla. Osawatomie, Kans. Oshkosh, Wis. (4 issues). Palmetto, Fla. Pasco County, Fla. Paw Creek S. D. 5, No. Car. Pawnee County, Neb. Peace Twp., Minn. Pompton Lakes, N. J. Port Henry, N. Y. Portland, Ore. Portsmouth, Ohio. Ravenna, Ohio. Ravenna, Ohio. Reading, Mass. Reedsburg, Wisc. Ridgewood, N. J. Rouseau Co. S. D. 12, Minn. St. Lucie County, Fla. St. Marys Sch. Twp., Ind. St. Petersburg, Fla. Scarsdale Un. Free Sch. Dis. No. 1, N. Y. Scotts Bluff, Neb. (3 issues) Scentea County, Ohio. Sentinel, Okla. Seneca County, Ohio. Sentinel, Okla. Shackleford County, Tex.	6	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	10,000 12,000 50,000 20,000	100
00_	Pompton Lakes, N. J.	5	1918-1927 1919-1924	20,500 6,000 29,188 40,000	
00_	Port Henry, N. Y.	5	1919-1924	6,000	100.01
92.	Portland, Ore	0		29,188	*100
04-	Portsmouth, Omo	0	2007 1007	40,000	100
04	Preston, Idano	9	d1927-1937 1918-1927	30,000	100
09-	Ravenna, Omo	0	1018-1927	30,000 5,218 16,000 6,500	*100
20-	Reading, Mass	473	1918-1933	6,500	100.20
1.5	Didgewood N T	0	1919-1931	05,000	100 421
10.	Poussey Co S D 19 Minn	8	1932	$95,000 \\ 50,000$	100.421
20-	St Tugio County Fla	6	1932	80,000	96
23	St Marra Sch Twn Ind	5	a1922	6,000	100.416
84	St. Petershurg Fla	5	01322	6,000	100.410
23	Scaredale Un Free Sch. Die	et.		00,000	100
20-	No. 1 N. V		1929-1949	105,000	103.66
13	Scotts Bluff, Neb. (3 issues)	5	d1922-1937	47,000	100
13_	Scottsburg, Ind.	5	1927	5.600	
64	Seattle, Wash. (3 issues)	6	1927 1929	$\frac{5,600}{11,952}$	
64	Seattle, Wash	7	1929	10,106	
76	Seneca County, Ohio	5		15,000	100
15.	Sentinel, Okla	6	1942	7,000 50,000	101
84	Shackleford County, Tex	5	d1922-1957	50,000	100
00	Sheboygan Val. Dr. Dist., Wi	is. 6	1922-1936	115,134 8,000	$\frac{100}{100.125}$
76	Sherodsville Twp. S. D., Ohio	0- 5	1922	8,000	100.125
70	Sentinel, Okla. Shackleford County, Tex. Sheboygan Val. Dr. Dist., W. Sherodsville Twp. S. D., Ohis Sloux City, Iowa. Sloan, N. Y. Snohomish Co. S. D. 46, Was South Biltmore, No. Caro	474	1937	200,000	100
23 -	Sloan, N. Y	- 4.71	1922-1946 d1918-1927	77,500 5,500	$\frac{100.25}{100}$
00_	Snonomish Co. S. D. 40, Was	п. о	1019 1007	5,500	100
64	South Bitmore, No. Caro	41/	1918-1927	6,000	100
14	South Dakota South Brindle, No. Caroline South Baketa South Baketa Springfield, Mass Springfield, Mass	TO 74	1020	500,000	$100 \\ 102.104$
02	Springfield Make	414	1918-1937	$^{1,200}_{800,000}$	100.589
14	Springfield Mass	41/	1918-1937	300,000	101.089
16	Springfield, Ohio	5	1918-1927	34 298	100.662
23	Stamford, Conn	414	1918-1942	300,000 34,298 50,000	101.15
64	Tacoma, Wash, (3 issues)	- 6		3.829	
24	Todd County, Minn	5		3.829 15,000	100.366
16	Toledo City Sch. Dist., Ohio	5	*********	200.000	100.366 105.337
01_	Troy, Ohio			7.000	
85	Union County, Ohio	5		$\begin{array}{c} 7,000 \\ 20,900 \\ 6,700 \end{array}$	100
14_	Union County, Ohio	5	1920	6,700	100
14.	Springfield, Mass. Springfield, Mass. Springfield, Mass. Springfield, Ohlo. Stamford, Conn. Tacoma, Wash. (3 issues). Todd County, Minn Toledo City Sch. Dist., Ohio. Troy, Ohio. Union County, Ohio. Union County, Ohio. Waitsburg, Wash. Walworth Co. S. D. No. 1 So. Dak.	5	*******	50,000	100
25.	Walworth Co. S. D. No. 1	3,			
	So. Dak	5		15,000	100
85.	Warren, Ohio	5	1010 1111	66,500	400 700
17.	Washington Sch. Twp., Ind.	41/2	1918-1921	1,900 40, 000	100.526
85	Warren, Ohio Washington Sch. Twp., Ind Waupun, Wisc Waupun, Wisc	4	1010 1000	40,000	*****
85.	waupun, Wisc	6	1918-1922	7,000 16,000	100
85	waupun sch. Dist., Wisc.	- 4		10,000	100
93. 93.	Wayne County, Ohio (2 issue	35) D	1927	$\frac{12,550}{42,000}$	100
03_	West Liberty Obio	5	1027 1021	42,000	101
01.	West Liberty, Onio	0/2	1927-1931 1919-1941	2,000	102.48 104.33 6
24_	Whitley County Ind	0	01002	10 265	100 259
24_ 78_	Wichita Kan	413	a1923	2,500 23,000 10,265 35,000	100.200
	Wooster Ohio (2 iesues)	473		3 675	100.258 100 100
86.	Waupun, Wisc. Waupun Sch. Dist., Wisc. Wayne County, Ohio (2 issue Wellsburg, W. Va. West Liberty, Ohio. West Orange, N. J. Whitley County, Ind. Wichita, Kan. Wooster, Ohio (2 issues) Woodsfield, Ohio.	5	1918-1927	3,675	100 40
01	Worcester Mass	414	1918-1927	$\frac{10,000}{250,000}$	100. 40 100
24	Wyandot County Ohio (2 is	5 573	1918-1927 1918-1927 1918-1927	7,500	100.133
94	Vakima County Drain Diet	8	1010-1041	1,000	100.100
01.	Woodsfield, Ohio Worcester, Mass Wyandot County, Ohio (2 iss Yakima County Drain. Dist Wash. (2 issues)	- 6		36,097	97.10
	11 dott. (2 mades)	0		50,001	51.10
-		1017 /	1-1		

Total bond sales for November 1917 (209 municipalities, covering 273 separate issues)_____\$12,584,646

a Average date of maturity. d Subject to call in and after the earlier year and mature in the later year. k Not including \$8,879,900 of temporary loans reported, and which do not belong in the list. * Taken by sinking fund as an investment. y And other considerations.

The following items, included in our totals for previous months, should be eliminated from the same. We give the page number of the issues of our paper in which the reasons for these eliminations may be found.

REVISED TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS MONTHS.

Page.	Name.	Amount.
1912		\$120,000
1913	East Carroll Parish, La. (July list)	100,000
2022	Gastonia Graded S. D. No. 1, No. Caro. (October list)	
	Missoula County, Mont. (January list)	75,000
	Riley's Drain. Dist., So. Caro. (January list)	25,000
2201	Waterville, Minn. (August list)	12,000

We have also learned of the following additional sales for previous months:

previous months:					
Page. Nam.	e. R	ate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price.
2020Adams County	, Idaho	516	d1927-1937	\$100,000	100.375
2380_Alexandria, No	b. (July)	5	d1922-1937	10,000	100
2289 Amite County,	Miss. (April)	534		50,000	101.38
2289Amite County	, Miss. (Aug.)	6	1928-1942	50,000	100.333
2472_Ann Arbor, Mi			********	24,500	100
2380 Archer County	, Tex	6	********	60,000	
2289Ardmore, Okis	. (July)	6	1927	21,567	100
2020Arkabutla Cree			1932-1937	85,000	
2289Arcade, N. Y.			1918-1920	3,000	100.033
2289 Aurora, Mo		5	1925-1937	25,000	
2472_Bay County,	Fla. (Jan.)			375,000	
1913Beauregard Pa				156,000	100
2561_Beatrice, Neb.		6	A 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	18,090	100
2289 Beemer Sch. I	Dist., Neb	5	d1922-1937	24,000	100
1010 Wt		431	21010 100M		

1913. Boston, Mass. (5 issues) 414	Price. Po 00 21 00 21 00 21	Age. Name Rate Maturity Amount Pri)e
1913. Burlalo, N. Y	00 01.099 00 21	915. Monroe County, Iowa (June) 5 1928-1932 50.000 100 915. Montclair, N. J. 5 1922 153.000 100 113 Montana (4 issues, Jan.) 6
2472. Cameron Twp., Okia	00.698 2	113. Montana (3 issues, April) 6 3,400 100 113. Montana (5 issues, May) 6 4,770 100 113. Montana (4 issues, June) 6 3,600 100 475. Morgan Co., Ohlo (June) 5 24,000 100 915. Mound Valley S. D., Kans.
2021. Charlestown, Miss. 6 1919-1928 13,500 10 1913. Chartanooga, Tenn. (2 issues) 6 1918-1921 2,109 1913. Chautauqua Co., Kan. (Feb.) 4 d1922-1927 50,000 10 2021. Chouteau Co. Sch. Dist. No. 83 Mont. (Aug. 1922) 6 d1924 1932 2 400 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	00 00 05 2 2 2	1918-1928 10,000 101.50 200 Mulberry Bd. of Ed., Kan 4 4 1918-1928 10,000 101.50 200 Mulberry Bd. of Ed., Kan 4 4 1918-1937 25.050 99 915 Muse Twp., Okla. (June) 6 1942 6,000 291 Nashville, Tex 7 1918-1927 10,000 100
2381. Clarke County, Miss	00 00 00 00 1	Natoma S. D., Kan. (July)
2021. Cleveland, Ohio (June) 5 1918-1920 99,000 *1 2021. Cleveland, Ohio (June) 5 1918-1920 684,000 *1 2021. Cleveland, Ohio (May) 4½ 1918-1924 7,000 *1 2021. Cleveland, Ohio (May) 4½ 1927 34,000 *1 2021. Cleveland, Ohio (Sept.) 4½ 1928-1935 20,000 *1 2021. Cleveland, Ohio (Sept.) 4½ 1928-1935 20,000 *1	$egin{array}{cccc} 00 & 1 \\ 00 & 2 \\ 00 & 2 \\ 00 & 1 \\ \end{array}$	915. Newton, Iowa (Aug.) 5 1937 43,500 100 1292. Newberg, Ore. (Jan.) 5½ 1918-1929 12,000 100 12563. New Boston S. D., Ohio 5 25,000 101.032 1475. New Bremen S. D., Ohio (July) 5 6,000 100 100 100 100
2021. Cleveland, Ohio (Sept.) 4½ 1967 20,000 *1 2021. Cleveland, Ohio (Sept.) 4½ 1987 20,000 *1 2021. Cleveland, Ohio (Sept.) 4½ 1967 8,000 1 2021. Cleveland, Ohio (Sept.) 4½ 1918-1932 30,000 1 2021. Cleveland, Ohio (Sept.) 4½ 1918-1932 30,000 *1 2021. Cleveland, Ohio (Sept.) 4½ 1957-1958 35,000 *1 2021. Cleveland, Ohio (Sept.) 4½ 1918-1930 26,000 1	00 00 2 00 2 00 2 2 2 2 2	1000 1000
2198Comanche, Okla. (July)	$egin{array}{c c} 100 & 2 \\ 100 & 1 \\ 100 & 2 \\ 100 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	1915 Okaloosa County, Fla. (Aug.) 6 1918-1927 30,000 100 100 1023 Okemah, Okla 10,000
2381 Crestline, Ohio (June) 5 1918-1922 1,900 *1 2381 Crooksville, Ohio (Aug.) 5 4,800 *1 2473 Cumberland Co., Va. (Sept.) 6 1947 40,000 1 2381 Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 5 1347	$egin{array}{c c} 100 & 2 \\ 100 & 2 \\ 100 & 2 \\ 100.05 & 2 \\ 100 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2292 Ossian, Iowa (Jan.) 5 1934-1936 8,000 100 2113 Ord, Neb. 30,000 50,000 2475 Ottawa, Ill 5 50,000 100 2475 Owendale, Mich. (Oct.) 5 1937 6,000 100 2292 Paris, Tex. 5 d1927-1947 20,000
2289 Dawes Co. S. D. No. 71, Neb. 5 d1922-1937 5,000 1 2021 Darlington, So. Caro. (Aug.) 5½ 1948-1942 50,000 1 2198 Dawson Co. S. D. 106, Mont. 6 2,000 1 2473 De Kalb Co., Ind. (May) 4 a1923 8,700	100 100 100 100	113
2473 Denair Sch. Dist., Calif 5 1919-1936 28,000 1 2290 Denison Ind. Sch. Dist., Iowa 5 d1932-1937 30,000 1 2473 Denison Rur. SD. 2, Kan. (Aug.) 4 2 25,000 1 1913 Dewey Co. S. D. 1 Okla. (July) 5 1922-1937 2,000	100 100 100 100 22	2023 Pleasant Valley 8. D., Calif. 6 1920-1922 3,000 100 2476 Pocola Twp., Okla 6 1942 9,000 2476 Pontotoc County, Okla 6 1942 19,000 2292 Paw Paw Twp., Okla. (Sept.) 6 1942 18,000 100.50
2022 - Drummond, Idaho (Sept.) - 6 d1927-1937 7,000 2289 - East Orange, N. J. 4½ 1918-1924 *89,334 2198 - East Rochester, N. Y. (July) 4¾ 1922-1944 69,000	103.65 90 100.194	3384_Randolph, Neb
Miss. (June) 6 1918-1927 20,000 12112 Farmville, Va 5 1937 8,000 2112 Farmville, Va 6 1918-1927 20,000 12112 Farmville, Va 7 1937 8,000 12112 Farmville, Va 7 1937 8,	100 951/2 99	2292 Rising Sun, Md. (June) 5 1937 8,000 100 2292 Riverton, Neb. (Sept.) 5 d1922-1937 5,500 100 2023 Rockwall, Tex 6 1918-1934 5,600 2476 St. Bernard, Ohlo (June) 4½ 1947 76,000 100 2384 St. Tammany Parish 4th S. D.,
2199 Findlay, Ohio (3 iss., Sept.) 5 1927 8,202 *1 2473 Flathead Co. S. D. 44, Mont 5½ d1927-1937 8,252 Fort Smith, Ark 10,000 2382 Fostoria, Ohio (5 issues) 5 42,300	100	2023 - Sabinet, Tex 6 1918-1935 22,000 2292 - Sampson Co., No. Caro. (July) 5 1937 25,000 100 2476 - San Jose Sch. Dist., Ill 5 1918-1927 14,000 100
2022_Frankin County, Kans. (June) 4½ 1918-1930 25,000 2199_Frankston, Tex. (2 issues) 7 10,000 2382_Frio Co. Com. S. D. No. 15,		2384 Scooba, Miss 6 3,000 100 2476 Scott Sub-Drain. D., La. (Aug.) 5 1918-1943 47,500 100 2114 Scranton, Pa 4)4 1918-1942 100,000 100.88 2114 Seattle, Wash. (6 issues) 6 7 1929 32,781 2292 Shawnee S. D. 93, Okla. (May) 5 1937 25,000 103
2562_ Gibson Civîl & Sch. Twp., Ind. (August) 2 issues 5 14,000 1 2022_ Glendale, Ariz 6 1937 50,000 1 2473_ Goldston Sch. Dist., No. Caro. 6 1937 7.000	101.314 101 100	2476_Scott Sub-Drain.D., La. (Aug.) 5 1918-1943 47,500 100 100.88 2114_Scranton, Pa 4\sqrt{4} 1918-1942 100,000 100.88 2114_Seattle, Wash. (6 issues) 6 7 1929 32,781 2292_Shawnee S. D. 93, Okla. (May) 5 1937 25,000 103 2292_Shawnee S. D. 93, Okla. (May) 5 1927 65,000 100 2476_Sherman, Tex. (July) 5 1918-1947 30,000 100.40 2292_Sidney, Neb. (2 issues) 5 41922-1937 10,000 100 2384_Simpson Co., Miss. (2 issues) 6 1942 100,000 2564_South Dakota 4\sqrt{4} 41922-1937 500,000 10
2474_GrossePointePark, Mich. (July) 5 1947 80,000	100 100.256	2292. South Orange, N. J. 434 1918-1927 256,000 100 2292. South Orange, N. J. 434 1918-1927 26,000 100 2292. South Orange, N. J. 434 1918-1927 26,000 100 2292. South Orange, N. J. 434 1918-1927 26,000 100 2292. South Orange, N. J. 434 1918-1936 19,000 2292. South Orange, N. J. 434 1918-1936 19,000 2292. South Orange, N. J. 434 1918-1936 19,000 2292. South Orange, N. J. 434 1918-1937 12,000 100 2292. South Orange, N. J. 434 1918-1937 12,000 100 2292. South Orange, N. J. 434 1918-1927 12,000 100 2294. Standing Pine Drain. Dist. No. 1, Miss. (Jan.) 6 1921-1940 10,000 100 100 2114. Tacoma, Wash. (3 issues) 6 1947 35,000 100 2114. Tacoma, Wash. (3 issues) 6 4,616 2200. Talladega, Ala. (Aug.) 5 1947 35,000 100 2200. Tingley S. D., Iowa (Sept.) 5 1927 23,400 100 2200. Tingley S. D., Iowa (Sept.) 5 1927 23,400 100 2200. Tishomingo Co., Miss. (Aug.) 6 1927-1936 30,000 100 2201. Todd County, So. Dak 634 1923-1932 30,000 2293. Troya Ala. (May) 6 1927-1936 30,000 100 2293. Troya Ala. (May) 6 1927-1937 40,000 100.35 2293. Troyy Ala. (April) 5 1937 35,000 100.35 2293. Troyy Ala. (April) 6 1922-1937 40,000 100.35 2293. Troyy Ala. (April) 6 1922-1937 50,000 100.2293. Troyy Ala. (April) 6 1922-1937 50,000 100.2293. Troyy Ala. (April) 6 1922-1937 35,000 106.548 2293. Upper-Beach River Dr. Dist. No. 5, Tenn. (April) 6 1922-1937 35,000 106.548
2502 Harvard, III 5 1924-1931 3,000 2112 Hermon, N. Y 4½ 1918-1922 10,000	100.125	2384_Springfield S. D., Neb
2382. Higgins, Texas	100	2200_Talladega, Ala. (Aug.) 5 1947 35,000 100 2477. Taunton, Mass. (May) 4½ 1918-1937 200,000 2200_Tingley S. D., Iowa (Sept.) 5 1927 23,400 100 2114_Texarkana S. D., Ark. (Feb.) 5½ 1934-1940 50,000 100
Okla. (July) 6 1927-1937 5.000 2474 Hughes Co. S.D. No. 41, Okla. 6 5,000 2290 Indianola, Neb 5 d1922-1937 11,400 2474 Iowa City, Iowa (Sept.) 5 25,000 2290 Iowa City, Iowa 6 1924 37,220	100 100 100	2200 - Imgley S. D., Iowa (Sept.) - 1927 25,490 100 2114 - Texarkana S. D., Ark. (Feb.) - 5½ 1934-1940 50,000 100 2200 - Tishomingo Co., Miss. (Aug.) - 6 1927-1936 30,000 100 2201 - Todd County, So. Dak - 6½ 1923-1932 30,000 2293 - Tuckahoe, N. Y. (May) - 5 1926-1929 2,030 100 2293 - Troy, Ala. (May) - 6 1927 80,000 100.35 2293 - Troy, Ala. (April) - 5 1947 50,000 100 1916 - Upper Yoder S. D., Pa. (Aug.) 5 1937 35,000 106.548
2383 Iowa Falfs, Ia. (June) 4½ 24,304 2474 Italy Ind. S. D., Tex. (Jan.) 5 23,000 2022 Jefferson County, Tenn. (Apr.) 5 1918-1947 200,000 2291 Jersey City. N. J. (3 iss., July) 4 591,718 *	100.293 103.499 100 *100 100	2293. Troy, Ala. (May) 6 1927 80,000 2293. Troy, Ala. (April) 5 1947 50,000 100 1916. Upper Yoder S. D., Pa. (Aug.) 5 1937 35,000 106.548 2293. Upper-Beach River Dr. Dist. No. 5, Tenn. (April) 6 1922-1936 30,000 2114. Valley Co. S. D. No. 6 Mont. 6 41927-1937 1,200 100
1914 Kanahec Co. Ind. Sch. Dist.	100	2114. Valley Co. S. D. No. 6, Mont. 6 d1927-1937 1.200 1000 2201. Viola Sch. Dist., Kan. (Sept.) 4 1919-1926 16,000 100 2385. Waco S. D., Neb. (May) 5 1919-1928 20,000 100 2293. Wahpeton, No. Dak. (Sept.) 6 1921-1933 36,000 2024. Walla Walla, Wash. (6 issues) 6 31,839 2385. Warren, Pa 44 1927 17,000 101.091
2291 Kaplan Sch. Dist., La. (Sept.) 5 1937 20,000	100 100 100 100.013	1916
2563. Kent, Ohio (September) 5 1 1923-1926 6,000 2474. Kenton, Ohio (Sept.) 5 4 1930 12,000 2199. Kosciusko Co., Ind. (Sept.) 4 1 1918-1927 45,668 1914 Kidder-Harris Hy. Dist., Idaho 6 4 1927-1937 31,000	104.57 100 100.125 100 100	2293 - Welchton-Lattanier Sch. Dist. No. 38, 14 - 9,000 2201 - Western, Neb - 5 d1922-1927 10,000 100 2386 - West View, Pa - 4 19 1947 8,000 100
2022 La Crosse, Wis. (3 issues) 5 19.8-1927 22,000	100	2386. West Windoor Twp. 8. D., N. J. 4½ 28,500 2386. Wheeler County, Tex 5 2114. Whitewater S. D., Mo. (Sept., 6 2024. Willoughby, Ohio (5 issues) 5 2294. Wilkes-Barre, Pa 5 2024. Winnebago, Neb. (2 iss., July) 5 2024. Winnebago, Neb. (2 iss., July) 5 2026. Winnebago, Neb. (2 iss., July) 5 2027. Winnebago, Neb. (2 iss., July) 5 2028. Winnebago, Neb. (2 iss., July) 5 2029. Winnebago, Neb. (2 iss., July) 5 2020. Winnebago, Neb. (2 iss., July) 5
2022 Larimer Co. S. D. No. 5, Colo. 5 d1928-1938 20,000 2199 La Salle Parisà, La. 5 1918-1927 31,000 1914 Lebanon Sch. Dist., Pa. 4 1937 45,000 2383 Le Flore Co., Okla. (2 iss.,July) 6 1942 19,000 2563 Le Roy Twp., Mich. (June) 5	100.56	2024 Winnebago, Neb. (2 iss., July) 5 d1922-1937 5.000 100 2478 Winsor Twp. Sch. Dist., Ohio 5 a1923 2.000 2564 Wood County, Ohio (July) 5 a1920 70,000 100.06 2294 Yellowstone Co. S. D. No. 2, Mont. (May) 4¼ d1927-1937 113,000 100
1914 Lewis Creek Dr. Dist., Tenn. 6 35,000 2112 Lewis Clark Co. S. D. 9, Mont. 5 4 d1927-1937 30,000 2199 Limestone Dr. Dist., Fla. (June) 6 60,000	100.985	2294 - Yellowstone Co. S. D. No. 2, 414 d1927-1937 113,000 100 1017 - Yellowstone Co. S. D. No. 43, Mont. (Sept.) 6 d1927-1937 5,000 100 100 1917 - Zolfo, Fla. 6 1927 20,000 15,000 100.066
2474 Lindsay, Ohio (2 iss., Sept.) 12,590		All the above sales (except as indicated) are for October. These additional October issues will make the total sales (not including temporary loans) for that month \$23,579,515.
2112. Loudon Co., Tenn. (2188., May) 6 1918-1927 30,000 2022. Louisburg, No. Caro. (Aug.) 6 1919-1943 15,000 2022. Lowell Graded S.D., No. Caro. 5½ 1937 25,000 2112. Luna County, N. Mex	100	DEBENTURES SOLD BY CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES IN NOVEMBER.
2475 Manchester Rur. S. D., Onio 5	100	Page Name Rate Maturity Amount Price 1917 Alberta Sch. Dists. (3 issues) 7 \$20,200 \$
0112 Mahnomer County, Minn 516 1923-1937 31,190	100	1917_Estuary, Sask

Page.	Name. geley S. D. No. 391	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price.
2201 _ Kin	geley S. D. No. 391	6, Sask		\$1,600	
	erator S. D. No. 392		******	2,000	
1917Lon	don, Ont			85,000	
	ldagh S. D. No. 386			1,800	
	scott S. D. No. 393		*******	2,000	
	ice George, B. C. (1932	30,000	87.50
2201Roi	ling Ridge S. D. 389	6, Sask	*******	2,050	
1917 Six	Mill Sch. Dist., Sas	k		1.800	
1917Smi	th Falls, Ont	6	1937	21.579	
1917Sud	bury, Ont.		*********	23,421	
1917 Twi	n Hill Sch. Dist., S	ask		2.000	
1917 Wa	terloo, Ont	6	1927	3.000	105
1917 We	stland Sch. Dist., 8	ask		1.800	
1017 Wir	dsor S. D. No. 265	Sagk		1.800	
TATAL TY	200	1		-,000	

Total debentures sold in November 1917_____ \$441,250

NEWS ITEMS.

Arizona (State of).—State Supreme Court Declares Recount Shows Former Governor Hunt Re-elected.—The State Supreme Court on Dec. 22 was unanimous in declaring that the recount of the ballots cast at the election in Nov. 1916, showed that G. W. P. Hunt, former Governor of the State of Arizona and a Democrat, had been re-elected.

On the face of the election returns Thomas Campbell, Republican, was given the certificate of election by 31

On the face of the election returns Thomas Campbell, Republican, was given the certificate of election by 31 votes. Mr. Hunt contested the election on alleged fraudulent voting in several precincts. He declined to surrender the office on Jan. 1 last, but the State Supreme Court issued an order declaring Mr. Campbell the de facto Governor pending the appeal. Mr. Hunt then vacated and Mr. Campbell has held the office during these months. Fifteen days were allowed Gov. Campbell to file an appeal, but he announced he would accept the decision.—V. 104, p. 1927.

Bayonne, N. J.—Voters to Pass on Plan to Purchase Local Water-Works.—The City Commissioners by unanimous vote on Dec. 22 decided to again submit to the voters the proposition to purchase the property of the New York and New Jersey Water Co. for \$1,466,000. A special election for this purpose will be held on Jan. 22.

At as pecial election on July 31 last, the same proposition was defeated but it was the general opinion, according to local papers, that it would have been approved had not the proposal to have the city spend \$10,000,000 for a terminal on the New York Bay Shore front, to be operated for 50 years by Irving T. Bush, been voted upon at the same time.—V. 105, p. 517.

New York State.—Optional City Government Law Declared Valid by Court of Appeals.—The Court of Appeals on Dec. 22 handed down a decision declaring valid the optional city government Act passed by the Legislature in 1914. This Act (Chapter 444, Laws of 1914) authorizes any second or third-class city in the State to adopt the following forms of government: (1) government by limited council with division of administrative duties, (2) government by limited council with collective supervision, (3) government by limited council with appointive City Manager, (4) government by legislative departments with five Councilmen, (5) government by legislative departments consisting of nine councilmen and (6) government by legislative departments of Councilmen elected by the district. ments of Councilmen elected by the district.

The decision, which was unanimous, reverses the judgment of the Appellate Division and Trial Term. It was rendered in a taxpayer's action brought to restrain the cities of Watertown and Niagara Falls from organizing under

the third plan mentioned above, providing for a government by limited council with appointive City Manager.

The Court of Appeals, the reports say, brushed aside the allegations that the enactment of the law was violative of the State constitution, in that it was too broad a delegation of legislative power of that the Legislature had parted with any of its constitutional functions in permitting cities. with any of its constitutional functions in permitting cities to select and operate under this new form of government. The optional city government, the Court held, was not passed in contravention of any Federal or State constituonal provisions. Judge McLoughlin writing the opinion said:

After a careful consideration of the whole Act, I have reached the conclusion that it does not violate any provision of the Constitution, either State or Federal.

Concluding the Court said:

Concluding the Court said:

The whole trend of modern thought and recent legislation is towards vesting in each municipality the management of its local affairs, and I have been unable to discover any valid reason why the present Act, which is a step in that direction, should not be given a fair trial without interference from the Court. The Act is not an attempt upon the part of the Legislature to shirk its duty or to delegate to another body the power vested solely in it. On the contrary, it is to permit each locality to determine for itself the form of government which it will have, based upon modern ideas rather than upon a form of government which has been tried and in some respects, at least, found unsatisfactory. I, for one, am unwilling to subscribe to the doctrine that the Legislature had not the power to do this.

North Dakota (State of).—Counties May Issue Bonds for Purchase of Seed and Feed.—The State Attorney-General, it is stated, has given an opinion that counties may issue bonds for the purchase of seed and feed to be sold to the farmers of the State at cost.

Porto Rico.—Bond Sale.—The \$66,000 4% gold coupon Dec. 19—V. 105, p. 2472—were disposed of at private sale to the Bank of America, New York City, for account of the American Colonial Bank of San Juan, Porto Rico, at par on of an issue of \$100,000 cffered on and interest.

Quebec (Province of).—Suggestion of Readiness to Secede.—In a motion introduced into the Provincial Legislative Assembly on Dec. 21 by J. N. Francoeur, Deputy

for Lotbiniere, a proposal was offered, suggesting the readiness of the Province of Quebec to secede from the Confederation of Canadian Provinces. Quebec is the only Province which voted against conscription at the recent election. The motion, which will be debated on Jan. 8, follows:

That this House is of the opinion that the Province of Quebec would be disposed to accept the rupture of the federation pact of 1867 if, in the opinion of the other provinces, it is believed that the said province is an obstacle to the union and the progress and development of Canada.

South Dakota (State of) .- Rural Credit Bonds Sold .-See reference in our editorial columns this week to the sale by the State of South Dakota of \$1,000,000 rural credit bonds in accordance with an Act passed by the 1917 Legis-

Texas (State of.)—Seven Indictments Against Former Governor Ferguson Quashed.—We are in receipt of the following letter from B. F. Looney, Attorney-General for the State of Texas, relative to the impeachment of Governor Ferguson in September last (V. 105, p. 1329) and to the action of the Criminal District Court of Travis County in granting motions to quash seven of the nine articles of impeachment:

STATE OF TEXAS. Attorney-General's Department, Austin.

William B. Dana Company, New York, N. Y.:

Gentlemen.—Replying to your inquiry of the 24th inst., with reference to indictments against James E. Ferguson, former Governor of this State, beg to inform you that nine indictments were returned against Mr. Ferguson, and I have prepared and herewith enclose a rather full statement showing the substance of the indictments, together with the action of the court thereon.

It is but just to Governor Ferguson to say that with reference to the charges in the indictments quashed by the Court as shown in the accompanying statement, no one ever insisted that he converted directly to his personal use and benefit State money. The indictments grew out of the facts that State funds collected by several of the State Departments and certain proceeds of insurance policies directly in his custody collected because of the destruction by fire of one of the State normal schools, were by him deposited and caused to be deposited and kept in a bank in which he was a large stockholder. The money ultimately reached the State Treasury. Yours truly,

B. F. LOONEY,
Attorney-General.

Yours truly,

B. F. LOONEY,

Attorney-General.

On July 27 1917 the Travis County Grand Jury presented and filed in the Criminal District Court of Travis County, Texas, nine indictments, in substance as follows:

One indictment charging that James E. Ferguson, in said County of Travis, in the State of Texas, on or about Jan. 21 1915, was an officer of the government of the State of Texas, co-wit, was the duly qualified and acting Governor of the State of Texas, and was them and there by law and in virtue of his said office a receiver and depositary of public money belonging to said State, and as such officer and by virtue of the said office there had come into his hands and was them and there in his custody and possession the sum of \$5,081 11, and which said sum of money he, the said James E. Ferguson, did then and there unlawfully and fraudulently fail to pay said sum of money into the Treasury of the State of Texas at the time prescribed by law, said State Treasury of the State of Texas at the time prescribed by law, said State Treasury of the State of Texas at the time prescribed by law, said State Treasury of the State of Texas at the time prescribed by law, said State Treasury of the State of Texas at the time prescribed by law, said State Treasury of the State of Texas at the time prescribed by law, said State Treasury of the State of Texas at the time prescribed by law, said State Treasury of the State of Texas at the time prescribed by law, said State Treasury of the State of Texas at the time prescribed by law, said State Treasury of the State of Texas, on the Indictment worded substantially the same as the one next above described, except that the date on which the offense in each indictment to have been committed and the sum of money alleged in each indictment to have been committed and the sum of money alleged in each indictment to have been taken, misapplied and converted to his own use, &c., were as follows, respectively: Feb. 16 1915, \$10,000; Feb. 3 1915, \$2,500; Feb. 5 1915, \$10,000; Feb. 3 191

Action by the Court.

The defendant, James E. Ferguson, presented and urged motions to quash the indictments against him, for the following reason, among others:

Defendant contends and urges that he, James E. Ferguson, Governor of Texas, was not in law and by virtue of his said office at any of the times alleged in six of said indictments a receiver or depositary of public moneys belonging to the State of Texas, and could not, in law, have received, misapplied and converted to his own use public moneys belonging to the State of Texas by virtue of his office, and for this reason says said indictments for misapplication of public funds are insufficient and fatally defective.

The Court ruled as follows:

"For reasons stated, the Court is of the opinion that James E. Ferguson, as Governor of the State of Texas, was not by law and by virtue of his office a receiver and depository of public money, and the motion to quash the indictments against the defendant for misapplication of public money belonging to the State is sustained. It, therefore, becomes unnecessary to consider exceptions 3 and 4 to said indictments."

The motions to quash the indictment in Cause No. 17,775 and Cause No. 17,777 (being the indictments hereinbefore identified as such) were by he Court overruled.

New Secretary of State.—George F. Howard has been named Secretary of State to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. J. Bartlett. Mr. Howard's term of office will expire in January 1919.

United States.—Congress Votes to Submit Amendment to U. S. Constitution for National Prohibition.—See reference last week in our editorial columns.

BOND CALLS AND REDEMPTIONS.

Steelton, Pa.—Bond Call.—Charles P. Feidt, Borough Secretary, announces that the 4% water bonds issued Jan. 1 1900, and numbered 158, 160, 161, 162, 167, 170, 179, 185, 187, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, amounting to \$10,000, will be redeemed and paid Jan. 1 1918 at the Steelton National Bank, Steelton, Pa.

Washington (State of).—Bond Call.—State Treasurer W. W. Sherman (P. O. Olympia) is anxious to learn of the whereabouts of holders of \$12,402 State Normal School bonds. The bonds were called in April last and they ceased drawing interest June 10.

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS

this week have been as follows:

AKRON, Ohio.—BONDS NOT YET RE-OFFERED.—James McCausland, City Auditor, advises us that no action has yet been taken looking towards the re-offering of the eleven issues of 4½% bonds, aggregating \$208,750, offered without success on June 11.—V. 104, p. 2472.

ALBUQUERQUE, Bernalillo County, N. Mex.—BID.—A bid of par and accrued interest was received on Dec. 17 from the First Sav. Bank & Trust Co. of Albuquerque for the \$400,000 5% 20-45-year opt. water-works bonds offered on that day. We are not advised as to whether this bid was successful or not.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, Jefferson County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.— On Dec. 6 two issues of 5% fire-dept. bonds aggregating \$4.500 were awarded to the First Nat. Bank of Thousand Islands at par. Date Dec. 1 1917. Interest J. & D. Due part each year.

ALTUS, Jackson County, Okla.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Jan. 2 by Emory Morgan, City Clerk, for \$80,000 6% 15-25-yeat opt. water-works-extension bonds. These bonds were authorized by a vote of 248 to 1 at an election held Dec. 4.

ARCADIA SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, De Soto County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—P. G. Shaver, County Supt. and Secretary of County Board of Public Instruction (P. O. Arcadia), will receive sealed bias until 12 m. Jan. 25 for \$35,000 5% 10-30-year (serial) bonds. Denom. \$500. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & J.), payable at Arcadia. Certified check for 2% of bid required. The bonds have been validated and the proceedings taken in connection with the election, validation, &c., will be furnished free to successful bidder. the board will furnish blanks to those desiring to make bids, which blanks must be used.

ARCOLA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Washington County, Miss.—BOND SALE.—The Board of County Supervisors on Dec. 3 awarded the \$18,000 20-year serial bonds offered on that day—V. 105. p. 2111—to Bumpus & Co., of Detroit, for \$18,020 (100.11), accrued interest and blank bonds for 5½s. Due \$1,000 yrly. on Jan. 1 from 1924 to 1935, incl. and \$2,000 yrly. on Jan. 1 from 1936 to 1938, incl.

ASHEVILLE, Buncombe County, No. Caro.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No satisfactory bid was received for the \$127,000 5% 2-17-year serial street bonds offered on Dec. 19.—V. 105, p. 2380.

ASHLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wilkes-Barre), Luzerne County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. Jan. 10 by John A. Messinger, District Secretary, for \$102,000 5% tax-free high-school-building bonds. Date Nov. 1 1917. Int. M. & N. Due \$4,000 yearly from 1918 to 1940, incl., and \$5,000 in 1941 and 1942. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Existing indebtedness \$11,500. Assessed valuation taxable property, \$4,999,913.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertise-

ments elsewhere in this department.

ATKINSON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pender County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—T. T. Murphy, Secretary of Board of Education (P. O. Burgaw), will receive proposals until 12 m. Feb. 4 for \$15,000 6% school bonds. Auth. Chap. 55, Laws of 1915. Denom. at option of purchaser. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for \$200 required. The district has no bonded indebtedness. Assess. val. \$435,000; actual val. (est.), \$800,000.

ATTALA COUNTY (P. O. Kosciusko), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Jan. 8 of the \$60,000 bonds for Road District No. 1 of Beat No. 2 (V. 105, p. 1472). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by B. W. Jordan Clerk Board of County Supervisors. Auth., Chap. 176, Laws of 1914. Certified check (or cash) for \$500 required.

Certified check (or cash) for \$500 required.

ATTICA, Wyoming County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 2 p. m. Jan. 2 by Willis E. Hopkins, Vil. Clerk, for the following registered bonds:
\$96,000 water bonds. Denom. to suit purchaser. Due \$3,200 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1947 incl.

12,000 lighting bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1930 incl.

Bids are requested separately for each of the proposed issues of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 4½%, 4½% and 4½%. Date Jan. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. J. & J.) payable at the office of the Vil. Treas. Cert. check on a national or State bank or trust company for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Vil. Treas., required. The bonds will be certified by the Bank of Attica and their legality will be approved by Caldwell & Masslich of N. Y., whose opinion will be furnished purchaser.

AVERY COUNTY (P. O. Newland), No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners, J. F. Pucket, Secretary, until 12 m. Jan. 7 for \$25,000 coupon 20-year bonds at not exceeding 6% interest. Date Dec. 1 1917. Interest J. & D.

BARBERTON, Summit County, Ohio.—BONDS A WARDED IN

BARBERTON, Summit County, Ohio.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the \$35,000 4½% 5-14-year serial city-building bonds offered without success on Aug. 6—V. 105, p. 623—\$30,000 were awarded on Nov. 14 to the Central Savings & Trust Co. of Barberton at par and int.

BARTLESVILLE, Washington County, Okla.—BONDS NOT TO BE RE-OFFERED AT PRESENT.—John Johnstone, City Clerk, advises us that the \$50,000 5% 10-25-year opt. city-hospital bonds, bids for which were rejected on Dec. 3—V. 105, p. 2289—will not be placed on the public market in the near future. He says that the bonds will probably be sold

BEATRICE, Gage County, Neb.—BOND SALE.—The German Sav. & Loan Association of Beatrice was recently awarded \$18,090 6% Paving Dist. bonds at par. Denom. \$500 and \$365. Date Dec. 1 1917. Int. ann. in Dec. Due 10% yearly, subject to call at any int. paying date.

ann. in Dec. Due 10% yearly, subject to call at any int. paying date.

BELL COUNTY (P. O. Belton), Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Jan. 17 by A. L. Liles, County Auditor, for \$400,000 of an authorized issue of \$1,900,000 5% road impt. bonds. Auth. Articles 637a, 637b and 637c, Chap. 203. Acts of 1917, regular session, and vote of 2786 to 1342 at an election held Dec. 10 1917. Denom. \$1,900. Date Dec. 17 1917. Prin. and semi-aun. int. (M. & S.) payable at Hanover Nat. Bank, New York. Cert. check for \$1,000 required. Official circular states that there has never been any default in either principal or interest. Total bonded debt (incl. this issue) \$2,370,190, sinking fund (est.) \$80,000. Assess. val. 1917 \$29,234,880, actual value (est.) \$75,000,000. Population Dec. 1 1917, 55,000.

BETHANY TOWNSHIP, Harrison County, Mo.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—It is stated the holding of an election to vote on the question of issuing \$85,000 road bonds is under consideration.

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP (P. O. Bethlehem), Northampton County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—M. Styers, Secretary of School Directors, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Jan. 7, it is stated, for \$40,000 4½% 5-30-year (opt.) school bonds.

BRADFORD, Miami County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Jan. 18 by Fred L. Kemp, Vil. Clerk, for \$1,200 6% street-impt. assess. bonds. Auth. Secs. 3812, 3836 and 3914, Gen. Code. Denoms. 5 for \$100, 3 for \$150 and 2 for \$125. Date Sept. 1 1917. Int. semi-ann. Due \$100 on Mar. 1 and \$100 Sept. 1 1918, \$150 Mar. 1 1919, \$100 Sept. 1 1919, \$155 Mar. 1 1919, \$100 Sept. 1 1920, \$125 Mar. 1 1922 and \$150 Sept. 1 1920, \$125 Mar. 1 1921, \$150 Sept. 1 1921, \$100 Mar. 1 1922 and \$150 Sept. 1 1922. Cert. check for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Vil. Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

BUCHANAN COUNTY (P. O. St. Joseph), Mo.— —The proposition to issue the \$2,000,000 road bonds to the voters in January, it is stated.—V. 105, p. 1122.

BUCK CREEK SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Hancock County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 2 p. m. to-day (Dec. 29) by William Humfleet (P. O. Mt. Comfort R. R. No. 1) for \$2,020 4½% school bonds. Denoms. 4 for \$320 and 2 for \$370. Date Apr. 23 1917. Int. J. & J. Due \$320 each six months from July 15 1930 to Jan. 15 1932 incl. and \$740 Apr. 15 1932.

BURLINGTON, Des Moines County, Iowa.—CERTIFICATES AUTHORIZED.—On Dec. 20 the City Council authorizes the issuance of \$22,500 West Hill Sewer certificates and are due as follows: \$500 1919 to 1923, inclusive; \$3,000 in 1924, \$6,500 in 1925 and 1926, and \$4,000 in 1927.

CALEDONIA, Marion County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Dec. 21 \$16,000 6% 10-year electric-light bonds were awarded, it is stated, to Spitzer, Rorick & Co., of Toledo, at par and interest.

CALWOOD—MILLERSBURG SPECIAL ROAD DISTRICT, Callaway County, Mo.—BONDS VOTED.—At the election held on Dec. 21 the proposition to issue \$11,000 road-impt. bonds carried, it is stated.—V. 105, p. 2383.

CALWOOD-WILLIAMSBURG SPECIAL ROAD DISTRICT, Callaway County, Mo.—BONDS VOTED.—This district recently voted to issue \$25,000 road bonds.

CAMBRIDGE, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.— On Dec. 28 a temporary loan of \$200,000, issued in anticipation of revenue and maturing April 12 1918, was awarded, it is stated, to the Charles River Trust Co., of Boston, at 4.86% discount plus \$1 premium.

CANTON, Stark County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Samuel E. Barr, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Jan. 28, it is stated, for \$61,100 5% various street bonds. Interest semi-annual.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—DEBT STATEMENT.—We are in receipt of the following debt statement as of Dec. 1 1917, in connection with the offering on Jan. 15 of the \$1,000,000 4\% % 20-year funding bonds described in these columns last week:

Water works bonds.

Bonded Debt Dec. 1 1917.

Water works bonds.

Cinc. Southern Ry. construction bonds.——\$14.648,430 48

Cinc. Southern Ry. terminal bonds.——3050,000 00

\$40,094,701 16

Total general bonded debt______\$72,725,131 64 Assessment bonds (paid by special assessm'ts) 1.487,482 91 Total bonded debt.....\$74,212,614 55

4,665,469 08

9,869,936 48

Tax duplicate_____\$690,000,000 00 | Population (1917 est.)_____410,000

CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Marshall), Ill.—BONDS NOT TO BE OF-FERED AT PRESENT.—The \$112,000 road bonds, voted in November (V. 105, p. 1913), will not be offered until the fall of 1918, if then.

CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.— James E. Gray, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. Jan. 3 for \$30,000 4½% 6-year average road bonds, it is stated.

CLAVERACK AND GHENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Philmont), Columbia County, N. Y.—CERTIFICATES VOTED.—By a vote of 7 to 3 the question of issuing \$2,000 6% school certificates of indebtedness carried at an election held Nov. 27. The certificates will not be issued before spring or later.

CLAY COUNTY (P. O. Celina), Tenn.—BONDS VOTED.—At a recent election a proposition to issue \$100,000 road bonds was, according to reports, favorably voted.

CLEVELAND CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BoND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until Jan. 14 by Sarah E. Hyre, Clerk, Board of Education, for \$1,500,000 of the \$3,000,000 5% school-building bonds voted on Nov. 6.—V. 105, p. 1635.

CLINTON, Oneida County, N. Y.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the \$15,000 5% street-improvement bonds offered on Dec. 12, \$12,000 were awarded to the Hayes National Bank of Clinton at 100.34. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 1 1917. Interest annually on Dec. 1. Due \$1,000 each

COHOES, Albany County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Dec. 24 the \$28,500 4½% 1-19-yr. serial tax-free bridge impt. bonds—V. 105, p. 2381—were awarded to the New York State Nat. Bank of Cohoes at par and int.

2381—were awarded to the New York State Nat. Bank of Cohoes at par and int.

CERTIFICATE OFFERING.—City Controller A. Gibeau will receive proposals until 10 a. m. Dec. 31 for \$52,153 5% three months certificates of indebtedness, it is stated.

COIN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Coin), Page County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The Central Trust Co. of Des Moines was awarded on Dec. 1 \$10,000 5% funding bonds at par. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J. Due \$1,000 yearly on June 1.

COLORADO COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 162 to 14 a proposition to issue \$75,000 road bonds carried, it is stated, at a recent election.

CONCORD, Cabarrus County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the two issues of 6% street-improvement bonds, aggregating \$134,000, offered on Jan. 11. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 7 p. m. on that day (bids to be opened at 8 p. m.) by Geo. H. Richmond, City Treasurer. The bonds mature as follows:

\$57,000 street assess. bonds. Due \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1920 to 1929, inclusive, and \$7,000 in 1930.

77,000 local-impt. (city's portion) bonds. Due \$3,600 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1920 to 1934, incl., and \$4,0,00 yearly from 1935 to 1942, incl. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int., payable at Hanover Nat. Bank, New York. Each of the issues will be prepared by the City of Concord and delivered to the successful bidder at any bank designated, on Jan. 22 1918, at which time they must be paid for in fuli. The unquaiffied approval of Peck, Shaffer & Peck, attorneys, of Cincinnati, will be delivered with the bonds. Bids shall not contain any stipulation as to expenses, commissions, attorneys' fees and desivery charges, as all these expenses will be paid by the city. The official circular states that the city has never defaulted in payment of any obligation and there is no litigation or dispute of any kind pending regarding these bonds. Bids must be made on blank forms furnished by city. Gross city debt, \$593,000; sinking funds

debt, according to Municipal Finance Act requirements, \$348.653 26. Assessed valuation 1917, \$3,746.082. Actual value (est.), \$12,000,000. Population (est.), 12,000.

CORNING, Steuben County, N. Y.—BIDS.—The other bids received for the \$12,000 5% 2-31-year serial water bonds awarded on Dec. 20 to Isaac W. Sherrill Co. of Poughkeepsie at 101.53 and int.—V. 105, p. 2473—were: Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., N. Y.101.09 | First National Bank, N. Y..100.00 Farson, Son & Co., N. Y....100.00 |

CORPUS CHRISTI, Nueces County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—On Jan. 2 the voters will have submitted to them a proposition providing for the issuance of \$600,000 5% 15-year bonds for the local water-front improvement.

CRESCO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cresco), Howard County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The \$58,000 primary and vocational school, and \$12,000 primary building bonds offered on July 25 as 4½s (V. 105, p. 306) were awarded on Oct. 16 to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co., of Davenport, at par and interest for 5% bonds.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Ill.—BONDS VOTED.— By a vote of 1,321 to 786 the question of issuing \$95,000 5% 10-year road-milding bonds carried at an election held Dec. 11.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received, it is stated, for the two issues of 5% coupon road bonds aggregating \$9,245, offered on Dec. 19.—V. 105, p. 2289.

DEER TAIL DRAINAGE DISTRICT, Rusk County, Wisc.—BIDS REJECTED.—All bids received for the \$10,953 30 6% Sub. District No. 1 drain-construction bonds, offered on Dec. 3 (V. 105, p. 2198), were rejected.

DELANO, Kern County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—G. V. Smith, City Clerk, will receive bids, it is stated, until 7:30 p. m. Jan. 7 for \$45,000 ft, 244,-year aver. water bonds. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for \$1,000 required.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mt. Blanchard), Hancock County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 1 p. m. to-day (Dec. 29) by H. J. Greer, Twp. Clerk, for \$11,301 41 5% coupon pike bonds. Int. M. & S. at Twp. Treas. office. Due Sept. 1 1927. This township has no bonded debt. Assess. val. \$2,000,000. Tax rate (per \$1,000), \$14 80.

DEPEW, Eric County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on Jan.7 of the \$29,600 1-10-yr serial coupon or registered (purchaser's option) impt. bonds not to exceed 5% int.—V. 105, p. 2473. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 8 p. m. on that day by Albert Sturm, Vil. Clerk. Bonds shall be issued in any multiple of \$100. which bidder may elect and numbered correspondingly. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J. Cert. check on an incorporated bank or trust company of N. Y. for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for payable to the Bd. of Trustees required.

DODGEVILLE, Iowa County, Wis.—BOND SALE.—Recently a issue of \$5,000 5% 5-10-year opt. refunding water-works bonds has be sold. Interest semi-annual.

EAST LIVERPOOL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. East Liverpool), Columbiana County, Ohio.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—The \$75,000 school bonds voted at the election held Nov. 6—V. 105, p. 2022—will be offered for sale the first week in January, we are advised.

EAST ST. LOUIS, St. Clair County, III.—BONDS NOT TO BE ISSUED AT PRESENT.—The offering of the \$250,000 street-improvement and \$370,000 sewer-improvement 5% bonds—V. 105, p. 1547—has been deferred.

EATON RAPIDS, Eaton County, Mich.—BONDS TO BE SOLD LOCALLY.—The \$30,000 water bonds voted at the election held Dec. 3 (V. 105, p. 2382) will be sold locally.

ELM GROVE, Ohio County, W. Va.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Jan. 10 by Mayor G. W. Campbell for \$87,000 5% 34-year improvement bonds, it is stated.

EL PASO COUNTY (P. O. El Paso), Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—Voters of this county will have submitted to them on Dec. 31, it is stated, a proposition to issue \$250,000 highway-impt. bonds.

ELYRIA, Lorain County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$5,000% park bonds was recently purchased by the Sinking Fund Trustees.

ENGLEWOOD, Bergen County, N. J.—CORRECTION IN DATE OF DELIVERY OF BONDS.—Our attention is called by the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., of New York, to a typographical error in the "proposal for bonds" sent out with the notice of the offering on Jan. 2 of the \$110,000 5% school bonds (V. 105, p. 2473). The date on which the bidder agrees to accept delivery of the bonds should not be Jan. 1 1918 but Jan. 10 1918, and bidder are requested to make this change in the proposal.

EUGENE, Lane County, Ore.—BOND SALE.—Jesse G. Wells, of Eugene, was awarded on Dec. 10 an issue of \$5,200 city-improvement bonds at 103 and interest, it is stated.

FELLSMERE, St. Lucie County, Fla.—FOND SALE.—On Nov. an issue of \$20,000 6% 20-year electric-light bonds was awarded to the G. B. Sawyers Co., of Jacksonville, at 98. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1917. Int. J. & J.

FERNDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ferndale), Bucks County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Dec. 12 \$12,000 5% school bonds were awarded to Glover & McGregor and Geo. S. Applegate, of Pittsburgh, for \$12,482 equal to 104.016. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 15 1917. Int. J. & D. Due Dec. 15 1947.

FRAMINGHAM, Middlesex County, Mass.—NOTES NOT SOLD.—No bids were received, it is stated, for \$7,800 4½% notes offered on Dec. 27, dated Dec. 31 and maturing \$1,000 yearly from 1918 to 1924, inclusive, and \$800 1925. The City Treasurere will receive bids, it is stated, until 12 m. Dec. 31 for \$20,000 4½% town notes. Date Jan. 1 1918. Due \$1,000 yearly from 1919 to 1938, inclusive.

and grade-raising) ... 288,031 2,449,731

GIBSONBURG, Sandusky County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Merritt Mason, Vil. Clerk, will receive bids until 7 p. m. Jan. 7 for \$9,700 6% street-impt. bonds. Denom. \$970. Date Sept. 10 1917. Int. semi-ann. Due \$970 yearly on Mar. 15 from 1918 to 1927 incl. Cert. check on some solvent bank for \$200, payable to the Vil. Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interset.

GIBSON CIVIL AND SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Little York) Washington County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The two issues of 5% civi and school township bonds, aggregating \$14,000, offered on Aug. 31 (V. 105 p. 733), were awarded on that day to J. F. Wild & Co., of Indianapolis, for \$14,184, equal to 101.314.

GLOUCESTER, Essex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Dec. 27 a temporary loan of \$50,000, issued in anticipation of revenue, dated Dec. 31 1917 and maturing Nov. 18 1918, was awarded, it is stated, to the Gloucester Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Gloucester at 5% discount plus \$5 premium.

GONZALES COUNTY (P. O. Gonzales), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—On Dec. 18 the voters authorized the issuance, it is stated, of the \$75,000 public highway bonds by a vote of 210 to 16.—V. 105, p. 2199.

GRAND FORKS, Grand Forks County, No. Dak.—BOND OFFER-ING.—Proposals wil! be received until 5 p. m. Jan. 7 by W. H. Alexander, City Auditor, for \$30,000 5-20-year (opt.) water-works refunding bonds at not exceeding 6% int. Denom. \$1,000. Int. semi-ann. at place to be designated by purchaser. Bids will be considered for all or any part. Cert. check for \$1,000 required.

GRAND FORKS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Grand Forks), Grand Forks County, No. Dak.—BIDS REJECTED.—All bids received for the \$100,000 25-yr. school-building bonds offered on Dec. 18—V. 195, p. 2199—were rejected. It is stated that the construction work on the new school building has been dropped for the

GREENBURGH (Town) UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Tarrytown), Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFER ING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Jan. 2 by the Bd. of Education for \$15,000 5% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 2 1918, Int. ann. at the Tarrytown Nat. Bank. One part each year on Jan. 2. Cert. check or draft for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for required.

GRESHAM, Shawano County, Wis.—BONDS NOT YET ISSUED.— The \$14,000 14-year water-power and electric-light-plant-purchase bonds, voted at the election held Oct. 22 (V. 105, p. 1820), have not yet been issued.

GULFPORT, Harrison County, Miss.—NO BONDS TO BE ISSUED—The Mayor advises us that his city is not considering the issuance of any bonds, as has been reported.

GUTHRIE, Logan County, Okla.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.— It is likely, according to local papers, that an election will soon be called vote \$125,000 deep-well bonds.

to vote \$125,000 deep-well bonds.

HAMILTON, Butler County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received for the \$2,205 10 4½% 10-year sanitary sewer-improvement bonds offered on Dec. 24 (V. 105, p. 2290).

HARRISON COUNTY (P. O. Corydon), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No award was made of the \$9,800 4½% 10-year highway improvement bonds offered on Dec. 17. Using newspaper reports, we reported the sale of these bonds to the First National Bank of Corydon at par.

HARTFORF, Conn. (Washington School District).—BIDS RE-JECTED.—Reports state that all bids received for the \$235,000 4½% coupon school bonds offered on Dec. 27—V. 105, p. 2474—were rejected.

HARVARD, McHenry County, Ills.—BOND SALE.—The \$8,000 7-14-yr. serial impt. bonds offered on Oct. 29—V. 105, p. 1730—were awarded on that day to the Harvard Bank of Harvard.

awarded on that day to the Harvard Bank of Harvard.

HAWARDEN, Sioux County, Iowa.—BOND OFFERING.—T. J. Reeves, City Clerk, will receive proposals until 8 p. m. Jan. 21 for \$17,500 5½% city-hall bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1917. Int. M. & N. at First & Security Nat. Bank of Minneapolis. Due yearly on Nov. 1 as follows: \$2,500 1922, \$500 1923, \$1,000 1924, \$500 1925, \$1,000 1926, \$500 1927, \$1,000 1928 to 1933, incl., \$1,500 1934, \$1,000 1935 and \$1,500 in 1936 and 1937. Certified check on some bank in Hawarden or some national bank for \$17,500 required. Cashier's checks drawn on other institutions will not be accepted as the bonds are lithographed, printed and ready for delivery to purchaser immediately. The legality of these bonds has been approved by Chas. B. Wood, of Wood & Oakley of Chicago, and his opinion and a certified copy of the transcript of proceedings will be furnished.

Financial Statement.

Financial Statement.
Actual assessed value of property_______\$1,223,816
assessed value of moneys and credits (not included in foregoing Assessed value
figures)
Taxable value of property
Total bonded indebtedness (including this issue)
Cash on hand in various funds
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 56 (P. O.

HILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 56 (P. O. St. Joseph), Mont.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale was made on Dec. 3 of the \$3,000 10-20-year (opt.) coupon school-building and equipment bonds offered on that date (V. 105, p. 1914), as it was discovered a mistake had been made in the election notices. Another election will be necessary before the bonds can be sold.

HOBART, Lake County, Ind.—BONDS RE-AWARDED.—The \$15,000 6% electric-light bonds awarded on Aug. 13 to Breed, Elliott & Harrison, of Indianapolis, at 100.033, but subsequently refused by them, have been re-awarded to that firm at par less \$200 for expenses (V. 105, p. 1296)

HOMESTEAD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Homestead), Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Dec. 19 the \$165,000 4½% coupon bldg. bonds—V. 105, p. 2382—were awarded to Gladsborough & Hammond at par and int.

HOPEWELL, Prince George County, Va.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$75,000 6% municipal-impt. bonds awarded to J. C. Mayer & Co. of Cincinnati at par—V. 105, p. 2474—are in denomination of \$1,000, and dated Dec. 1 1917. Int. J. & D. Due Dec. 1 1947.

HOWELL, Livingston County, Mich.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 233 to 157 the question of issuing \$39,000 street paving bonds carried at an election held Dec. 17, it is stated.

HOWELL AND MARION FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Howell), Mich.—BONDS NOT YET SOLD.—The \$100,000 4½% school bonds offered without success on June 6 (V. 104, p. 2368), have not yet been disposed of.

HUBBARD VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hubbard), Trumbull County, Ohio.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN.—No action has yet been taken looking towards the re-offering of the \$150.000 5% coupon school-puilding bonds offered without success on July 16.—V. 115, p. 307.

HUDSON COUNTY (P. O. Jersey City), N. J.—LOAN AUTHOR IZED.—On Dec. 22 the County Board of Freeholders authorized the issu ance of 4½% temporary loan bonds to the extent of \$20,000 for the use of the County Board of Health in taking care of soldiers suffering with contagious diseases that the army authorities are now sending to Jersey City from Camp Merritt.

HUNTINGTON (Town), Suffolk County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING POSTPONED.—The sale of \$17,500 5% road bonds, which were to have peen orrered yesterday (Dec. 28), has been postponed, owing to irregules in the proceedings. Denoms. 17 for \$1,000 and 1 for \$500. Jan. 2 1918. Int. J. & J. Due part each year from 1930 to 1947 inci.

IGNACIO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Marin County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. Jan. 7 by the County Treasurer (P. O. Ignacio), for \$7,000 5% coupon school bonds. Denom. \$350. Date Dec. 15 1917. Int. J. & D. Due \$350 yearly for 20 years. Certified check for 10% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the County Treasurer, required. This district has no bonded indebtedness. Assessed valuation, \$216,000.

imperial irrigation district (P. O. El Centro), Imperial County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—On Dec. 17 the \$1,500,000 5% canal-system-improvement bonds—V. 105, p. 2199—were awarded to the

Blankenhorn-Hunter Co. and the Anglo & London Paris Nat. Bank, jointly, at 83.125, a basis of about 6.19%. One other bid was received from Blyth, Witter & Co., San Francisco, at 83.03. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1917. Int. J. & J. These bonds are part of an issue of \$2,500,000 voted May 26, of which \$1,500,000 has already been sold.—V. 105, p. 1331. The \$1,500,000 just disposed of matures yearly on July 1 as follows: \$19,000 1938 and 1939, \$28,000 1940 and 1941, \$37,000 1942 to 1945, incl., \$47,000 1946 to 1949, incl., \$57,000 1950 and 1951, \$56,000 1952, \$150,000 1953, \$175,000 1954 and 1955 and \$200,000 1956 and 1957.

IRONTON, Lawrence County, Ohio.—BoND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. Jan. 15 by Percy W. Dean, City Auditor, for \$30,000 434 % 20-year coupon water-filtration-plant bonds. Auth. Sec. 1259, Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1918. Int. J. & J. at the office of the City Treasurer. Certified check for 1% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City of Ironton, required. Purchaser to pay accrued int. Bonded debt (incl. this issue), Dec. 26 1917, \$973,900. Tax rate (per \$1,000), \$15 20.

JOHNSTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Johnstown), Cambria County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 8 p. m. Jan. 21 by Chas. H. Meyer, Secretary of School Board, for \$400.000 4½% coupon school-impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$35,000 1923, \$10,000 yearly from 1924 to 1929, incl., \$15,000 1930, \$10,000 1931, \$15,000 1932 to 1936, incl., \$20,000 1937, \$15,000 1938, \$20,000 1939 to 1942, incl., \$25,000 1948. Certified check for \$500, payable to the School District, required. Official circular states that there is no litigation pending or threatened and that the district has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest of outstandin jgsecurities. Total bonded debt (incl. this issue), \$976,000; sinking fund, \$141,649. Assessed val. 1917, \$54,161,220; real valuation (est.), \$67,701,525. These bonds were offered without success on Dec. 17.—V. 105, p. 2474.

JULIAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 82 (P. O.

JULIAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 82 (P. O. Julian), Nemaha County.—BOND ELECTION.—A special election has been called for Jan. 5, it is stated, for the purpose of voting bonds in the sum of \$15,000 to be used in erecting a school building.

KENT, Portage County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$6,000 514 % street-improvement bonds was awarded on Sept. 1 to Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. of Cincinnati at par and interest. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 15 1917. Int. M. & S. Due \$1,500 yearly on Sept. 15 from 1923 to 1926, inclusive.

KESWICK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Keswick), Keokuk County, Ia.—BOND SALE.—The \$35.000 5% school-bldg. and equip. bonds mentioned in V. 104, p. 1725 were awarded to the Central Trust Co. of Des Moines. Due part each year from 1919 to 1937 incl. These bonds carried at an election held May 3 by a vote of 95 to 41.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY (P. O. Madison), Minn.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The Board of County Supervisors recently authorized the issuance of \$27,500 5% coupon Ditch No. 44 bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int.—J. & J.—payable at Minneapolis Trust Co. of Minneapolis. Due yearly on Jan. 1 as follows: \$500 1924, \$1,000 1925, and \$2,000 from 1926 to 1938, incl.

LA FOURCHE BASIN LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. Donaldsonville), La.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The \$150,000 5% 5-10-year (serial) gold bonds offered on Feb. 27 last (V. 104, p. 380), have not been sold. C. C. Weber is Secretary of Board of Commissioners.

LAKE HATTIE TOWNSHIP, Hubbard County, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—J. S. Horner, Town Clerk (P. O. Fernhill), will receive proposals up to and including Jan. 10 for \$3,000 bonds.

LAKELAND, Polk County, Fla.—BoND OFFERING.—Bids will be received, it is stated, until 1:30 p. m. Jan. 2 by John F. Cox, Mayor, for \$200,000 6% 1-10-yr. serial impt. bonds. Cert. check for \$1,000 required.

LANESBORO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lanesboro), Fillmore County, Minn.—BoND SALE.—The \$30,000 4% high and grade-school-building bonds voted at the election held June 28—V. 105, p. 201—were awarded on July 1 to the State of Minnesota. Denom. \$6,000. Date July 1 1917. Intereat ann. in July. Due \$6,000 yearly on July 1 from 1933 to 1937, inclusive.

LE ROY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Le Roy), Osceola County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—The \$13,000 5% highway improvement bonds (V. 104, p. 2667) were awarded in June last to the Le Roy Exchange Bank at par.

LEWIS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 118, Wash.—BOND SALE.—On Dec. 15 the State of Washington was awarded \$5,000 refunding bonds at par for 5% bonds. Keeler Bros., of Denver, offered a premium of \$15 for bonds bearing 6% interest.

LITTLE FALLS, Herkimer County, N. Y.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.
—The City Council recently authorized the issuance of \$25,000 5% coupon or registered (at option of holder) bonds to be devoted to paying the expense of completing, furnishing and decorating the municipal building. Auth. election held on Nov. 6 1917 and Section 80, Chap. 565, Laws of 1895, and Acts amendatory threeof. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J. Due June 1 1926. Charles Byron is City Clerk.

LOWELLVILLE, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. Jan. 15 by John F. Lash, Vil. Clerk, for \$14.500 5½% water-works system bonds. Auth. Sec. 3912, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Feb. 15 1918. Int. J. & J. Due \$500 each six months from Jan. 15 1921 to Jan. 15 1935 incl. Cert. check on some solvent bank in Mahoning County for \$300, payable to the Vil. Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award.

MADISON, Morris County, N. J.—BID.—The only bid received for the \$114,000 $4\frac{1}{2}$ % grade-crossing-impt. bonds offered on Dec. 26—V. 105, 2475—was that of Arthur Curtiss James, who offered par and interest in \$25,000 of bonds.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No award was made of the two issues of 41/6% road bonds, aggregating \$9,200, which were offered on Oct. 30.—V. 105, p. 1637.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Marshall), No. Caro.—No BONDS AUTHORIZED.—We are advised that there is truth in the reports that this county has authorized the issuance of \$100,000 road bonds.

MARION COUNTY (P. O. Ocala), Fla.—BOND SALE.—On Dec. 8 the \$75,000 6% Dunnellon Special Road & Bridge Dist. road and ridge-construction bonds, dated Jan. 11918—V. 105, p. 2199 were awarded the Robinson-Humphrey-Wardiaw Co. of Atlanta for \$71,437 50 12.25) and int.

MASSENA (Town), St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.— On Dec. 15 the \$75,000 5% 2-26-yr. serial coupon bridge bonds—V. 105, p. 2383—were awarded to H. A. Kahler & Co. of N. Y. at 100.16 and int. Geo. B. Gibbons & Co. of New York bid 100.096.

MELROSE, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—Reports state that a temporary loan of \$60,000, issued in anticipation of revenue and maturing July 10 1918, was awarded on Dec. 27 to the Wildey Savings Bank of Boston at 5.10% discount.

MIDLAND, Midland County, Mich.—BONDS DEFEATED. uestion of issuing \$100,000 various impt. bonds failed to carry section held July 23.—V. 104, p. 2036.

MILAN, Sullivan County, Mo.—BONDS VOTED.—According to reports a proposition to issue \$13,000 funding bonds carried at an election held Dec. 11.

MILTON, Miami County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. Feb. 4 by J. Edwin Jay, Village Clerk (P. O. West Milton), for \$58,000 5% bonds. Int. semi-ann. Due Dec. 1 1928.

MOLINE, Rock Island County, Ill.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN.—C. V. Johnson, City Clerk, advises us that no action has yet been taken looking towards the calling of the election to vote on the question of issuing the \$25,000 Browning field impt. bonds.—V. 105, p. 95.

MONDOVI, Buffalo County, Wisc.—BONDS NOT ISSUED.—The 40,000 5% coupon street impt. bonds authorized some time ago by the Common Council (V. 104, p. 682) have not been issued. Date Mar. 1 1917. Prin. and annual int. (Mar. 1), payable at the City Treas. office. The bonds are in the denoms. and due on Mar. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1918; \$1,100, 1919; \$1,200, 1920; \$1,300, 1921; \$1,400, 1922; \$1,500, 1923; \$1,600, 1924; \$1,700, 1925; \$1,800, 1926; \$1,900, 1927; \$2,000, 1928; \$2,100, 1929; \$2,200, 1930; \$2,300, 1931; \$2,400, 1932; \$2,500, 1933; \$2,600, 1934; \$2,700, 1935; \$2,800, 1936, and \$3,900, 1937. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$48,200. Assess. val. 1916 \$1,004,309. H. B. Pace is City Clerk.

MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Key West), Fla—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by D. Z. Flier, Clerk of County Commissioners, until 7:30 p. m. Jan. 23 for \$100,000 5% 30-year road bonds, it is stated. Certified check for 5% required.

MONROE TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bellefontaine), Ohio.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN.—S. C. Green, Clerk Bd. of Education, advises us that no action has yet been taken looking towards the issuance of the \$45,000 school bonds voted on Nov. 6.—V. 105, p. 2113.

NEHAWKA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Nehawka), Cass County, eb.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$10,000 school bonds, recently au-orized, has been sold.

NEILLSVILLE, Clark County, Wisc.—BONDS NOT YET ISSUED.— 'he \$20,000 filtration bonds mentioned in V. 105, p. 1227, have not yet een issued, we are advised, but bonds for about \$3,000 may be floated arly in January for a new centrifugal pump.

NEWARK, N. J.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—On Dec. 20 the City Commission authorized the issuance, it is stated, of \$15,000 poor and alms department, \$20,000 street-cleaning and \$15,000 garbage-deficiency bonds.

NEWARK, Licking County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 12 m. Jan. 21 by A. Nelson Dodd, City Aud. for \$11,000 5% coupon motor fire apparatus bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct, 1 1924. Cert. check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for payable to the City Treas. required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 15 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

NEW BOSTON (P. O. Portsmouth), Scioto County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERINGS.—Thos. D. O'Neal, Village Clerk, will receive bids until 12 m. Jan. 19 for \$7,000 5% coupon street-impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J. Certified check on some solvent bank for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for required.

Bids will also be received until 12 m. Jan. 29 by Thos. D. O'Neal, Village Clerk, for the following 5% bonds:
\$6,500 water-system bonds. Date July 1 1917. Int. J. & J. Due \$3,000 July 1 1938 and \$3,500 July 1 1942.

1,000 sewer-system bonds. Date June 1 1918. Int. J. & D. Due \$2,500 yearly on June 1 from 1932 to 1935, incl.

Certified check on some solvent bank for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for required.

NEW BOSTON VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Portsmouth), Scioto County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$25,000 5% school-building bonds offered on Oct. 29—V. 105, p. 1333—have been awarded to the Kauffman-Smith-Emert Investment Co. of St. Louis at 101.032.

NEWPORT MESA, Calif.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Dispatches state that a movement is on foot among citizens of this place to vote \$50,000 bonds for the purpose of putting down a well and establishing a water sys-

NIAGARA, Marinette County, Wisc.—No ACTION YET TAKEN.—No action has yet been taken looking towards the issuance of the \$35,000 water-works and sewerage-system bonds voted on Aug. 30 last.—V. 105, p. 1124.

NOLAN COUNTY (P. O. Sweetwater), Tex.—BOND OFFERING.— J. H. Cochran Jr., County Judge, will receive sealed bids, it is stated, until Jan. 14 for \$100,000 5% road bonds.

NO. 6 TOWNSHIP, Edgecombe County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—On Dec. 12 the \$10,000 6% read bonds (V. 105, p. 2200), were awarded to A. J. Hood & Co., of Detroit, at 102.31 and expenses.

On Dec. 12 the \$10,000 6% read bonds (V. 105, p. 2200), were awarded to A. J. Hood & Co., of Detroit, at 102.31 and expenses.

NORTH WILKESBORO, Wilkes County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Jan. 7 of the following 6% coupon or registered (purchaser's option) bonds—V. 105, p. 2475.

\$60,000 street-impt. bonds. Due \$3,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1922, incl., and \$4,000 yearly from 1923 to 1934, incl.

95,000 funding bonds. Due \$4,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1928, incl., and \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1928, incl., and \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1928, incl., and \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1928, incl., and \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1928, incl., and \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1928, incl., and \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1928, incl., and \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1928, incl., and \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1928, incl., and \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1939, incl.

Proposals for these bonds will be received until 4 p. m. on that day by E. L. Hart, Mayor. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the Hanover Nat. Bank, N. Y. Certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Town Treasurer, required. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Mige. & Trust Co. of N. Y., who will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the town officials and the seal impressed thereon. Their legality will be approved by Reed, McCook & Hoyt of N. Y., whose opinion will be furnished purchaser. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Assessed valuation, 1917

Assessed valuation, 1917

S1,420,800

Estimated valuation

Total bonded debt, including these issues

281,000

Water and light bonds (included above)

116,000

Population 1910, 1,902; 1917 (est.)

3,000

NORTH YAKIMA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. North Yakima), Yakima County, Wash.—BOND ELECTION.—Reports state that an election will

ORANGE, Orange County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—An election, will be held, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$100,000 school and \$25,000 street-improvement bonds.

and \$25,000 street-improvement bonds.

OSKALOOSA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Oskalosa), Mahaska County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—On Dec. 20 the \$55,000 5% coupon tax-free building bonds—V. 105. p. 2384—were awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co. of Chicago for \$55,635—101.154—accrued interest and blank bonds. Other bidders were:
Taylor, Evart & Co. and McCoy & Co., Chicago \$55,630 Geo. M. Bechtel & Co., Davenport 55.255
C. Ed. Bernan 1928 to 1938, inclusive.

PANTHER CREEK DRAINAGE DISTRICT, Ky.—BOND SALE.—
Reports state that the McWilliams Northern Dredging Co. of Chicago and Memphis, Tenn., were awarded on Dec. 19 an issue of \$624,000 6% and Memphis, Tenn., were awarded on Dec. 19 an issue of \$624,000 fm in 1-10-year serial bonds. This company was recently awarded the contract for straightening Panther Creek in Daviess County and it is estimated the work will cost \$624,000. The bonds, it is said, are issued under the drainage law of Kentucky and are being paid by the owners of the land benefited.

PASCAGOULA, Jackson County, Miss.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.— The City Council recently received authority from the voters to issue \$40,000 bonds, it is stated, to purchase the Pascagoula River front from the International Shipbuilding Co. yard to the mouth of the river.

PAULDING, Paulding County, Ohio.—BOND SALE NOT YET CONSUMMATED.—The sale of the \$3,350 5% refunding bonds offered on Oct. 27—V. 105, p. 1440—has not been consummated.

PAULS VALLEY, Garvin County, Okla.—BOND ELECTION.—The City Council has adopted a resolution, it is stated, authorizing a special election at which will be submitted a proposition to issue \$15,000 community-house and auditorium bonds.

PAULS VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pauls Valley), Garvin County, Okla.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Plans are being made, it is stated for a \$50,000 bond issue for the erection of a high-school building.

PAWHUSKA, Osage County, Okla.— $BOND\ SALE$.—A. J. McMahan of Oklahoma City was awarded on Sept. 28 \$75,000 6% 5-25-yr. (opt.) gas bonds for \$75,550, equal to 100.733. Denom. \$1,000. Int. M. & N.

PIQUA, Miami County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No award was made of the four issues of street-improvement, sidewalk and sewer bonds, aggregating \$304,870, offered on Dec. 22.—V. 105, p. 2476.

PORTER COUNTY (P. O. Valparaiso), Ind.—BONDS NOT YET SOLD.—The \$15,200 4½% highway-improvement bonds offered without success on Aug. 28 (V. 105, p. 928) have not yet been disposed of.

PORT OF SEATTLE (P. O. Seattle), Wash.—BOND OFFERING WITHDRAWN.—We are advised that the proposed issue of \$175,000 bonds for the enlargement of Bell St. Wharf (Central Waterfront Improvement No. 1), while officially advertised on the election notices, was not in fact placed upon the ballot. The Commissioners withdrew the proposal for two reasons: 1. Because of the fact that the U. S. Depot Quartermaster had declined to indicate whether he would use any of the facilities if built.

2. The adverse attitude of people of Seattle and King County toward any more bond issues.

POWESHIEK COUNTY (P. O. Montezuma), Iowa.—BOND OFFER-VG.—W. C. McKee, County Auditor, will receive proposals until 1 p. m. m. 4 for \$80,000 (interest bid) funding bonds. Cert. check for 2%

PRESTON, Franklin County, Ida.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 20 Keeler Bros., of Denver, were awarded \$30,000 5% 10-20-year (opt.) sewer bonds at par and int. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1917. Int. J. & J.

PRINEVILLE, Crook County, Oregon.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing \$80,000 to \$100,000 6% 2-20-yr. (opt.) railway completion bonds carried at an election held Dec. 10.

RIVERSIDE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Washington County, Miss.—BOND SALE.—Bumpus & Co. of Detroit were awarded by the Board of County Supervisors on Dec. 3, the \$15,000 bonds offered on that date—V. 105. p. 2113—for \$15,015 (100.10) accrued int. and blank bonds for 5½s. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$7,400 1919, \$8,000 1920, \$7,500 1921, \$12,000 1922, \$3,500 1923 and \$8,000 from 1924 to 1928 Incl.

SALINEVILLE, Columbiana County, Ohio.—BONDS VOTED.—The issuance of \$25,000 electric light, heat and power bonds carried, it is stated, at a recent election.

SANDERS COUNTY (P. O. Thompson Falls), Mont.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Resolutions providing for the issuance of \$10,000 Sanders and Paradise and \$3,000 Kalispell road bonds were passed by the Board of Commrs. on Dec. 4.

SEATTLE, Wash.—BOND SALE.—During November the following four issues of 6 and 7% bonds, aggregating \$22,058 74, were issued by the City of Seattle:

Dist. No. Amount. Purpose. Rate. Date. Due.
3.018.—\$611 25.——Paving 6% Nov. 8 1917 Nov. 8 1929
3.057.—8.754 54.——Paving 6% Nov. 8 1917 Nov. 8 1929
3.062.—2.586 74.——Paving 6% Nov. 19 1917 Nov. 19 1929
3.062.—2.586 74.——Paving 6% Nov. 19 1917 Nov. 19 1929
Interest annually. All the above bonds are subject to call on any interest-paying date.

BONDS RECOMMENDED.—Local papers state that 6... Date of the control o

terest-paying date.

BONDS RECOMMENDED.—Local papers state that on Dec. 13 the Utilities and Finance Committee recommended for passage a bill directing the City Comptroller to call for bids on \$500,000 of an authorized issue of \$3.700,000 water utility bonds (V. 105, p. 416).

PROPOSED HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT BOND ISSUE.—It was also stated in local papers that an ordinance authorizing the Board of Works to call for bids for a completed hydro-electric plant, together with a transmission line and sub-station in the city limits, and providing for a \$5,000,000 bond issue, was introduced at a special meeting of the City Council on Dec. 21 and was to have been passed at the regular meeting on the following Monday (Dec. 24). The Council originally authorized a \$3,000,000 issue (V. 105, p. 416), but this did not include, it is said, the cost of the proposed substation. It is proposed to increase the rate of interest from 5 to 6%.

SELMA, Fresno County, Calif.—BONDS NOT SOLD—RE-OFFERED.

—No bids were received for the \$10,700 5% gold coupon tax-free park-site-purchase bonds offered on Dec. 17—V. 105, p. 2292. The City Clerk advises us that the bonds are being re-advertised.

SHAWANA COUNTY (P. O. Shawano), Wis.—BONDS NOT TO BE ISSUED.—The \$500,000 road system bonds mentioned in V. 103, p. 2095, will not be issued.

SHELTON, Fairfield County, Conn.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that \$84,000 funding, \$22,000 bridge and \$9,000 road 4½% coupon bonds were awarded in July to a local bank at par and interest. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1917. Int. J. & J. Due part of each issue yearly from 1918 to 1940, inclusive.

SHERRILL, Oneida County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 12 m. Jan. 10 by Chas. H. Goodwin, City Clerk, for \$747 30 5% 10-year sanitary sewer-construction bonds. Denom. \$74 73. Date Nov. 1 1917. Int. J. & D. These bonds were offered without success on Dec. 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA (State of).—RURAL CREDIT BOND SALE.—In reditorial columns this week reference is made to the recent sale by the act of South Dakota of \$1,000,000 rural credit bonds in accordance with a Act passed by the 1917 Legislature.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Dakota County, Minn.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 602 to 181 the question of issuing \$100,000 street-paving bonds carried, it is stated, at the election held Dec. 18.—V. 105, p. 2384.

SPRING LAKE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Spring Lake), Ottawa County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$3,600 bonds was recently purchased by the Spring Lake State Bank, of Spring Lake, as a permanent investment.

STARK COUNTY (P. O. Canton), Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received for the eight issues of 5% road bonds, aggregating \$257,000, offered on Dec. 24 (V. 105, p. 2476).

STILLWATER (P. O. Mechanicsville), Saratoga County, N. Y.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The question of issuing \$6,000 town-hall bonds failed to carry at an election held Nov. 6.

STILLWATER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Reed Point), Mont.—BOND SALE.—The State of Montana was awarded on Dec. 8, \$1,200 6% 5-20-year (opt.) school-building bonds at par. Denom. \$200. Interest semi-annual.

TACOMA, WASH.—BOND SALE.—During the month of November this city issued the following 6% improvement bonds, aggregating \$3.829.25 \$1.832 30 Dist. No. 977 grading bonds. Date Nov. 9 1917. Due Nov. 9 1922, subject to call at any int. paying period.

445 75 Dist. No. 1138 sewer bonds. Date Nov. 9 1917. Due Nov. 9 1922, subject to call at any int. paying period.

1,551 20 Dist. No. 745 grading and sidewalk bonds. Date Nov. 28 1917. Due Nov. 28 1922, subject to call at any int. paying period.

TEXARKANA, Bowie County, Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—W. J. De Fee, City Secretary, will receive proposals until 7:30 p. m. Jan. 15 for the \$50,000 5% 10-30-year (opt.) sewage-disposal-plant bonds voted Sept. 17 last (V. 105, p. 1334). Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1917. Interest payable semi-annually at Seaboard National Bank, New York, or Texarkana National Bank, Texarkana. The official circular states that there has never been any default or compromise in the payment of any of the municipality's obligations, no previous issues of bonds have been contested, or

that there is no controversy or litigation pending or threatened concerning the validity of these bonds, the corporate existence of boundaries of the municipality, or the title of the present officers to their respective offices. Financial Statement.

The total indebtedness of said city, month ending Aug. 31 1917, \$364.* 862 67, less bonds in sinking fund, \$35,500, and cash in depository, \$43,-015 29. True value (est.) of all taxable property in municipality....\$10,000,000 00 Assessed valuation of real and personal property, equalized for 1917 6.638 575 00

1,000 00 78,515 29 742,017 33 Popula-

TIFFIN, Seneca County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Dec. 1 three issues of 5% bonds, aggregating \$9,175, were purchased by the Sinking Fund.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY (P. O. Lafayette), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.
—Bids will be received until 2 p. m. Jan. 11 by Harry G. Lesile, County
Treasurer, for the following 4½% road bonds:
\$8,600 Frank Mann et al road bonds of Shelby Twp. Denom. \$430.
7,400 J. H. Lightle et al road bonds of Shelby Twp. Denom. \$370.
Int. M. & N. Due one bond each six months from May 15 1919 to
Nov. 15 1928, inclusive.

WALTHAM, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Dec. 27 a temporary loan of \$65,000, issued in anticipation of revenue and maturing April 10 1918, was awarded, it is stated, to R. L. Day & Co., of Boston, at 4.88% discount.

WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Warren), Pa.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN—No action has yet been taken looking towards the issuance of the \$300,000 road bonds mentioned in V. 104, p. 2669.

WASHINGTON PARISH (P. O. Franklinton), La.—NO ELECTION YET HELD.—No election has yet been called to vote on the question of issuing the road bonds mentioned in V. 104, p. 1521.

WEBSTER COUNTY (P. O. Walthall), Miss.—BONDS DEFEATED.—We just learn that the proposition to issue the \$50,000 5% Supervisor's Dist. No. 2 road-impt. bonds (V. 104, p. 2575) failed to carry at the August election. L. D. Hemphili is Chancery Clerk.

WELLESLEY, Norfolk County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.— Reports state that a temporary loan of \$5,000, dated Dec. 25 and maturing June 26 1918, was awarded to the Old Colony Trust Co., of Boston, at 4.91% discount.

WHITESBORO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Whitesboro), Oneida County, N. Y.—BONDS DEFEATED.—On Nov. 19 the question of issuing \$100.000 5% school bonds was defeated by a vote of 94 "for" to 167 "against."

WILMINGTON, New Hanover County, No. Caro.—BONDS NOT SOLD—TO BE SOLD PRIVATELY.—No bids were received for the two issues of 5% gold coupon bonds offered on Dec. 19 (V. 105, p. 2386). A private sale of the bonds has been authorized. Bonded debt (excluding this issue) Dec. 1 1917, \$1.869.400; floating debt, \$75,000; sinking fund, \$91,000. Assessed valuatin, \$17,577.636; total tax rate (per \$1,000), \$20.50.

WILLSHIRE, Van Wert County, Ohio.— $BOND\ SALE$.—The \$23,000 5% street bonds offered on July 2 (V. 104, p. 2670), have been disposed of.

wil.son, Wilson County, No. Caro.—BoND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. Jan. 7 by Theo. A. Hinnant, Clerk Board of Commissioners, for the following 5½% gold bonds: \$32,000 sidewalk improvement bonds. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$10,000 1919, \$12,000 1920 and \$10,000 1921.

50,000 water-extension bonds. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,500 yearly from 1920 to 1935, inclusive, and \$2,000 yearly from 1936 to 1948, inclusive.

Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest

from 1920 to 1935, inclusive, and \$2,000 yearly from 1936 to 1948, inclusive.

Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & J.) payable in New York. Certified check (or cash) upon an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of amount of bonds, payable to W. E. Warren, Town Treasurer, required. Legality of bonds will be approved by Caldwell & Masslich, N. Y. City, whose favorable opinion will be furnished to purchasers without charge. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co., N. Y. City, who will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials signing the bonds and the seal impressed thereon. Bids must be on blank forms which will be furnished by the Town Clerk or the above trust company. No interest will be allowed on the certified check of deposit. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Bonds will be delivered in New York City on Jan. 17 1918. These bonds were previously offered for sale on March 9 (V. 104, p. 884).

Estimated value of taxable property, 1917. \$15,000,000. Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1917. \$6,566,753. Total bonded indebtedness of Town of Wilson (including these issues).

issues)
Total floating debt including revenue notes, but not including notes issued in anticipation of the sale of the above offered sidewalk bonds
Total bonded debt of Wilson Graded School District..... \$916,000

621,000

Total of deductions.

Net funded indebtedness, computed under regulations governing deposit of postal savings funds.

Wilson Graded School District, referred to above, is the only civil division whose territorial limits are approximately coterminous with those of the Town of Wilson. The present town tax rate is \$1 per \$100. Population (1910 Census), 6,717; present population (police census), 10,105.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY (P. O. Rockford), Ill.—BONDS NOT TO BE OFFERED AT PRESENT.—The \$145,000 5% 5-year road-improvement bonds voted on Oct. 30 (V. 105, p. 1823), will not be offered until the latter part of February next. Denom. \$580. Trimian Johnson is County Clerk.

WOOD COUNTY (P. O. Bowling Green), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$70,000 5% 2 5-6-year average road bonds offered on July 2 (V. 104, p. 2670) were awarded on that day to Hayden, Miller & Co., of Cleveland, at 100.06. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 16 1917. Int. M. & S. Due \$7,000 yearly from March 1 1918 to Sept. 1 1922, inclusive.

WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.—NOTES NOT ISSUED.— Using newspaper reports, we stated in V. 105, p. 2386, that bids would be received until Dec. 22 for \$200,000 notes issued in anticipation of revenue. H. C. Smith, City Treasurer, now advises us that this report is

TEMPORARY LOAN.—Reports state that a temporary loan of \$300,000 issued in anticipation of revenue and maturing April 18 1918, was awarded on Dec. 27 to the Park Trust Co., of Worcester, at 4.85% discount.

YORK TOWNSHIP, Belmont County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$20,000 5% road-improvement bonds was awarded on June 25 to the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Beliare. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1917. Int. M. & S. Due March 1 1927.

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.

BARTON TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—An election will be held Jan. 7, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$55,000 electric-system debentures.

BRANTFORD, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—Local papers state that an election will be held Jan. 7 to vote on the question of issuing \$40,000 grade-crossing-improvement debentures.

FERGUS, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—Local papers state that an election will be held Jan. 7 to vote on the question of issuing \$10,000 to bonus debentures.

GRIMSBY, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—An election will be held Jan. 7 to vote on the question of issuing \$3.500 debentures, it is stated, for the purchase of the property of the Grimsby Recreation Co., Ltd., for a recreation park.

KINCARDINE, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—Reports state that an election will be held Jan. 7 to vote on the question of issuing \$17,000 road and bridge debentures. John H. Scougall is Town Clerk.

LEAMINGTON, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—R. M. Selkirk, Municipal Clerk, will receive bids at any time for the following 6% coupon or registered (purchaser's option) debentures: \$22,750 00 20-year water-construction debentures.

2,700 00 10-year gas-plant-improvement debentures.

2,567 94 10-year sidewalk debentures.

Debenture debt (excluding this issue) Dec. 20 1917, \$190,000. Assessed valuation, \$1,653,451.

ORENFOLL, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—An issue debentures was awarded to Ada N. Fitzgerald, it is stated.

OTTAWA, Ont.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—An election will be held Jan. 1, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$40,000 debentures for a soldiers' home to be owned by the city but rented to the Great War Veterans' Association.

RAMA TOWNSHIP, Sask.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—Reports state that an election will be held Jan. 7 to vote on the question of issuing \$2,500 debentures as an endowment fund for the Orillia Soldiers' Memorial Hospital.

SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—DEBENTURE SALES.—The following 4 issues of debentures, aggregating \$5,265, issued by various school districts in the Province of Saskatchewan are reported by the Local Government Board as having been sold from Dec. 10 to Dec. 14: \$1,000 St. Jean Baptiste R. C. P. No. 27 to John Weber, Titanic; \$1,400 Armstrong No. 797, to Regina Public School Sinking Fund; \$1,865 Laio No. 3866 to Goldman & Co., Regina, and \$1,000 Hill and Hollow No. 3912 to Goldman & Co., Regina.

SASKATOON, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—The Sinking Fund has purchased \$7,700 debentures, it is stated.

SHERBROOKE, Que.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—The issuance of the \$150,000 6% 5-year municipal electric-plant debentures recently submitted to the voters, carried at the recent election (V. 105, p. 2386).

THREE RIVERS, Que.—DESCRIPTION OF DEBENTURES.—The two issues of 6% debentures, aggregating \$765,000 (V. 105, p. 2478), recently awarded at private sale to Hew R. Wood Co. of Montreal, at par (V. 105, p. 2478), answer the following description: \$280,000 city debentures, due May 1 1927, and \$485,000 school debentures, due Nov. 1 1922. Denoms. \$100 and \$500.

UNITY, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Jacob Browne, of Unity, has purchased \$3,000 local debentures.

NEW LOANS.

\$110,000

The City of Englewood, New Jersey

SCHOOL BONDS, SERIES A

Scaled proposals will be received by the Common Council of The City of Englewood, at the City Hall in said City, until WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1918, at 8:00 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of School Bonds of the City of Englewood, as follows:
\$110,000 School Bonds, Series A, \$3,000 of which mature on January 1 in each of the years 1920 and 1921, and \$4,000 on January 1 in each of the years 1920 and 1921, and \$4,000 on January 1 in each of the years 1920 at 1947, inclusive. The amount necessary to be raised at said sale is \$110,000. Unless all bids are rejected said bonds will be sold to the bidder or bidders complying with the terms of sale and offering to pay not less than \$110,000 and to take therefor the least amount of bonds offered commencing with the first maturity and stated in a multiple of \$1,000, and if two or more bidders offer to take the same amount of bonds, then to the bidder or bidders offering to pay therefor the highest additional price. No more bonds will be sold than will produce the sum of \$110,000 and an additional sum of less than \$1,000.

All of said bonds offered for sale will be dated January 1, 1918, will bear interest at the rate of five (5) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be of the denomination of \$1,000 each. Both principal and interest of said bonds will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America at the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, in the City of New York. Said bonds will be coupon bonds with the privilege of registration as to principal only or of conversion into bonds registered as to both principal and interest. The right is reserved to reject all bids, and any bid not complying with the provisions hereof will be rejected.

PAll bidders are required to deposit a certified check, payable to the order of the City of Englewood, for two per centum of the amount of bonds

plying with the provisions hereof will be rejected.

All bidders are required to deposit a certified
check, payable to the order of the City of Englewood, for two per centum of the amount of bonds
bid for, drawn upon an incorporated bank or
trust company. Checks of unsuccessful bidders
will be returned upon the award of the bonds.
No interest will be allowed upon the amount
of the check of a successful bidder, and such
check will be retained to be applied in part payment for the bonds, or to secure the City against
any loss resulting from the failure of the bidder
to comply with the terms of his bid.

Proposals should be addressed to ROBERT
JAMIESON, City Clerk of the City of Englewood, marked "Proposals for City of Englewood, marked "Proposals for City of Englewood School Bonds." The successful bidders
will be furnished with a duplicate original opinion
of Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow,
attorneys, of New York City, that the bonds are
binding and legal obligations of the City of
Englewood. The bonds will be prepared under
the supervision of United States Mortgage &
Trust Company which will certify as to the
genuinness of the signatures of the City Officials
and the seal impressed thereon.

Dated December 18, 1917.

By order of the Common Council.

ROBERT JAMIESON.
City Clerk.

ROBERT JAMIESON, City Clerk.

\$102,000

Ashley School District (P. O. Wilkes-Barre)

Luzerne County, Pa. 5% SCHOOL BONDS

Sealed bids for \$102,000 5% School Bonds. Free of tax. Dated Nov. 1, 1917, int. M. & N. \$4,000 payable each year, 1918 to 1940, inclusive, \$5,000 each 1941 and 1942. Existing indebtedness \$11,500. Assessed valuation taxable propness \$11,500. Assessed valuation taxable propert, \$4,999,913. Purpose erection New High School Building. Population, 7,000. Industries, anthracite coal, railroads and shops. Propposals for these bonds will be received until JANUARY 10, 1918, at 8 P. M., by John A. Messinger, Secretary, Ashley. Purchaser to pay the accrued interest. For complete financial statement request.

CHARLES E. KECK, Attorney, Miners Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

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Loans, Bonds and Investment Securities____\$116,048,758 26 Overdrafts _____ 7,245,252 . 22,122,968 29 Cash_ Due from Banks \$145,417,025 43

LIABILITIES

 Capital
 \$6,000,000 00

 Surplus and Undivided Profits
 4,112,563 64

 Reserved for Depreciation, etc
 1,287,527 10

 Circulating Notes 4,926,500 00
Deposits 129,090,434 69 \$145,417,025 43

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Financial.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

\$8,990,877,68 ns marked off from 1st January, 1916, to 31st December, 1916......\$7,855,092.25 \$2,451,185 77

A dividend of interest of Six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the bessers thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the sixth of February next. The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1911 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or islett legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled. A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending sits December, 1916, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending sits December, 1916, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates of May next.

By order of the Board,

By order of the Bo

United States and State of New York Bonds Stock and Warrants of the City of New York and Stocks of Trust Companies and Banks Stocks and Stocks of Trust Companies Stocks and Sonds of Railroads. Other Securities Special Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies Real Extate cor. Wall Street. William Street and Exchange Place. Real Extate on Staten Island (held under provisions of Chapter 481, Laws of 1887). Premium Notes. Stills Rocetvable. Cash in hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries. Oash in Bank.	1,773,550,00 3,588,575,20 367,185,00 2,000,000,00 6,900,000,00	Return Premiums Unpaid Taxes Unpaid Re-insurance Premiums on Termi- nated Risks. Claims not Settled, including Com- pensation, etc. Certificates of Profits Ordered Re- deemed, Withheld for Unpaid Pre- miums. Income Tax Withheld at the Source. Buspense Account. Certificates of Profits Outstanding	3,632,239.0 1,135,785.4 266,399.2 106,624.2 174,943.0 373,669.0 158,309.9 22,557.8 1,210.2 5,899.7 7,668,850.0

\$13,546,488.68

besit of these increased valuations the balance would be.....

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